

**MEN OF THE  
CENTURY, AN  
HISTORICAL WORK:  
GIVING PORTRAITS  
AND SKETCHES OF...**

---





AGZ  
+

Digitized by Google







MEN  
OF THE  
CENTURY

AN HISTORICAL WORK

GIVING PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF EMINENT  
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

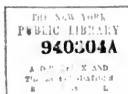
EDITED BY  
CHARLES MORRIS.

---

PUBLISHED BY  
L. R. HAMERSLY & CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1896.

1. U.S. - King A.H.



COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY L. R. HAMERSLY & Co.

FROM THE  
JUL 1896  
VOLUME

PRINTED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

## PREFACE.

---

OUR country has given birth to many men great in themselves, and to many gifted with all the qualities that make a nation great,—such qualities as honor, integrity, energy, enterprise, and public spirit, the wings on which a nation rises into the clear atmosphere of the highest civilization. We have had men of thought and men of action; men great in legislative halls, in the pulpit, on the battle-field, and in the quieter but not less important provinces of the workshop and the trading mart, the varied fields of finance, engineering, literature, art, and science. The century in which we live has produced scores of such men, and to their genius and energy the United States owes that rapid and enduring progress which has raised it to the first rank among the nations of the earth, and seems destined in the coming century to exalt it into a position of supremacy over all nations and peoples.

These Men of the Century are worthy of all honor and all praise. No nation of Europe presents nobler examples of public-spirited and high-minded workers in the domains of civilization. And as Europe never fails to give due honor to her leaders in the varied fields of modern life and enterprise, it is highly desirable that America shall do the same, and put on permanent record the lives of those whose labors for the advancement of mankind have earned them the fullest meed of recognition.

Such is the purpose of the work which is here offered to the American public. It has been prepared with the purpose of giving full credit to our leaders in thought and action, and of placing in clear light before the people of this country a group of those whose achievements have made them most worthy of praise, and whose high service to the community cannot fail to be recognized in the new century which is so near at hand, and which will owe so deep a debt of gratitude to the men of the century which is now fast approaching its end. No more needs to be said. We present here a galaxy of the most worthy living Americans of the nineteenth century, with the assurance that those who read this work will confirm our choice as well and justly made.

# MEN OF THE CENTURY.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, after Washington the most distinguished of American leaders, and like him for two terms President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. In 1839 he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. He graduated in 1843, and joined General Taylor's army in September, 1845. After taking part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the capture of Monterey, his regiment was sent to Vera Cruz to join the army of General Scott, and Grant took part in all the battles of Scott's successful campaign. On his return to the United States, in 1848, he married Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, and continued to serve in the army till 1854, when he resigned and settled on a farm near St. Louis.

He continued in private life till the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he immediately offered his services to the government, and in June of that year was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. In August he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and given the command of a district, and in November fought the battle of Belmont, Missouri. His remarkable ability was soon to display itself in the signal capture of Forts Henry and Donelson (February, 1862) with more than fourteen thousand prisoners, for which exploit he was made major-general of volunteers. In April he fought the memorable two-days' battle at Shiloh, one of the severest of the war, and in November began his celebrated series of operations against Vicksburg, which resulted in the surrender of that stronghold on July 4, 1863, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. By this exploit the Mississippi was opened from its source to its mouth.

For this service he was made major-general in the regular army. His next field of duty was at Chattanooga, where he defeated the enemy and drove him out of Tennessee. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the high grade of lieutenant-general, and made commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, with his head-quarters with the Army of the Potomac. He at once organized a plan of campaign under which all the armies of the United States were to operate simultaneously against the enemy, General Sherman heading the important advance against Atlanta, and Grant him-



self that against Richmond. The details of the remarkable series of engagements between him and General Lee, the persistent siege of Petersburg, and the final surrender of Lee on April 9, 1865, need not here be repeated. They are well-known matters of history.

In July, 1866, Grant was raised to the grade of general, the highest in the United States army, and in 1868 received the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He was elected in November, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four. He was again elected in November, 1872, for a second term in the Presidency.

After retiring from the Presidency, General Grant made a tour of the world, which occupied two years. He afterwards became a partner in a banking house in which one of his sons was interested, investing all his available capital. In May, 1884, the house suddenly suspended, and it was then discovered that two of the partners had robbed General Grant of all he possessed. To provide for his family he now yielded to solicitations to write his personal memoirs. This work was simply and attractively written, and had an enormous sale. About the same time cancer developed at the root of his tongue, and he lived barely long enough to complete his work, dying July 23, 1885. He was buried on August 8, with great pomp, at Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, ex-President of the United States, is the son of John Scott Harrison, and grandson of General Wm. Henry Harrison, President of the United States from March 4 to April 4, 1841. He was born at North Bend, Indiana, in his grandfather's house, August 20, 1833, graduated from Miami University in Class of 1852; he subsequently passed through a legal course, and began practice of law at Indianapolis in 1854.

In the early part of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Harrison tendered his services to Governor Morton, of Indiana, and the latter authorized him to raise a regiment. When the regiment was complete, Governor Morton voluntarily commissioned Mr. Harrison colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

When Bragg was hastening with the main body of his army to Louisville, considerable excitement was created, and Colonel Harrison's regiment—although muskets had just been issued to them and they did not even know how to handle them—was hurried to Bowling Green, Kentucky, which was at that time fortified, and had become a Union outpost, below which everything had been broken by the Confederates.

Colonel Harrison's first experience as an independent commander was when he was sent on an expedition against a body of rebels lodged at Russellville. His command was put aboard a train at Bowling Green and hurried off. When within about ten miles of the town he was stopped by a burned bridge. Only a portion of a span was gone, however, and he made a pier of railroad ties in the centre, then cut down a couple of large trees and pushed them across the break. From a side-track near by, rails were torn up and laid upon the timbers. He pushed on with his train over the temporary bridge, and arriving at a proper point, after making his military

dispositions, he suddenly and with energy attacked the rebel camp. The surprise was complete. Forty rebels were killed and wounded, while only one Union soldier was killed. He captured ten prisoners and all the horses and arms, and then returned to Bowling Green.

Colonel Harrison's regiment was brigaded with the Seventy-ninth Ohio, and the One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Fifth, and the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Brigadier-General Ward commanding; and, what is extraordinary, the organization thus effected was kept unchanged to the close of the war. From Bowling Green, Colonel Harrison, with his command, accompanied the brigade to Scottville, Kentucky, and thence to Gallatin, Tennessee, where he was occupied guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Four months were evenly divided between hunting guerillas and drilling his men. The brigade then marched to Laverne and thence to Murfreesborough. There it became part of Granger's Reserve Corps. On the 2d of January, 1864, it became the First Brigade of the First Division of the Eleventh Army Corps, and Colonel Harrison was placed in command of it, General Ward taking the division.

Shortly after this the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated into the Twentieth, whereupon Ward's old brigade became the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps; and, as General Ward returned to the command of the brigade, Colonel Harrison resumed that of his regiment.

Colonel Harrison participated in the Atlanta campaign and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, where, in charging a battery, he was among the first to cross the parapet. He also assisted in the capture of Cassville; was engaged at New Hope Church, and commanded his brigade in the engagements at Gilgal Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, and Nashville. After the last-named, Colonel Harrison was occupied in the pursuit of Hood's army, and through many difficulties penetrated as far as Courtland, Alabama. He was then ordered to report to General Sherman at Savannah. At Pocatoligo he was assigned to a brigade, with which he joined Sherman at Goldsborough.

At the close of the war, Colonel Harrison was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from January 23, 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." He was honorably mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of June, 1865, and at once entered upon his duties as reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana. He was elected United States Senator in 1881, and held that office for six years.

In 1888, General Harrison became the Republican candidate for President of the United States. He was duly elected, and took his seat March 4, 1889.

## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, ex-President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was elected captain of the military company formed from the celebrated Cincinnati Literary Club. In June, 1861, he was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and was ordered to West Virginia in July following, remaining there until the summer of 1862, when his command was transferred to the Potomac, and participated in the battle of South Mountain. In this action Hayes was severely wounded in the arm. He served in West Virginia in 1863, against John Morgan in Ohio, and in the movement against the Tennessee Railroad in the spring of 1864, and led a brigade with marked success in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

He took part in several engagements between Early and Sheridan's troops prior to the battle of Winchester. In that important encounter he had the right of Crook's command, and it was therefore his troops which, in conjunction with the cavalry, executed the turning manoeuvre that decided the fate of the day.

At one point in the advance his command came upon a deep slough, fifty yards wide and stretching across the whole front of his brigade. Beyond was a rebel battery. If the brigade endeavored to move around the obstruction it would be exposed to a severe enfilading fire; while, if discomfited, the line of advance would be broken in a vital part. Hayes, with the instinct of a soldier, at once gave the word "Forward!" and spurred his horse into the swamp. Horse and rider plunged at first nearly out of sight, but Hayes struggled on till the beast sank hopelessly into the mire. Then dismounting, he waded to the farther bank, climbed to the top, and beckoned with his cap to the men to follow. In the attempt to obey many were shot or drowned, but a sufficient number crossed the ditch to form a nucleus for the brigade; and, Hayes still leading, they climbed the bank and charged the battery. The enemy fled in great dismay, and Hayes reformed his men and resumed the advance. The passage of the slough was at the crisis of the fight, and the rebels broke on every side in confusion.

At Fisher's Hill Hayes led a division in the turning movement assigned to Crook's command. Clambering up the steep sides of North Mountain, which was covered with an almost impenetrable entanglement of trees and underbrush, the division gained, unperceived, a position in rear of the enemy's line, and then charged with so much fury that the rebels hardly attempted to resist, but fled in utter rout and dismay. Hayes was at the head of his column throughout this brilliant charge.

At Cedar Creek he was again engaged. While riding



at full speed, his horse was shot under him, but, soon recovering, he sprang to his feet and limped to his command.

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and brevetted major-general for "gallant and distinguished service during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek." He had commanded a brigade for more than two years, and at the time of these promotions was in command of the Kanawha division. In the course of his service in the army he was five times wounded, and had four horses shot under him.

General Hayes was in 1864, while in the field, elected to Congress, and in 1866 was re-elected. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1867, and re-elected in 1869 and in 1875. He filled the office of President of the United States from March 4, 1877, to 1881.

General Grant, in his *Memoirs* (Vol. II.), says of General Hayes,—

"On more than one occasion in these engagements General R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as President of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring. This might well have been expected of one who could write at the time he is said to have done so, 'Any officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped.' Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, General Hayes attained by meritorious service the rank of brevet major-general before its close."

General Hayes died January 17, 1893.



FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

THE De Peyster family, whose first member in America, Johannes de Peyster, reached New Amsterdam in 1645, has ranked since among the most prominent of the old Dutch stocks, not only in direct lineage but through its connections by marriage with the leading New York families. They descend from a Huguenot family which settled in Holland soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The first American De Peyster and his descendants played leading parts in New York history, down to the era of the subject of our sketch, Frederic de Peyster, who was born in New York, November 11, 1796, at his parents' house on Hanover Square, then one of the most fashionable quarters of the city. He was educated at first in a notable grammar-school of that day, situated in Poughkeepsie, and later prepared for college at Union Hall, entering Columbia College in 1812, and graduating with a very honorable record for scholarship in 1816.

Mr. de Peyster, after his graduation, entered upon the study of law, under Hon. P. A. Jay, son of the celebrated John Jay; also under the learned jurist Peter Van Schaack. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1819, and devoted himself here exclusively to chancery cases, in which he won distinction so rapidly as to be appointed by Governor Clinton, in the following year, a master in chancery. For the seventeen years that followed he retained this office, by successive appointments, winning an enviable reputation by his diligent and exhaustive research in the preparation of cases. Few in his profession have been more highly honored by the almost complete endorsement of their conclusions by judicial tribunals.

In 1837 he resigned his position and withdrew from legal practice, partly through the necessity of caring for

his estate and that of his father-in-law, Hon. John Watts, and partly with the purpose of devoting his time and attention to literary pursuits. He had a strong native inclination for a literary life, which he had developed to a considerable extent in college, where he took a leading part in all literary exercises. During his legal career he had continued his culture in literature, and developed a pleasing and attractive style, with a method of treatment of his subjects which has been characterized as "accurate, logical, and scholarly." After his retirement from the law he gave much attention to historical subjects, while also engaging largely in philanthropic enterprises. His studies eventuated in many publications, principally historical, which display a mastery of the subject the fruit of extended reading.

His treatise on Bellomont attracted the most attention, and was followed by a second production,—left in manuscript at the time of his death,—"*A Review of the Administration of Governor Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, the Bad Predecessor of the Good Bellomont.*" His publications brought him distinction abroad as well as at home, and in 1877 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He was also at the time of his death president of the New York Historical Society, his service in which is highly commended by George Bancroft, the historian, as having raised it from a condition of languor and decay into one of established and increasing prosperity.

Mr. de Peyster's life has also a military side. During his college days he was elected commander of a students' organization to assist in repelling any invasion of New York during the War of 1812. This organization assisted General Jonas Mapes in the construction of field-works to defend McGowan's Pass, a portion of the line of intrenchments between Harlem and the North River. At a later date he became interested in the State militia, and was commissioned captain in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. In 1825 he was appointed an aide on the staff of General Fleming, and later on that of Governor De Witt Clinton, and became military secretary to the governor for the southern district of New York, an office at that time of considerable importance.

He also took an active part in religious, educational, and benevolent institutions, particularly in the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he was one of the original incorporators and a vice-president. For more than fifty years he served on the board of managers of the New York Bible Society. He was also a member of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, an active worker in the Home for Incurables, and for fifty years clerk of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home. He was a member of many other organizations. His death took place August 17, 1882.



## JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.

GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, the only child of Frederic de Peyster, a sketch of whose life is given on the opposite page, and of Mary Justina de Peyster, daughter of John Watts, a distinguished New Yorker of the Revolutionary and later period, last Royal Recorder of his native city, and Founder and Endower of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, was born in New York City, March 9, 1821. In both his lines of descent can be traced a succession of soldiers during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, an ancestry which naturally predisposed him towards a military career. Military reading was his youthful delight, and mock battles in association with his cousin, Philip Kearny, afterwards Major-General, his youthful recreation. He travelled in Europe in 1834, when thirteen years of age, and again in 1851-53, as Military Agent of the State of New York, endorsed by the United States government. He then devoted his time to studying the science of war as developed in France, Italy, and Algiers. To enable him to do this he studied the several foreign languages in which the documents consulted by him were written. His industry in these pursuits was untiring, while his highly retentive memory enabled him to gain a vast mass of facts, which he employed in composition with logical powers of analysis. He thus in time became a writer and critic on military matters of very unusual powers.

While still but a youth, he became connected with the New York Volunteer Fire Department, in which he was so active as to bring on an affection of the heart, from which he suffered severely ever afterwards. He was among the first to advocate a Paid Fire Department, and also to recommend the organization of a Police Force conducted on principles of military discipline. He entered the State military service as Major in 1845, and in the following year was commissioned Colonel. When the military law of 1851 was enacted, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the State service, being the first officer of this rank to be appointed by the governor. At a later date he was sent to Europe as Special Military Agent of the State to report on the organization of the Militia and of Municipal Military Organizations, and Aids against Fire, as provided for in foreign lands. His report, published as a Senate document, became of great service in the organization of State troops, and in the subsequent exigencies of the Civil War.

General de Peyster was appointed by Governor Clark, in 1855, Adjutant-General upon his staff. He resigned in a few months, having found the department so controlled by political influences as to render military reform almost hopeless, though he succeeded in accomplishing various beneficial changes for which he received the highest encomiums from those best qualified to judge of his work.

When war was threatened, he offered President Lincoln



three regiments, and made a similar offer in the autumn of 1861. From this date to 1863 he was offered the command of several New York regiments, but his broken health and the hemorrhages from which he suffered obliged him to decline. He did not share in the feeling general at that time that the war would soon be over, but predicted in advance its extent and greatness, and was the first to advocate the employment of colored men as soldiers. Throughout the war, in which the state of his health prevented him from participating, he published many keenly critical articles on the subject. In 1866, on the occasion of the State of New York appointing him Brevet Major-General, based on flattering testimonials of his great military knowledge and the value of his advice and influence during the war, which were given by Generals Rosecrans, Hooker, Humphreys, Pleasanton, Sherman, and Grant, besides many others which were published in pamphlet at the time.

General de Peyster has been a voluminous writer on the subject of his special study and on historical subjects in general. In addition to these labors, he has given much attention to matters of charity. He built a Home for Consumptives in Dutchess County, New York, and near it a magnificent Hospital for the same class, and in connection with it has erected a Training-School, and donated about three hundred acres of ground, part of the old family estate. He also has built and equipped a Methodist church at Madalin, Dutchess County. He has received the thanks of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures for portraits of military celebrities, etc., presented to them, and has given the State of New York a bronze bas-relief representing the Continental camp at West Point during the Revolution. General de Peyster dwells principally in his beautiful country-seat, near Tivoli Station, on the banks of the Hudson. The portrait above was taken when General de Peyster was 75 years of age.



SAMUEL CULBERTSON HUEY.

SAMUEL CULBERTSON HUEY, son of John Grahame Huey and Margaret Culbertson, was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, on July 21, 1813. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his paternal grandfather died on the battlefield of Trenton in the Revolutionary struggle.

In 1828, he was sent to Pittsburg to finish his studies, and in 1832 went into active business in that city as a member of the firm of Baird & Huey. He was so successful that in 1844 he removed to Philadelphia, and continued to carry on business in both cities until 1857, when, on account of the disturbances connected with the panic of that year, he closed up both firms and then devoted some years to travel. Returning home, he commenced the manufacture of print cloths.

Meantime, in 1851, he had become a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and, after a service of nineteen years in that capacity, in 1870 he was elected its president, and from that time until the date of his death devoted himself almost exclusively to its interests. When he took charge of its affairs it had an accumulated surplus of some \$1,250,000. When his connection with it ceased through his death, in 1866, that surplus had increased to over \$15,000,000. This fact alone was a monument to his ability and conscientious attention to duty. At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the company, held February 15, 1886, a minute, of which the following is an extract, was adopted:

"In the decease of Mr. Huey, who has been actively connected with the management of the company, first as a trustee for nineteen years, and for the last sixteen years as its honored president, we have lost an officer whose recognized position as a leading representative Philadelphia merchant materially assisted in obtaining

for the company that confidence of the community so essential to its success, and whose devoted personal attention to its active management for thirty-five years has aided in establishing its reputation and securing its great prosperity. In his decease the company has lost an intelligent, experienced, upright, and faithful officer, who brought to the discharge of his onerous duties great energy, intelligence, good judgment, and strict integrity of character, and the officers and trustees have lost a personal friend, endeared to them by long and intimate association."

Like expressions of opinion were shown in resolutions of the Northern Central Railway Company, Spring Garden Insurance Company, and many other corporations with which he was officially connected. The insurance journals of the country joined in crediting to him the prominence and prosperity of his company.

Mr. Huey was a man of very marked characteristics. He did not know what fear was, and his name was a synonyme for truth in word and act. His conscientiousness, zeal, and fidelity in connection with anything which he had in hand were never questioned. He had strong, well-decided views and great plans, and awakened confidence by his own positive convictions. He was a judicious adviser, and was always ready to advocate a just cause, even though it was at the time an unpopular one; hence he was an abolitionist while a Whig, and was one of the first members of the Republican party. He was deeply interested in the issues of the Civil War, and was a constant contributor to the support of the Union cause; a member and supporter of the Sanitary Commission; one of the early members of the Union League, and a staunch advocate of every one of the great movements of the Republican party along the lines of reconstruction of the nation. He was a man of fine presence and address, of unusual mental ability, and his advice and counsel were sought constantly by business men and philanthropic organizations.

He was again and again solicited to enter political life, but always refused, believing that he could exercise more influence in behalf of the cause to which he was devoted by his support of measures as a private citizen. An effective speaker and writer, his pen and voice were always at the service of any good cause, and when he died there was a gap left in the ranks of Philadelphia's workers which has never quite been filled. He was a devoted Christian, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1853 until the date of his death. He was a generous contributor to all the benevolences of that church.

Mr. Huey died in Enterprise, Florida, February 11, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

He left to survive him a son, a member of the bar of Philadelphia, and one daughter.

## SAMUEL B. HUEY.

SAMUEL BAIRD HUEY was born at Pittsburg, January 7, 1843, of Scotch-Irish ancestry who came to America in 1763. One of his great-grandfathers was killed in Washington's army at the battle of Trenton. His father, S. C. Huey, was a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company until his death in 1886.

Mr. Huey was educated in private schools, but at twelve years of age entered the Central High School, from which he graduated as valedictorian. He then studied at Princeton College, where he graduated in the class of 1863, receiving prizes for oratory and debate. While at college he was fond of athletic sports, and served as captain of the cricket team and as one of the base-ball nine. After graduating, he entered the naval service as captain's clerk on the United States steamer "San Jacinto;" in 1864 was made ensign on the staff of Rear-Admiral Baily, and in 1865 was promoted assistant paymaster. He took part in the attacks on Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and continued on blockade duty till the end of the war.

After his return home, Mr. Huey began the study of law in the office of John C. Bullitt, and in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as Bachelor of Laws in 1868. He then entered upon active professional practice, continuing in association with Mr. Bullitt until January 1, 1872, when he opened an office for himself. During this interval, in 1866, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

While thus engaged in study and practice he took an active part in military affairs, having joined the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, on his return from the navy, and continuing connected with it for many years, first as captain and assistant quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General H. P. Muirhead, then as major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General J. P. Bankson, and, finally, as assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He resigned from the National Guard in 1878, in consequence of the increasing requirements of his professional duties.

As an attorney Mr. Huey's success has been marked, and he ranks to-day among the leaders of the bar. During the existence of the bankruptcy law of 1868 he had the largest bankrupt business of any of the practitioners in the United States Courts of this district, and on more than one occasion was requested by Judge Cadwalader, during pressure of business, to sit with him and pass on pending cases. He has also handled many important corporation cases, among them some of the heaviest tax cases disposed of at the State capital. In 1872 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the



State, and in 1880, on motion of General Benjamin T. Butler, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Huey's successful handling of corporation cases has made him counsel for numerous insurance and other companies, including the Penn Mutual, the Phoenix, the Aetna Life, the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Companies, Edison Electric Light Company, American Bell Telephone Company, with many others. He is also counsel for many leading business houses both in Philadelphia and New York, has secured important decisions in cases involving banks, and has taken an active part in the litigation attending the reorganization of various railroad companies.

His political duties have been confined to acting as delegate in the city and State conventions; but he long served as a director and secretary of the Union League. On his retirement from the latter position in 1888 he was unanimously voted the gold medal of the organization, and elected its vice-president. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1868 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education of this city, and in that office has served as chairman of the committees on University and Boys' Central High School. He has been a director of the Art Club since its organization, was one of the first board of Governors of the University Club, and a director of the West Philadelphia institute and the Western Home for Poor Children since 1875. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. With these many duties to perform, Mr. Huey has found time to attend to literary pursuits, has gathered a fine library, and has made three extended trips to Europe, on his return from each of which he prepared and delivered lectures on the subject of his observations abroad.



REV. SANFORD HUNT.

SANFORD HUNT, D.D., the senior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, one of the leading publishing enterprises in this country, was born in Erie County, New York, and obtained his collegiate education at Alleghany College, where he took a course preparatory to his entry upon the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and graduated in 1847 with the degree of D.D. In the same year he joined the Genesee Conference, and since that period has labored in pastoral work within the territory embraced by that conference and that of Western New York. In 1876 he served as a delegate from the Western New York Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in that year. He is the author of a work relating to the legal status of churches in this country, entitled "Laws relating to Religious Corporations." This is a compilation of the statutes of the several States in relation to the incorporation and maintenance of religious societies and the disturbance of religious meetings. It is published with an additional special article by the Hon. F. L. Fancher, on the "Laws affecting Religious Corporations in the State of New York." Mr. Eaton has also written a "Hand-Book for Trustees."

Elected book-agent by the Church authorities, in association with his able colleague, Dr. Eaton, Dr. Hunt's energies have of late years been given to the advance-

ment of the interests of the great New York publishing house known as the Methodist Book Concern, whose business has largely developed under the active labors of Dr. Eaton and himself, until now its annual distribution of religious literature has grown to enormous proportions.

A brief historical sketch of this important establishment, now a little more than a century old, may prove of interest. In 1789 John Dickins was appointed to a charge in the city of Philadelphia, with the additional office of "Book Steward," a title which had been applied to such an office in England. He began with the small capital of \$600, borrowed for the purpose, and with this sum laid the foundations of a superstructure whose two houses, in New York and Cincinnati, are now worth more than \$3,000,000. This is a phenomenal progress, a good share of which is due to the energy and efficiency of the present management, that of Drs. Hunt and Eaton, under whom the house has reached its highest degree of prosperity.

The New York department of the business occupies magnificent quarters at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with a frontage of one hundred and four feet on the avenue, and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. It is eight stories high, and is fire-proof from cellar to roof, while the floor space, if extended over a single area, would cover more than three and a half acres. There could be no more striking tribute to the successful management of the publishing interests of the Church than this noble and thoroughly adapted edifice, which is completely equipped in every department for the work to be performed, and is prepared to furnish Methodist homes in all sections of the country with the books needed for centre-table or library, to supply all preachers with the text-books and books of reference which they may desire in the pursuit of their calling, all Sunday-schools with library-books and other necessary requisites, and all churches with their various records and books of worship.

The business of the Book Concern has a large interest for every Methodist, and makes a strong appeal to their sympathies, in the fact that its dividends are paid to the worn-out preachers of the Church, so that it serves as an agency for pensioning this noble band of veterans whose years and energies have been devoted to the cause of religion and the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT.

JOSHUA BALLINGER LIPPINCOTT descended from a family belonging to the Society of Friends, his ancestral line having been in this country for six generations preceding him. He was born March 18, 1813, in the vicinity of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and came to Philadelphia at the age of eleven, his business life beginning in the line of trade in which he was to become distinguished, his employer being a bookseller named Clarke.

Young as he was, he applied himself to the business with such diligence and intelligence that by the time he was eighteen he had thoroughly mastered its details. His industry and capability were well rewarded, for at this juncture Mr. Clarke failed, and the creditors, who took the business into their own hands, showed their appreciation of the ability and trustworthiness of the young employee by requesting him to take charge of it as their agent. This he did, and conducted it for about five years with so much energy, prudence, and judgment as to give entire satisfaction to all concerned. At the end of this period, having received some financial aid from his mother, he began business on his own account at Clarke's old stand, the south-west corner of Fourth and Race Streets, under the firm name of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The first few years of his business venture were years of financial and industrial panic in the country, but his prudence and foresight carried him safely through and enabled him to establish himself on a solid basis of prosperity. Prayer-books and Bibles were the special publications of the new firm, and these were produced with a taste and finish that created a large demand for them from the book-buying public. As the years went on his trade greatly increased under his intelligent management, and in 1849 he found himself able to buy out the book establishment of Grigg, Elliot & Co., then the largest and most prosperous bookselling firm in Philadelphia. This was a daring venture. The purchase absorbed all the capital he had accumulated, and many of his friends thought that he was inviting failure by his boldness. But events proved that he had not put too much trust in his own judgment. The new concern prospered and quickly gave him the position he had an ambition to attain, that of leadership in the book trade of Philadelphia.

In 1850 he added a stationery department to his business, and moved to new quarters at Fourth and Commerce Streets to accommodate his increasing trade. During the succeeding years the prosperity of the house continued, the publishing department being greatly extended, while it gained wide credit for the typographical excellence and other features of superiority of its publications. There were added to its list two highly-valuable



works of reference, "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" and "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," works of the greatest merit, and prepared at immense expense. In addition to these, the house issued various other works of reference, the increasing demand for which fully proves the judgment and foresight of their projector. Among these may be named such important standard publications as "Chambers's Encyclopædia," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," and the "United States Dispensatory." The "Worcester's Dictionary" series and Prescott's histories were acquired, and a number of valuable medical works were added to the list of the firm's publications. To the ventures of the house must be added "Lippincott's Magazine," whose publication began in 1868, and still continues.

In 1861-62 was built the commodious store, 715 and 717 Market Street, in which the business is now carried on, and in 1871 there was added to this the large fire-proof printing-office and bindery extending back to Filbert Street.

In 1845 Mr. Lippincott married Josephine Craige, only daughter of Seth Craige, a leading manufacturer of Philadelphia. In 1875 he visited Europe for the fourth time, extending his journey to the Holy Land, where he contracted the Syrian fever. From the effects of this he never fully recovered, and by 1884 his health began seriously to give way. He died January 5, 1886, having a short time previously converted his business into a joint-stock company under its present title of "J. B. Lippincott Company." The house continues, under the able management of his three sons, to rank high among the leading publishing and bookselling firms of America, or indeed of the world.



SAMUEL STEVENSON.

Among the men of the present century who have had to do with making Philadelphia what it is must be included the subject of our present sketch, the term of whose life almost covered the century, and who at one time was one of the best known of our citizens, his active business and political career being a part of the history of Philadelphia before the period of consolidation of the old city with its surrounding districts. At this date he was one of the prominent figures in Democratic city and State politics, his period of political activity being contemporaneous with that of Thaddeus Stevens, James Buchanan, and many others then and afterwards distinguished in the history of the State and country.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Philadelphia in the year 1805. After receiving his education he engaged in the grocery business, and at the age of eighteen started in trade for himself, in the grocery and shipping line, on Callowhill Street wharf, at that time owning several vessels. In this line of business he proved very successful, and, after an active devotion to it for about a quarter of a century, retired from business in 1847. During that time his attention was not solely directed towards his business interests. He had become interested in the politics of the city and State, and continued to give his attention to them after his retirement from business.

His earliest official position was in connection with the old district of the Northern Liberties, in which his busi-

ness was situated. He was elected a commissioner of this district, and continued to serve it in that capacity for many years, giving it up at length in consequence of failing health. The feeble state of his health now induced him to remove to the country for the benefit of the fresh air and healing influences of open nature. After a period of rural residence of six years, he returned to the city, and soon entered upon a somewhat active political career. An interesting and important incident of his residence in the Northern Liberties district was the starting by him of what was known as a "Beggars' School," its interest being in the fact that this school was really the starting-point of the public school system of Philadelphia.

After the consolidation of the city in 1854, he was elected a member of Common Council for the Eleventh Ward, the member of Select Council for the same ward being Samuel G. King, afterwards mayor of the city. Mr. Stevenson was elected to the Council for three consecutive terms, and was finally offered the nomination of his party for the mayoralty. He had always been an old-time Democrat, and his party was at that time of such strength in the city that a nomination was equivalent to an election, but he declined the proffered honor.

The most stirring part of Mr. Stevenson's career was in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, in which he served for two or three terms as a member of the House, and was afterwards, October 12, 1838, elected to the Senate, in which he also served for several terms. His period of service in the Senate was one of much activity and contention, being that of the famous "Buckshot War," in which he was one of the participants, and in which Thaddeus Stevens also figured. This arose out of a contest for seats in the Legislature, and for the time being was a period of no small excitement. Mr. Stevenson was one of those who came victorious out of the contest. While in the Legislature he cast his vote for James Buchanan for United States Senator, through the influence of John W. Forney, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy.

Mr. Stevenson had invested his wealth in real estate, and at his death was a large real-estate owner. He was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties, and a pew-owner until the time of his death. He died April 11, 1886, in his eighty-first year, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which had attacked him two weeks before, his faculties remaining unimpaired till the hour of death.

## HOWARD A. STEVENSON.

HOWARD AUGUSTIN STEVENSON, the son of Hon. Samuel Stevenson,—of whose life we give a sketch opposite,—was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1842, and was educated in the schools of that city. In 1859 he entered the wholesale drug house of Ziegler & Smith, attending the College of Pharmacy in the evening until he had a thorough knowledge of the pharmaceutical profession. The outbreak of the Civil War brought his connection with this house to an end. He had early shown a predilection for military service, becoming an active member of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, and subsequently the treasurer of his company. After the outbreak of the war he enlisted, and assisted Colonel Fry in recruiting his cavalry regiment, his recruiting station being in Independence Square. While thus engaged he received instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Naval Department to report at Washington for examination, with a view to appointment in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. Passing the examination successfully, he was ordered to report on duty on the United States steamer "State of Georgia," and remained on her till the end of the year.

On the returning to civil life, he entered the wholesale drug house of A. F. Hazard & Co., with whom he remained about three years. In 1870 he succeeded them in business, in partnership with Lewis U. Bean, the firm name being Bean & Stevenson. The business thus purchased had been established in 1822, and was the oldest and perhaps the best of its kind in the city. The location of the new firm was at 113 Arch Street. In 1873 Bean & Stevenson bought out the stock of the long-established firm of Wetherill & Brother, wholesale drug dealers, at 47 and 49 North Second Street, and removed to that locality. Wetherill & Brother had been principally engaged in the South American trade, and their business, added to that previously possessed by the firm, gave it the most important drug trade in the city. During this period Mr. Stevenson had become a member and director of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, in whose affairs he took an active interest. In 1878 he retired from mercantile life and became connected with the street railway system, a connection which still continues.

Having purchased an interest in the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, he was elected a director of that corporation in January, 1879, and in July of that year was made its president. This office he held till the railway was leased, in 1881, by the People's Passenger Railway Company. He was offered the vice-presidency of the consolidated companies, but declined, and became interested in the Lombard and South Streets and the West End Railways, being director of the former



for six, and of the latter for two, years. He resigned these offices some time after the consolidation of the two roads, and gave his attention again to the People's Passenger Railway, of which he was elected a director on January 16, 1886, to succeed Charles J. Harrah. In February he was elected a director of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. On December 9, 1890, he was elected president of the People's Passenger Railway of Philadelphia, which position he held till April 15, 1892, when he resigned. During his term of presidency he strongly advocated the use of electricity as the motive-power for moving the cars of the company. His resignation of office called forth the following unanimous vote of thanks for his faithful service from the board of directors:

*"Resolved:* That a vote of thanks of this board be tendered the retiring president, Mr. Howard A. Stevenson, for the earnest, indefatigable, and loyal service he has rendered the People's Passenger Railway Company. He has always been ready to surrender every personal consideration for the interests of the company, and his identification with it has resulted to its advantage and prosperity. It is with deep regret we yield to his determination to sever his official relation to the company, the established success of which he has been so instrumental in securing."

In 1887 Mr. Stevenson was made a member of the board of directors of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and in 1889 of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, both of which positions he still retains. He is a member of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and of various social organizations, a life member of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and a member of the Germantown Cricket Club.





JOSEPH WHARTON.

JOSEPH WHARTON, born in Philadelphia, March 3, 1826, is descended, through his parents, William Wharton and Deborah Fisher, from two of the first settlers in Philadelphia, namely, Thomas Wharton, who came here in or about the year 1683, and John Fisher, who came with William Penn from England on his first voyage in the ship "Welcome" in 1682. He was educated in the best private schools of Philadelphia until the age of fourteen, and until sixteen by a Harvard graduate, when he was sent to learn farming in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He spent three years at this labor, returning to Philadelphia in the winter to study. At the age of nineteen he entered the counting-house of Waln & Leaming, and in the year 1847 joined his brother in establishing a large manufactory of white lead, etc., which they sold after a few years to John T. Lewis & Brothers.

In 1853, after some smaller enterprises, such as making bricks by machinery, he took charge of the Lehigh Zinc Company's business at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, at first of its mines, and later of its zinc-oxide works. In 1857 he leased the whole establishment, and managed it on his own account through the hard winter of 1857-58, resuming afterwards its management for the company. In 1859 he experimented successfully in the production of metallic zinc or spelter, which resulted in his building in 1860, for the Lehigh Zinc Company, of which he was part owner, the first successful spelter works in America. He operated these works as lessee until April 1, 1863, and produced about nine million pounds of spelter. In the same year he began the manufacture of nickel at Camden, New Jersey, from the ores of the Gap Mine, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which mine he bought, and which probably yielded under his rule more nickel than has any other single mine in the world. He still

carries on the establishment at Camden, producing nickel, cobalt, and other merchandise, though now obliged to draw material for it from Canada. For advances in the art of nickel-making several awards have been made to Mr. Wharton by international fairs, particularly the gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1878 for malleable nickel in divers forms, a display so novel that the jury at first doubted its reality. Nickel magnets for ships' compasses were made by him in 1876, and he demonstrated in 1888 the increase of magnetic moment of forged nickel after the addition of tungsten.

As director of the Bethlehem Iron Company, whose principal products were steel rails and billets, he advocated in 1885 the undertaking by that company of extensive works for making steel forgings, and in 1886 visited England and France, making there preliminary contracts for the acquisition of the best methods and apparatus. Out of this has grown, under the wise liberality of the company and the mechanical ability of their superintendent, Mr. John Fritz, a vast steel-making establishment, doubtless the finest in the world, producing steel and nickel-steel armor plates, gun forgings, shaftings, cranks, etc. of unrivalled excellence, without which the modern navy of the United States or the new ship-building industry of this country would scarcely have been possible. He has acquired during the past twenty years about one hundred and fifty square miles of land in New Jersey, from which he has offered to supply Philadelphia with abundance of water.

Having participated in the founding of the Industrial League, and having for many years taken active part in promoting protective tariff legislation, he was offered the Republican nomination for member of Congress in the second district of Pennsylvania, where election was certain, but declined to enter public life, and has never held public office except as school director, though frequently consulted concerning pending legislation. In May, 1881, he founded the Wharton School of Finance and Economy as a department of the University of Pennsylvania, and has since then doubled its original endowment. He was one of the founders of Swarthmore College, of whose managers he has been president since 1883.

He has been largely engaged in several railroad enterprises, and in other business affairs and manufactures besides those named, such as iron mining and making, glass-making, etc., and has had experience as railroad director, bank director, etc. He has produced from time to time addresses and short treatises upon many current topics, mainly scientific, industrial, and financial. Mr. Wharton married, in 1854, Anna C. Lovering, daughter of Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Religious Society of Friends, as have been all his ancestors for many generations. He has been a member of the American Philosophical Society since 1869.



## J. WALTER THOMPSON.

J. WALTER THOMPSON, the well-known magazine advertiser, is a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in which city he was born October 28, 1847. His parents removed to Ohio while he was still quite young, and the early part of his life, including its educational period, was passed in that State. He was still quite youthful when he came to New York,—early in the sixties,—in which city he shortly afterwards entered upon a mercantile career. This first venture in the active business of life was made in 1864, when he was seventeen years of age. He began his career in the metropolis under the same conditions as did Horace Greeley and many others who have achieved success, being without money and without influence, but possessed of that indomitable energy and spirit of enterprise which even ill fortune itself is powerless to defeat, and which, as a rule, win good fortune by commanding it.

Mr. Thompson began his career, in a minor capacity, in that field of labor which was to become the work of his later life, his first position being that of clerk in an advertising establishment. The ambitious boy was not content to remain long in this subordinate capacity. When only a clerk it was one of his first resolves to be a good clerk, to do his duty to his employers, comprehend the business in which he was engaged, and fit himself by industry and intelligence for higher positions in the domain of mercantile life. Mr. Thompson was well equipped by nature with the qualities which bring a man to the front alike in the position of a clerk or a merchant. He had integrity, energy, patience, and perseverance, together with the important virtues of manner of courtesy, willingness, and alacrity, and with them belief in his own powers, the self-confidence which disarms adversity and is one of the most essential elements of success. Add to these a pleasing address, the power of impressing his views on others, the secret of convincing, and we can readily comprehend his remarkable progress in his chosen field of labor, that of soliciting and placing magazine advertisements, of which he was the creator.

As has been said, Mr. Thompson did not content himself with the bare duties of clerkship. These did not exhaust all his time, and he quickly began to look around for a method of profitably improving his hours of leisure. He had taken an earnest hold of the advertising idea, and neglected no opportunity to learn all he could about it, and to invent new methods of operation and discover new fields of extension in his adopted line of business. His first step on his own account was taken in Brooklyn, where he secured control of a number of theatre programmes as profitable channels of advertising. To



these he soon added the programmes of several of the New York theatres, convincing the managers that he could make the enterprise doubly profitable. From this first venture he succeeded in adding both to his income and his experience.

This first state in his independent career was followed by others, and by an advance in position in the firm in whose service he was engaged, until he eventually purchased and became successor to its business. To this business he has, since acquiring complete control of it, steadily added, developing its importance and magnitude, especially in the special field of magazine advertising, until to-day he is the autocrat in this profitable field of industry. He has gained a controlling influence over most of the advertising that appears in the American magazines, and built up a business in this line that is regarded by his rivals in the advertising field as phenomenal.

Personally Mr. Thompson is a man of excellent judgment and cool self-control, agreeable in manner, ready in speech, and quick to perceive and grasp the details of a business situation, and to avoid risky complications. He is loyal alike to the interests of his patrons and his friends, faithful and accurate in performance, confident in his judgment, careful in expressing an opinion, but firm in his conclusions when once reached, and in all respects a model of the born man of business.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret R. Bogle, daughter of the late James Bogle, the celebrated portrait-painter, and a prominent member of the New York Academy of Design.



JUDGE FREDERICK CARROLL BREWSTER.

FREDERICK CARROLL BREWSTER, son of Francis Enoch Brewster, who had for many years been a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, was born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1825. He was sent to the old Friends' Select School at Fourth and Chestnut Streets, where he was carefully trained and fitted for college. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, then located in the old Ninth Street buildings, while Rev. Dr. Ludlow, the father of Judge Ludlow, was provost, or president. The young student displayed great industry and aptness for learning, until in 1841, when just about sixteen years of age, he graduated with all the honors of the institution. William Henry Rawle and Hon. Horatio Gates Jones were college-mates with him. Judge Brewster has always maintained an active relationship with the friends of the University, and he has often given evidence of the interest he feels in the permanent reputation and future welfare of his Alma Mater. He was for years President of the Society of the Alumni, and on several occasions has been called upon to deliver addresses to the students and patrons of the University of Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia. He was the orator at the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice. In testimony of the esteem entertained for him by the University he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Though leaving the University at an early age, he at once began the study of the law in his father's office. A natural adaptation for the profession was soon developed, and in those early years of his life he became so proficient in his preparation that, upon application and due examination, he was admitted to the bar, September 20, 1844, when but little over nineteen years of age.

In his profession he achieved marked success. In the criminal courts he became concerned in many trials of

much public interest. Among the most important of these was that in which Mr. Thomas Allibone, president of the Pennsylvania Bank, was charged after the collapse of that institution with conspiracy to defraud the bank. The newspapers, and public opinion generally, were strongly against the accused, but Mr. Brewster defended him with such skill and energy that Mr. Allibone was declared innocent, and public opinion clearly shown to have been wrong. He was concerned in many homicide cases and never lost a client.

In 1856 he conducted a celebrated civil case, the contest for the district-attorneyship between Lewis C. Cassidy and William B. Mann, winning the case for Mr. Mann. It was the most important question of its kind ever solved by a Philadelphia court, and has since been held as a standard precedent in election contests in this city. The political excitement aroused by it was the greatest that has ever here been known. From that time he was for many years the leader in election cases and the civil courts.

It was not until the period of the Civil War that Mr. Brewster entered the political field. The interests of the city at that time of financial difficulty were such as to require the greatest legal skill for their conservation. The Republican party, without consulting Mr. Brewster, nominated him for city solicitor. He was supported by a strong independent movement and elected by a large majority to an office to which he was to give the credit and importance which it had previously lacked. The most important question with which he was called upon to deal was that concerning the Girard Estate. A vigorous effort had been made by the heirs of Stephen Girard to overturn the will by which such large bequests had been made to the city and college. Mr. Brewster, in 1863, appealed this case to the Supreme Court, before which he defended the interests of the city with such legal acumen that the decision was rendered in his favor, and the magnificent trust secured. He gained the Chestnut Street bridge suit before the Supreme Court at Washington and a number of constitutional cases, notably the State Bounty Act, involving many millions of dollars.

After serving for two terms as city solicitor, Mr. Brewster was elected judge in the Philadelphia courts, and in 1869 was appointed by Governor Geary Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, an office which he filled with eminent satisfaction for three years.

Judge Brewster is also the author of several works of importance, including "Molière in Outline," "The Life and Writings of Disraeli," "A Digest of Pennsylvania Cases," "Brewster's Blackstone," "The Rule in Shelly's Case," "Brewster's Reports," four volumes, "Practice in the Common Pleas Courts," two volumes, "Practice in the Orphans' Court," two volumes, and "Equity Practice," two volumes.

## JOSEPH PULITZER.

JOSEPH PULITZER, who has so rapidly advanced into the front rank of New York journalism, is a native of Hungary, his birthplace being Buda-Pesth, the double capital of that kingdom. He was born April 10, 1847, and received his preliminary education in his native city, but emigrated to America in early youth. Landing in New York, he proceeded thence to St. Louis, where he quickly acquired a knowledge of the English language, and in which city he resided for many years. While still young he became strongly interested in politics, and made himself so prominent that he was elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1869, when but twenty-two years of age. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Horace Greeley as Democratic candidate for the Presidency; in 1874 he served as a member of the Missouri constitutional convention, and in 1880 became a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and the Missouri member of its Committee on Platform. He was elected to Congress in 1884, but resigned after a few months' service, his journalistic duties requiring his undivided attention.

Mr. Pulitzer began his career in journalism at the age of twenty, as a reporter on the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, a German Republican newspaper then under the editorship of Carl Schurz. At a later date he rose to the position of managing editor and gained a proprietary interest in this journal. In 1878 he purchased the St. Louis *Dispatch*, which he combined with the *Evening Post*, giving to the associated enterprise the title of *Post-Dispatch*. This paper still remains under his control.

His residence in New York began in 1883, in which year he purchased the New York *World*, a newspaper which had been twenty-three years in existence under various managers, but without attaining any large circulation. Since that period he has been sole proprietor and editorial manager of the *World*, and has made of it an unprecedented success. At the start he announced that "There is room in this great city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democratic; dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentes; that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses; that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity."

This "battle-cry" of the *World* was borne out in its new character, and the people at once began to buy it with such avidity that its circulation increased with phenomenal rapidity. In 1882 its average daily circulation was twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-one copies. On May 29, 1883, in less than three weeks of the new management, a gain of thirty-five per cent. was announced. On June 15 the circulation had doubled, and by September, 1884, the paper had reached a circulation of one



hundred thousand copies. This remarkable growth continued until, in 1890, the daily circulation reached an average of three hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-six copies, while the advertisements increased from eighty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven in 1883 to seven hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four in 1890.

This great development was due to the enterprise displayed in the management of the paper, and its bold and uncompromising exposure of frauds, trusts, and plutocratic schemes of every description. It became, as promised, the people's paper, and the people rallied to its support. By 1889 the old quarters of the *World* had become quite inadequate for its needs, and a new and great structure was begun, the present *World* building, at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, one of the largest and best equipped newspaper buildings in the world. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid October 10, 1889, by Master Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., then four years of age, Mr. Pulitzer himself being detained by sickness in Germany. It was completed by December 10, 1890, when its formal opening took place in the presence of a notable assemblage of governors, congressmen, and other visitors of public prominence.

We may conclude with an extract from Mr. Pulitzer's cablegram on the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice: "God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news, forever fighting every form of wrong, forever independent, forever advancing in enlightenment and progress, forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas, forever aspiring to be a moral force, forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a public institution." These words have the true ring in them. They could be well emulated in deeds by the whole newspaper world.



HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, the famous editor of *The Tribune*, was a native of Amherst, New Hampshire, where he was born February 3, 1811, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, though his progenitors had been in New England for several generations. His father, Zaccheus Greeley, owned a farm of fifty acres of sterile soil, yielding a bare support to his large family. Before his son Horace was ten years of age he became bankrupt, and had to flee from the State to escape arrest for debt, while his farm was sold by the sheriff.

Horace as a child was feeble and precocious, learning to read while little more than an infant, and quite noted for his accurate spelling. After the family disaster a new home was sought at West Haven, Vermont, where the boy, who had a strong desire to be a printer, tried to enter the village newspaper office as an apprentice, but was rejected as too young. For three years he worked as a day laborer, and then, with his father's consent, was apprenticed in the office of the *Northern Spectator*, at East Poughkeepsie, Vermont.

He soon became a good workman, developed a taste for political statistics, and gradually became largely depended upon for the editing of the paper, while he made a figure in the village debating society. For his services he received in money only \$40 a year, most of which he sent to his father. When he was twenty years of age the *Northern Spectator* suspended publication, and the boy visited his parents, then on a farm in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. After working for a time on the farm and in various printing-offices he started for New York, making his way on foot and by canal-boat, and reached that city in August, 1831, with \$10 as his sole capital.

Employment was not easily obtained, and his first work was on a 32mo New Testament, so difficult from its minute type that other printers refused it. He slowly progressed, and in January, 1833, formed a business partnership with Francis V. Story, a fellow-printer. With a combined capital of \$150 and a font of type obtained on credit they began the printing of the first cheap paper published in New York, the price being fixed at two cents. It failed in three weeks. The partners continued to work, however, and James G. Bennett asked Greeley to join him in starting *The Herald*. This Greeley declined, but soon after started *The New Yorker*, which proved a losing venture, though it gained a circulation of nearly ten thousand copies. It was kept alive for seven years, and gave Greeley, who was its sole editor, much reputation as a writer. He engaged also in editorial work on other papers, and during the Harrison campaign for the Presidency, in 1840, published the *Log Cabin*, whose circulation rose to ninety thousand.

On April 1, 1841, he announced that on the following Saturday he would begin the publication of a daily newspaper of the same general principles as the *Log Cabin*, to be called *The Tribune*. He was without money for this venture, and borrowed \$1000, on which and his reputation as an able editor *The Tribune* was founded. The paper proved wide-awake and aggressive, and rapidly increased in circulation, reaching eleven thousand in the seventh week. From this time forward Greeley was identified with this newspaper, and its history is his. It gradually grew prosperous, and for many years paid him an income of over \$15,000 annually, and often as much as \$35,000 or more. Yet he lacked business thrift, and frequently found himself in straits for money, so that he gradually parted with nearly all his interest in the paper.

The *Weekly Tribune*, which he started in 1851, became highly prosperous, and attained a very large circulation, proving an exceedingly profitable enterprise.

Greeley's political affiliations were at first with the Whig, and afterwards with the Republican party. He served on several Republican conventions, but in 1867 injured his standing with the party greatly by going on the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis. Being dissatisfied with President Grant's administration, he sharply criticised its acts, and in consequence, in 1872, received a nomination for the Presidency from the Democrats, his life-long opponents. The result was a defeat, and this, and his labors during the campaign, seem to have told on his health, which rapidly declined, he dying on the 29th of November, 1872. Despite the ridicule and contumely to which he was occasionally exposed, no man was more respected or admired for moral uprightness than Horace Greeley.

## WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

WILLIAM HENRY APPLETON, for many years the head of the extensive New York publishing house founded in 1825 by Daniel Appleton, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 27, 1814, being the eldest son of the distinguished publisher. His father, who had carried on the dry-goods business at Haverhill, removed in 1825 to New York, starting the same business on Exchange Place in that city, and adding to it the importation of English books. His son, then but eleven years of age, was placed in charge of the book department, at that time a very small one. The store was soon removed to Clinton Hall, Beekman Street, and the sale of dry-goods gradually abandoned, the book trade having grown so extensive as to absorb the attention of the proprietor. In 1835 William H. was sent to Europe in accordance with a promise made him by his father in his boyish days. He landed at Liverpool, and went to London, where, without letters of introduction, and presenting his personal card only, he quickly made the acquaintance of the heads of the great publishing houses, including William Longmans and John Murray, and was so successful in his business arrangements with these publishers that his father gave him a three months' holiday for travel in Europe, advising him to study while there the conditions of the book trade in Germany.

A year later he made a second journey to London. He made no purchases on this occasion, in consequence of the panic conditions which at that time affected American business, but while there started a permanent agency in Little Britain, and published several books of religious extracts which had a fair sale. In 1838 his father admitted him to partnership, the firm removing to No. 200 Broadway and assuming the title of Daniel Appleton & Co. Ten years afterwards, in 1848, the father retired from business, requesting his son, on doing so, never to sign a check or note without the name of Daniel Appleton written out in full. This request has been faithfully complied with.

A new firm was now organized, composed of William H. Appleton as head, and his brothers John A., Daniel S., George S., and Samuel F. Appleton as subordinate partners. Of these five brothers the last two named have since died, while three grandsons of the originator of the house, William W., Daniel, and Edward D. Appleton, are now members of the firm. William W., the eldest son of the subject of our sketch, became a partner in 1868, and in 1880, on the partial withdrawal from active business of his father, was recognized as manager of the establishment. Yet William H. Appleton, though now advanced in years, has never ceased his close connection with the affairs of the firm, and is still energetic in such details of the business as he keeps in hand.

On the reorganization of the firm in 1848 the business



was removed to the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, and since then, with the growth of the city up-town, has made various removals. In 1881 the retail job and importing branch of the business was abandoned, the publishing department having grown so great that it was necessary to devote sole attention to this department. In 1853 a printing-office and bindery had been established in Franklin Street, but, in consequence of the large increase in publishing, it was removed in 1868 to Brooklyn, where nearly a square in extent is occupied for this purpose.

The publications of the house are so numerous and varied that we can name but a few of the more important of them. Among its greatest ventures is the "New American Cyclopædia," the largest and most widely circulated work of its class ever published in this country. This appeared from 1857 to 1863, and a revised edition, greatly improved and increased, was issued from 1873 to 1876. In 1861 they began the publication of an "Annual Cyclopædia," which is still published yearly. Among other important issues are the "Popular Science Monthly," the "Cyclopædia of American Biography," the "International Scientific Series," and many valuable art, medical, and educational works.

Soon after the Civil War, Mr. Appleton suggested to Rev. J. W. Beckwith, then made Bishop of Georgia, that he would like to honor his promotion by founding an orphans' home in his diocese. This suggestion has culminated in a Church Home for Orphan Girls, daughters of Confederate soldiers, at Macon, Georgia. It is known as the "Appleton Church Home," the name being given in memory of his oldest daughter, who died in China. It is in charge of deaconesses of the Order of St. Katharine, the inmates being given a plain English education and taught all kinds of household work.



WILLIAM CRAMP.

WILLIAM CRAMP, ship-builder, was born in Kensington, then a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His ancestors were among the first who settled in Pennsylvania. William Cramp received a thorough English education, and when he left school associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of that day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of ship-building, he engaged in the business on his own account. By reason of his business ability and the superior quality of the vessels which he constructed, his affairs prospered from the outset, and his ship-yard has since grown into the most extensive and best-equipped establishment of its kind in the United States, and equal to any in the world. His sons as they grew to manhood learned their father's profession, and were admitted as partners in his business. In 1872, the firm was incorporated under the name of "The William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Company." Until 1860 the Cramps were engaged in the building of wooden

vessels, ships, brigs, barkentines, etc., but they kept pace with all the advances in the art of ship-building; and when, at the opening of the Civil War in 1861, there was an unexpected demand for war-vessels, they were able to meet it promptly.

In person, William Cramp was a trifle below medium height, but of massive build and striking presence, which caused him to appear larger than he really was. Being thoroughly master of every branch of the art in his day, he was always the active superintendent of his ship-yard, and his vigilance and diligence never relaxed until his last illness. In business circles his name was a synonyme for honor and probity, and, though sorely beset at times by the vicissitudes of industrial operations, he never failed to meet his obligations or to complete his contracts to the letter. This was strikingly exemplified during the Civil War, when prices of material and labor were constantly rising, so that contracts made on the basis of existing prices would need to be carried out under market conditions much less favorable. Under these circumstances William Cramp was compelled to exercise great financial foresight and sagacity as well as professional skill and diligence, but he proved equal to all emergencies.

The "New Ironsides" was the most noteworthy of the triumphs of William Cramp and his sons, who were then associated with him. When the contract for her construction was signed, nearly all the timber of which she was to be built stood in the forests. It was cut, brought to the ship-yard, fashioned into shape, and her hull, the heaviest ever built of wood, was framed, planked, decked, and plated in seven months, and in eleven months from the date of the contract she was in action in Charleston harbor. No such expedition was ever known before or since in the construction of so large and powerful a ship.

William Cramp died at Atlantic City, July 3, 1879, at the age of seventy-three years, after a career of unremitting activity lasting more than half a century.

## STEPHEN V. WHITE.

STEPHEN VAN CULLEN WHITE was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, the son of Hiram White, a member of an old Quaker family of Chester County, Pennsylvania, which had removed to North Carolina shortly after the Revolution. His mother was Julia Brewer, of a North Carolina family of much respectability, and a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of Great Britain. Hiram White, educated in strong sentiments against human slavery, refused to enforce the harsh decrees passed against the negroes at the time of the noted Nat Turner insurrection, and was forced to leave the State when his son was an infant not two months old.

He made his way with his family in a covered wagon to Greene (now Jersey) County, Illinois, near the mouth of the Illinois River. Here he became a farmer and miller, the boy, as he grew to proper age, working on the farm and in the mill of his father, and attending school at intervals. The first money made by the growing lad was gained by trapping, the furs taken being sold to the American Fur Company. In 1849 he was entered at the preparatory school of Knox College, and graduated from the college in 1854, teaching school, meanwhile, to help pay his expenses. After his graduation he became a book-keeper for Claflin, Allen & Stinde, a St. Louis firm, with whom he remained a year, and then began the study of law with the legal firm of Brown & Kasson. While thus engaged he wrote editorials and reviews for the *Missouri Democrat*.

Mr. White was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1856, and in the next year located himself at Des Moines, Iowa, soon after the capital of the State. Here business quickly came to him, his ability gaining him many clients. He remained here for the succeeding nine years, during which he tried many important cases, in particular that of *Gelpke vs. Dubuque*, argued in December, 1863, before the United States Supreme Court, in which he obtained a reversal of the decision of the Iowa courts, and secured to investors many millions of repudiated municipal bonds. In 1864 he served for a time as acting United States district attorney for Iowa, the incumbent being ill.

There was before him the promise of an unusually brilliant legal career, yet in January, 1865, he suddenly gave it up, removed to New York, and entered into the banking business with Captain Charles B. Marvin, under the firm-name of Marvin & White. This association continued until 1867, when Captain Marvin withdrew, Mr. White continuing alone till 1882, when the firm of S. V. White & Co. was formed. This firm continued, with modifications in its membership, until 1891, when it came to an end in a somewhat disastrous manner. Mr.



White, who had been brilliantly successful as an operator, attempted in this year to control the corn market of the country, but failed through the misuse of his money by his broker, and instead of the millions which he hoped to make, failed so badly that he found himself a million dollars in debt.

A remarkable result followed. By the rules of the Stock Exchange he could not hold membership while he had a legal obligation outstanding. In this emergency his three hundred creditors waived their claims, with sole reliance on his word of honor to pay them when he could. Their unusual confidence was not misplaced. Borrowing \$50,000 from some trusting friends, Mr. White went upon the floor of the Exchange again, and with the most surprising success. Everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. His progress was steadily upward. As fast as he made money he transmitted it to the most needy creditors, and within the brief space of eleven months he had paid off the entire million dollars of debt, and was soundly established in business again. It was an event probably without parallel in the history of speculation, and could only have been obtained by a man of Mr. White's ability and recognized business probity.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. White has been a trustee and the treasurer of Plymouth Church. As another evidence of the confidence felt in him, his church associates re-elected him to the post of treasurer immediately after the announcement of the failure. In politics he has been a Republican since the Frémont campaign of 1856. He was elected to Congress in 1866, for the Third Congressional District of New York, and served with distinction, but declined a proffered re nomination.





JOHN ROACH.

JOHN ROACH, one of the most notable of American ship-builders, was born at Michelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815, the son of a reputable merchant of that place. His place of birth afforded but limited opportunities for education, and these ceased at the age of thirteen, his father becoming ruined in business through endorsing notes for his friends, and soon after dying, leaving the mother with a large family to maintain. John, the oldest son, thereupon resolved to come to America, with the hope that industry and enterprise would win him success in that New World. He was sixteen years old when he landed in New York, whence he travelled on foot for sixty miles to secure a position offered him in the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, his wages to be twenty-five cents a day.

The boy's intelligence, industry, and self-reliance soon won him the favor of Mr. Allaire, the proprietor, who took an earnest interest in him, and gave him every opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the trade. Industry and economy enabled him, after a number of years, to save \$1200, of which in 1840 he drew a portion, went to Illinois, and made an advance payment on three hundred acres of land on the site of the present city of Peoria. Unfortunately for him, Mr. Allaire, who held the balance of his savings, just then failed in business, and the ambitious young pioneer lost all he had so painfully saved, forfeiting the money paid in advance on his land.

He immediately returned to New York, where he entered an establishment to learn the trade of making castings for ships and marine engines, at one dollar a day wages. Having again accumulated a little capital, he and three fellow-workmen purchased a small foundry in New York and began work for themselves in a modest way. His three partners soon drew out, and went to

work for him as employees, leaving him alone in the business. Under his intelligent control it progressed rapidly, every venture he made proved successful, and at the close of four years he had found it necessary to enlarge his works and was the possessor of \$30,000 capital. Then, in 1856, misfortune came. A boiler burst and destroyed his works; he could not recover the insurance, and his debts absorbed every dollar he had saved.

Fortunately he had won a reputation for enterprise and integrity, his credit was excellent, and he at once rebuilt his works on a larger scale, and with facilities for building larger marine engines than had hitherto been produced in this country, while some of its tools were the largest that had yet been used in America. In this new establishment, known as the Etna Iron Works, he went vigorously to work, rapidly building up a new and profitable trade until he had more than fifteen hundred men under his employment, and was turning out marine engines for the largest vessels built up to that time in this country, including several large war-vessels and the mammoth steamboats "Bristol" and "Providence."

By 1868 Mr. Roach's business had grown to such proportions that he found it advisable to purchase the Morgan Iron Works, an establishment of great dimensions; and soon afterwards bought the Neptune and the Allaire Works and the Franklin Forge. In 1871 he built a great ship-yard at Chester, Pennsylvania. This establishment covered a large area on the river front, and was valued at \$2,000,000. Mr. Roach was its principal owner. While he built a number of large ships for the government, the most of his work was for private parties, the Delaware River works becoming in time so famous as to win for that stream the name of "The Clyde of America."

Mr. Roach studied deeply the requirements of modern war-vessels, and advised the government to build only improved machinery. His advice resulted in the placing of compound engines in the "Tennessee," a trial which proved a decided success. He afterwards devised a plan for founding a native merchant marine, which was strongly favored by President Garfield, but action on which was prevented by the President's death. Misfortune subsequently visited Mr. Roach. He had contracted to build four large vessels for the government. The first of these, the "Dolphin," was built and accepted, but was afterwards refused by Secretary Whitney, who also declared that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold good. He had invested very largely in this government work, and the withdrawal of the contract forced him, on July 18, 1885, to make an assignment. Mr. Roach never recovered from the consequences of this unmerited blow. His powerful constitution gave way, and he died in New York, January 10, 1887. His sons continue his works, one having charge of the Chester establishment and one of the Morgan Iron Works at New York.



## D. O. MILLS.

D. O. MILLS, a leading Californian and New York financier, was born in Westchester County, New York, September 5, 1825, being the fifth son of James Mills, who in 1835 served as supervisor of the town of North Salem. The family descended from Scotch-English ancestry, Mr. Mills's forefathers settling in New York and Connecticut before the Revolutionary period. His father occupied for many years a prominent position in the community in which he resided, but in late life became impoverished, and died in 1841, leaving his family with very small means. The subject of our sketch had, however, received an excellent education in the North Salem Academy and afterwards in the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, then one of the leading educational institutions of the State. His father had, in addition, carefully trained him in the essentials of a business career.

Mr. Mills ended his school life at the age of seventeen and prepared to make his own way in the world, securing a clerkship in New York, in which he remained during the few succeeding years. He was also engaged during part of this period in duties connected with the settlement of the small estate left by his father. In 1847, when twenty-two years of age, he went to Buffalo, where he entered into partnership with his cousin, E. J. Townsend, and was appointed cashier of the Merchants' Bank, of Erie County, a bank of deposit issue established under a special charter and doing a large business for those days.

Mr. Mills, however, had more ambitious views, and in December, 1848, determined to go to California, a country then the seat of an extraordinary excitement from the recent discovery of gold. He reached San Francisco in June, 1849, after a long voyage full of exciting incident. It was, however, not his purpose to engage in gold-mining, like most of the adventurers who sought that land of promise. He saw, on the contrary, better hopes in other directions, and engaged successfully in trade with the various mining districts. After a period of experience in this line, he settled in Sacramento, and engaged in general mercantile business, while also purchasing gold-dust and dealing in exchange on New York. By November of that year, after less than six months' work, he already found himself the possessor of about \$40,000. He now closed out his business and returned to Buffalo, where he disposed of all his interests in the East, having resolved to make California his future home. Seeking Sacramento again, he founded there the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., which quickly became the leading bank of interior California, a position which it maintains to this day.



Mr. Mills quickly established a reputation for integrity, business judgment, boldness, and rapid decision, his word being deemed as good as most men's bond, while his business was maintained solely on a legitimate basis, all questionable schemes being sedulously avoided. As a consequence, business came abundantly to the house, and he had gained ere long the position of the most successful and leading banker of California.

In 1864 he was elected president of the Bank of California, a new institution which began business that year with a capital of \$2,000,000. He remained connected with it till 1873, when he resigned the presidency and retired from business, having accumulated a large fortune. His retirement proved almost fatal to the bank. Under the reckless management of his successor, William C. Ralston, it was in two years brought to the verge of ruin, and Mr. Mills was summoned to save it. He obeyed the summons, resumed the presidency, subscribed personally to the bank capital \$1,000,000, raised in all nearly \$7,000,000, and within six weeks enabled it to resume payment. In three years he again left it, after having firmly re-established its financial standing.

Subsequently Mr. Mills came East, where he became a resident of New York City, and erected there the great "Mills Building" in Broad Street. His interests are now divided between New York and California and yield him an income of more than \$1,000,000 a year. On leaving California he endowed with \$75,000 the Mills professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of California, and donated to the State the handsome group of marble statuary "Columbus before Queen Isabella." He became also a trustee of the Lick Estate and the Lick Astronomical Observatory.



GEORGE MORRISON COATES.

GEORGE MORRISON COATES was born in Philadelphia, August 20, 1817, and resided in that city to the end of his life. He was the son of George Morrison Coates, a successful merchant in his day, and of Rebecca Hornor, the daughter of another Philadelphia merchant. Indeed, Mr. Coates had a distinct inheritance of mercantile training, most of his ancestors having followed the pursuit of commerce from the time of his great-great-grandfathers,—Thomas Coates, who came to Pennsylvania from Sproxtton, in Leicestershire, England, in 1682, and John Hornor, who landed from the ship "Providence," at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1683. Among the passengers by the "Shield," the first vessel of size to ascend the Delaware as far as Burlington, in 1678, were two other ancestors of Mr. Coates,—Thomas Potts, the progenitor of a family of some distinction in New Jersey, and Mahlon Stacy, one of the proprietors of West Jersey, and a prominent officer in the government of that colony. Another ancestor was the father of the famous Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts colony, and still another was Captain George Morrison, whose name appears among the signers of the non-importation resolution of October 25, 1765, a fac-simile of which hangs in Independence Hall. Thomas Coates died in 1719, leaving, among other pieces of property, a house and lot on Second Street above Market, in which his great-great-grandson, a hundred and twenty years later, was to begin his mercantile career.

George Morrison Coates, after having received a sound classical education in the best private schools of the city, was placed in the establishment of James Fassett, a prominent merchant, to acquire his mercantile training. At the age of twenty-one, he, with his father's assistance, began business on his own account as a merchant in

cloths and cassimeres, his establishment being located upon the property before mentioned, which then belonged to his father, and which had for a long time been occupied by Coates & Randolph, the firm of his grandfather, Josiah Langdale Coates. This adventure proving profitable, Mr. Coates some years later removed to a larger establishment upon Market Street above Third, leaving his Second Street business, in which he still retained an interest, to a new firm, of which his cousin, the late Charles W. Pickering, was the head. The panic of 1857 coming on, Mr. Coates met with severe reverses, and in 1859 retired from the business he had so long conducted, and soon after formed a partnership with his brother Benjamin for the purpose of dealing in wool. The wool trade was greatly stimulated by the outbreak of war in 1861, and the consequent great demand for that staple for war purposes. Values advanced rapidly and trade increased largely, so that the new firm enjoyed a rapid and permanent success. In 1869 the two brothers became interested as special partners in a now well-known publishing firm, of which a near relative had for several years been a general partner; and later on Mr. Coates took an active interest in this firm.

Mr. Coates was for years an active member of the Board of Trade and of the Board of Health, and served for eleven years as a city director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League, and always greatly interested in public affairs, and a liberal contributor towards the success of the Republican party, in whose political principles he was a firm believer, and of which party he was one of the organizers. During the war he gave liberally of his time and his means to the national cause, and took an especial interest in the raising of the regiments sent out by the Union League. In 1864 he was chosen a Presidential elector, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In 1868 he was placed at the head of the electoral ticket as elector at large by the Republican State Convention, duly voting, when elected, for Grant and Colfax; and in 1872 was again an elector, voting for Grant and Wilson. He had, however, no ambition for political life, and uniformly declined to accept nomination to any office carrying with it an emolument.

Mr. Coates married, in 1840, Anna, daughter of Henry Troth, a native of Maryland, but a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, being president of the city Common Council at a time when the membership of that body consisted of men bearing the best known and most respected names in the community. In 1871 Mr. Coates received a severe shock in the death of his youngest son, from which he never fully recovered; and after the death of his wife, in 1881, he withdrew almost entirely from public life. He died May 21, 1893, in the house in which he had resided for thirty-four years.

## SPENCER TRASK.

SPENCER TRASK, one of the best-known names in the financial history of New York City, is a native of Brooklyn, in which city he was born in 1844. He received his early education in the Polytechnic Institute of that city, whence he passed to Princeton College, from which institution he graduated in 1866. Seeking a business outlet for his energies, he chose that field of finances in which the city of New York has long been so prominent, as the financial centre of the country and the chief connecting link between the American and European money markets. Such houses as that established and conducted for a quarter-century by Spencer Trask have had much to do with lifting the metropolis to its position of command in the financial interests of this country.

This house was established in 1869, and in April of the following year he became a member of the Stock Exchange, the firm-name being now Trask & Stone. Subsequently other changes took place, the firm-name later becoming Trask & Francis, and in 1881 Spencer Trask & Co., under which title the house is still known. New partners have been from time to time admitted, until now Mr. Trask has associated with him in business George Foster Peabody, William Blodget, Edwin M. Bulkeley, Charles J. Peabody, and E. P. Merritt (a Boston member of the firm). Mr. Charles J. Peabody shares with Mr. Trask the privilege of membership in the Stock Exchange, so that the house has the advantage of possessing a double membership in that powerful financial institution.

We need scarcely say that the house of Spencer Trask & Co. has had a prosperous career, and now occupies an influential position among the financial business concerns of New York. It has beautiful banking-rooms at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in New York, and at No. 20 Congress Street, Boston, and possesses branch offices in the cities of Albany and Providence. Private connections by wire bring these offices into immediate connection, and also extend to correspondents in Philadelphia and Chicago, giving the house the most favorable facilities for the immediate and profitable conduct of its business. It hardly need be said that time is money more especially in the relations of finance than in any other business that could be named. The special line pursued by the house is the negotiation of railroad, municipal, and other desirable issues of bonds, in addition to which it does a large business in domestic banking and general brokerage.

Mr. Trask has not confined his energies to the conduct of his banking business. He is president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, a large and growing business enterprise, and is connected as a



director with several important railroad corporations. Aside from business, he is chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Teachers' College, an institution in whose progress and prosperity he takes great interest.

In tastes and habit Mr. Trask is domestic. His country home is situated at Yeddo, New York, about a mile from Saratoga village, and on the avenue leading to Saratoga Lake. In this handsome establishment he takes great pride, and enjoys every hour which he is enabled to spend there. The estate embraces about five hundred acres, while the grounds are given a special charm by a chain of small lakes. In and out among these and through the surrounding woods wind beautiful drives, which, with praiseworthy generosity, Mr. Trask has thrown open to the public, and which are made much use of by the residents of Saratoga and visitors to this delightful fashionable resort.

The old house on the place, which had been extensively remodelled by its new proprietor, took fire and was destroyed in 1891. Since then a new, more modern, and far handsomer edifice has been built, and is to-day one of the most attractive country residences in the State. Mr. Trask does not confine himself to personal enjoyment in this rural home. His benevolent instincts have led him to devote a portion of his wealth to a praiseworthy philanthropic object. This is a Convalescent Home for children, which he presented some years ago to the diocese of Albany, buying and fitting up a place at Saratoga for this purpose. The children are brought here from hospitals and elsewhere, about one hundred poor young invalids being given this excellent opportunity for recuperation each summer.



DAVID VAN NOSTRAND.

DAVID VAN NOSTRAND was born in the city of New York, December 5, 1811, the son of a successful merchant, of Dutch ancestry, but long a resident of New York. The father dying in 1821, Mrs. Van Nostrand was left with the care of a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom David was the fifth in age, and one who from childhood had been noted for his love of books, to which he devoted his leisure hours to such an extent as to impair his physical strength during his whole life. He was educated at Union Hall, a classical school of Jamaica, Long Island, where he made rapid progress. At eight years of age he received a prize from the master for his proficiency in Greek, and at fifteen was graduated with an excellent preparatory education. His mother wished to give him a college education, with a view to his entering the church, but his desires led in other directions, and immediately after leaving school he entered the book-store of John P. Haven, a line of business to which his love of books specially adapted him. His activity and intelligence won him the warm approval of Mr. Haven, to whom he became so indispensable that, when at the age of eighteen his return to study was contemplated, the bookseller offered his useful assistant, rather than lose him, a partnership in the business when he should become twenty-one years of age. This promise was faithfully kept, but the connection lasted only till 1834, when some changes in the business induced Mr. Van Nostrand to withdraw from the firm. He had in the mean time married, but lost his wife after eighteen months of married life.

His next business venture was in partnership with Mr. William Dwight, a book business being established which succumbed to the financial crisis of 1837, the firm being dissolved in consequence of losses. Mr. Van Nostrand

soon afterwards joined Captain Barnard, of the Engineer Corps,—one of his boyhood friends,—who was then at New Orleans, where he had charge of the defensive works of Louisiana and Texas. The purpose of this visit was to act as groomsmen at Captain Barnard's wedding, but he remained with him as his clerk of accounts and disbursements, a duty which he found very pleasant, but hardly progressive enough to accord with his ambition. In consequence he soon gave it up, returned to New York, and there began to apply the experience he had gained through his association with military men in the importation of books on military subjects for officers of the United States army. Here, also, he soon began to receive orders from individuals and academic institutions for foreign scientific works, and was enabled greatly to widen the scope of his business.

His new location was at the corner of Broadway and John Street, where, when his importing trade had become well developed, he added to it publications of his own, his establishment becoming a centre for technical literature, with which he acquired a familiarity which greatly aided his trade. His business grew steadily, particularly in the importation and publication of books of pure and applied science, in which he gained prominence among the noted publishers and booksellers of the world. He also continued a large importer and publisher of works on military and naval topics.

In 1869 the extension of his business required his removal to larger quarters at 23 Murray Street, his trade in military and scientific books being now the largest in the United States. In the same year he began the publication of *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, a publication principally eclectic in character, but open to mathematical discussions and technical articles of interest to the engineer. In 1887, after the death of its projector, it became the property of Mr. M. N. Forney.

Mr. Van Nostrand's devotion to business did not keep him from attention to public and social pursuits. He was a member of the Historical and the Natural History Society, a Fellow of the Academy of Design, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one of the originators of the Union League Club. He also belonged to the St. Nicholas Society, and was one of the founders of the Holland Society and the St. Nicholas Club. The Century Club, however, was his favorite resort, he being a faithful attendant at its monthly meetings until prevented by the advance of ill health. He married again soon after his re-establishment in business. As time went on his health failed, and during his last nine years he suffered severely, but continued his attention to business till the last six months of his life. He died June 14, 1886. The business which he had established is still continued and remains prosperous, under the name of D. Van Nostrand Company, at 23 Murray Street.

## ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

ALEXANDER TURNER STEWART was born at Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland, October 12, 1803, the descendant of a Scotch emigrant to the north of Ireland. His father died when he was still a school-boy, leaving him a small estate. He began his later education with the idea of entering the ministry, but this proving little to his taste he gave it up, with the consent of his guardian, and in 1823 made his way to New York, with no plans as to his future life. For a time he was employed as a teacher in a select school on Roosevelt Street near Pearl, then one of the fashionable localities of New York. While here the shrewd young man was wide-awake in the observation of business opportunities, and on his return to Ireland to obtain the moderate fortune left him by his father, he bought a stock of laces and linens at Belfast, with which he returned to New York.

On September 2, 1825, he opened a store at 283 Broadway, with an invested capital of about \$3000. He shortly afterwards married Miss Cornelius Clinch, whose father had gone his security for the rent of his store. The new merchant was very frugal and economical in his habits, sleeping in a room back of the store, and paying unremitting attention to his business, which quickly showed signs of growth. In 1826 he was able to take a larger store, at 262 Broadway, and shortly afterwards made a second removal, to 257 Broadway.

From the start he displayed a genius for business, and his success was remarkable, his business increasing so enormously and his capital so greatly augmenting that in 1848 he was enabled to build the great marble store—now the wholesale department of the business—on Broadway between Chambers and Reade Streets. Here the retail business was conducted till 1862, by which time the northward growth of the city, and the up-town movement of the shopping trade, had become so declared, that he removed his retail business to the immense iron store built by him on the block between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets. This store, five stories in height, and covering a great ground space, was said to be at that time the largest store in the world. It cost nearly \$2,750,000, and within its extensive confines about two thousand employees were gathered. The expense of conducting this great business was over \$1,000,000 yearly, while the aggregate of sales in the two stores for the three years before Mr. Stewart's death is given as about \$203,000,000. In addition to his New York establishments he had branch houses in different parts of the world, and nu-



merous mills and factories, his annual income during the war being nearly \$2,000,000.

In 1867, Mr. Stewart was chairman of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Secretary of the Treasury. To this appointment the objection was made that a law existed which prevented an importer of merchandise from holding this office. The President asked that the law should be repealed, and Mr. Stewart offered to place his business in the hands of trustees, and devote all its profits during his term of office to charitable purposes. This, however, was not considered to remove the objection; the law was not repealed, and he failed to enter the Cabinet.

During his life he did various deeds of charity, among them being the sending a shipload of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1846, with instructions to bring back as many emigrants free of cost as the ship would carry. He sent a vessel-load of flour to France after the Franco-German War, and sent \$500,000 to Chicago after the great fire. Among his latest benevolent doings was the building of a large edifice on Fourth Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets as a home for working-girls. He also built Garden City, on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, made up of airy and comfortable homes at moderate cost.

He died April 10, 1876, leaving an estate estimated at \$40,000,000. The bulk of this was willed to his wife, whom he requested by letter to provide for various charities. His wishes in this direction were not carried out, though his wife erected a cathedral at Garden City as a memorial to him.



JOHN H. STARIN.

JOHN HENRY STARIN was born August 27, 1825, in Sammonsville, Montgomery (now Fulton) County, New York, he being a descendant of Johannes Ster, who came from Holland about 1648. The family afterwards changed its name to Stern, and finally to Starin. John Starin, with ten other members of the family, served as soldiers during the Revolutionary War. His son, Myndert Starin, father of the subject of our sketch, a man of unusual ability, engaged in manufacturing at Sammonsville, and founded the town of Fultonville.

John H. Starin inherited the business qualities of his father, which were manifested early in his life. He was educated at the Esperance Academy, in Schoharie County, and subsequently studied medicine. He did not, however, care to pursue the medical profession, and entered his brother's drug store in Fultonville as a clerk, remaining there till 1856, when he removed to New York and ventured in business for himself in the line of medicine and toilet articles. He was early successful, quickly building up a profitable business, but was not long so engaged before an opening for larger enterprise declared itself. The transportation of goods, which his business affairs required him to consider, was not at that time very fully developed, and the idea occurred to him of establishing a general freight agency in this city, as likely to prove for the convenience of shippers. He unfolded his plan to a railroad officer, who encouraged him to proceed with it, offering him the patronage of his road, —one of the great trunk lines. Mr. Starin closed the contract, sold out his drug business, and went heartily to work in his new enterprise.

The Civil War, which broke out shortly afterwards,

proved serviceable to him in the establishment of his business, which he quickly developed to such an extent that he was enabled to serve the government essentially, providing it with transportation for troops and war material at less cost and quicker despatch than it was able to do with its own means of carriage. By the end of the war he had built up an extensive system of railroad and steamboat connection of the greatest value to mercantile shippers, while his reputation as a reliable business man was high. His trade connections since that period have grown to an enormous extent, he having freight lines on the North and East Rivers, fleets of tugs and propellers, lighters and car boats, excursion and pleasure boats, grain boats and floating elevators, while his freight connections extend to all the railroads that come to the rivers surrounding New York, and his dry-docks, freight depôts, and offices are widely distributed along the wharf region of the city. His business has grown, indeed, until it is the largest single enterprise of the kind in America, while his enterprise and integrity have won him hosts of friends. This feeling was strikingly displayed in 1890, when a number of his friends, taking advantage of his absence in Europe, erected a bronze statue to his honor in Fultonville, the place of his residence. This figure, eight feet high, stands on a granite base, on whose sides are bronze bas-reliefs representing Commerce, Legislation, Agriculture, and Public Works, to all of which Mr. Starin's attention has been usefully directed.

Politically Mr. Starin has always been an earnest Republican, and has frequently held public positions. From 1848 to 1852, during his early residence at Fultonville, he was postmaster at that place. In 1876 he ran for Congress as Representative from the Twentieth District of New York, and was elected. In 1878 he ran again, and was returned by a large plurality vote. At the end of this term a third nomination was offered him, but he declined to run again, saying that he favored rotation in office, and saw no reason why he should hold the office continually to the detriment of others equally deserving of it.

Mr. Starin has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1874, and in 1880 was made president, upon the death of Horatio Seymour, of the Saratoga Monument Association to provide a fitting memorial of the battle that practically decided the result of the war of the Revolution. In this enterprise he worked energetically, secured for it an appropriation of \$30,000 from Congress, added a liberal donation of his own, and induced others to subscribe. As a result of his efforts the memorial has been erected. Mr. Starin has been liberal in many other directions, charitable and other. He belongs to many clubs and societies, and is a trustee of Union College.

## ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

THE great banking house of Drexel & Co. owes its origin to Francis Martin Drexel, who was born in the Austrian Tyrol in 1792, left that country to avoid conscription during the Napoleonic wars, and studied painting in Berne. He came to the United States in 1817 and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in portrait-painting. He visited Mexico and South America, where among others he painted the portrait of General Simon Bolivar. In 1837 he founded in Philadelphia the banking house of Drexel & Co., now one of the largest in the United States, and with flourishing branch houses in New York and Paris.

His son, Anthony J. Drexel, was born in Philadelphia in 1826, and entered the banking house in 1839, when he was but thirteen years of age, and while his school studies were still uncompleted. Subsequent to that period the history of the banking house was the history of his life, and its great progress, high reputation, and wide-spread influence the material from which the biography of himself and his brothers must be drawn. The Drexel houses have handled and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, railroad, corporation, and other securities, but have always avoided speculative operations, preferring to go slowly and go surely, while all its dealings have been notable for the spirit of honor and fairness displayed. To-day the house stands high among the financial institutions of the world.

Anthony J. Drexel was for many years the leading figure in the extended business of the house, and as a business man was of firm demeanor and ready judgment. But outside the banking house he was retiring and unpretentious, quiet in his habits, and a lover of art, especially of music. He was for many years a leader in all philanthropic movements in Philadelphia, and a man of the warmest heart and highest public spirit. In this noble field of duty his great work, and the one from which his name will long be held in honor, is the Drexel Institute, the institution for the instruction of deserving youth in the practical arts of life founded by him in 1890, and now in its successful tide of operation. The magnificent building devoted to this purpose, situated on Chestnut Street just west of the Schuylkill, was erected at a cost of over half a million dollars, while a million dollars more were set aside by the munificent founder as an endowment, and a million more left as a legacy, which, with other amounts spent, made almost three million dollars. The institution was formally opened in September, 1891, with courses in all departments of useful art, industrial, business, and domestic



training, and has already taken high rank among the educational institutions with which Philadelphia is so liberally provided. The Drexel Institute is one of those enterprises which come from men who have the good of humanity at heart, and is a fitting memorial to the noble spirit of philanthropy in its founder.

Mr. Drexel died at Carlsbad, Austria, while on a visit to Europe, June 30, 1893. We cannot do better than to quote from the testimonial to his character written by the late George W. Childs, his lifelong friend and fellow-spirit in well-doing:

"As a man of affairs no one has ever spoken ill of Anthony J. Drexel, and he spoke ill of no one. He did not drive sharp bargains; he did not profit by the hard necessities of others; he was a lenient, patient, liberal creditor, a generous employer, considerate of and sympathetic with every one who worked for him. His pride in the city of his birth was exceedingly great, as he so frequently demonstrated by the active part he took in all movements tending to Philadelphia's advantage.

"If one noble phase of his character seemed to predominate over others, it was his sympathy with his fellow-men, which made him the philanthropist, the modest gentleman, the kindly, helpful man he was. In the economy of God, which notes the sparrow's fall, there are no accidents; there can be none when such a helper of men as Anthony J. Drexel passes from the world which he did so much to make fairer and better. The passing away of such a man makes stronger our faith in, and gives new and convincing assurances of, immortality."





CHARLES KING.

CHARLES KING (J.L.D.) was born in New York City, March 16, 1789. He was the second son and child of Hon. Rufus and Mary Alsop King. In 1799, during the residence of his father in London as United States minister to the court of St. James, Charles and his older brother, John Alsop, were sent to Harrow School, where they met and were intimate with, as boys, those who were afterwards known to the world as men of talent, among others Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. In 1803, the "King brothers" (as they were always known) were sent from Harrow to Paris to study mathematics and French. There these two American youths distinguished themselves in their studies, taking with ease the highest prizes.

Charles, being destined for a mercantile life, was sent from Paris to Amsterdam under the care of the Messrs. Hope. He remained there until the year 1810, when he returned to New York and was taken into the house of Archibald Gracie & Sons, and soon after married Eliza, Mr. Gracie's eldest daughter. Upon the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, Mr. King, a Federalist, hastened to give to the government his support, both in the Legislature of New York, to which he was elected in 1813, and as a volunteer. He was made colonel of a regiment in 1814, and was stationed on Long Island, at Brooklyn. The failure of Archibald Gracie & Sons in 1823 enabled Mr. King to embrace journalism, and with Mr. Johnston Verplanck he became associated in the publication of the *New York American*, a conservative newspaper of much political influence and high literary character. On the retirement of Mr. Verplanck Mr. King became sole editor, and remained in charge of the paper until its publication was discontinued. His bravery of character and mind was often used to befriend those

whom he thought needed help. In the great fire in New York City in 1836 the flames spread with great rapidity, and the intense cold covered the firemen and their apparatus with ice. Mr. King, realizing the danger, went himself to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and, obtaining barrels of gunpowder, with his own hands placed the powder and blew up the houses next the spreading flames, and thus stayed the destruction. He remained at the fire all day and the following night, and on returning to his home a hatchet had to be used to release him from his armor of ice. In 1845, Mr. King became one of the editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*, writing fearlessly, and expressing himself most earnestly upon all subjects. He was elected in 1849 president of Columbia College. He heartily entered into all the duties of his new office, advancing the interests of the college in every way by his brilliant scholarship, his energy, and wise management; increasing both the wealth and usefulness of that institution. During his presidency, Mr. King remained no silent spectator of the various questions which were agitating the country, resulting in the Civil War. He took an earnest part in sustaining the principles which he had inherited and which his convictions had made his own, and threw himself warmly into the discussions which arose, and, as far as compatible with his duties as president, into active work to aid in pushing the fight against slavery. The presentation of the national and regimental flags to the first colored troops sent out to the seat of war by New York City was his thought and act. This presentation took place in Union Square, New York City, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, with the full regiment drawn up in line before him. His clear, ringing, and heart-stirring words on that occasion caused him to be cheered to the echo.

His wife dying after a lingering illness, Mr. King some years later was married to Miss Henrietta Low, of New York City.

In 1864, Mr. King resigned the presidency of Columbia College, and with his family sailed the following year for Europe to join his son, General Rufus King, then United States minister to Rome. After travelling throughout Europe his useful life ended at Frascati, Italy, on September 27, 1867.

Mr. King was busy and fluent with his pen, writing several most able reports, addresses, and articles. He wrote the history of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of which he was at one time president; also a report on the construction, cost, and capacity of the Croton Aqueduct, and many addresses before the Mechanics' and Historical Societies. He was a man who feared naught but wrong, was earnest, high-minded, and impulsive, firm in his convictions and fearless in expressing them, but just and courteous in his bearing.



## GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815; his father, Richard W. Meade, being at that time United States naval agent there. His grandfather, George Meade, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, had contributed liberally for the support of the Revolutionary army. The grandson graduated at the Military Academy in 1835 and entered the artillery service. He participated in the war against the hostile Seminole Indians in Florida, but resigned in October, 1836, and became a civil engineer. He was engaged in a survey of the mouths of the Mississippi River, and afterwards on the boundary-lines of Texas and Maine.

In 1842 he re-entered the army as second lieutenant of topographical engineers, and during the Mexican War served with distinction on the staffs of Generals Taylor and Scott. He was afterwards employed in light-house construction, and on the geodetic survey of the great lakes. In August, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. In McClellan's Peninsular campaign, he fought at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, being severely wounded in the latter engagement. He commanded a division at Antietam, and when General Hooker was wounded there succeeded temporarily to the command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

He was soon afterwards appointed major-general of volunteers, and in December, 1862, led the attack which broke through the right of Lee's line at Fredericksburg, but, not being supported, was obliged to fall back. He was next placed in command of the Fifth Corps, but, though much esteemed by General Hooker, was not called into action at Chancellorsville. On the 28th of June, 1863, after Lee had crossed the Potomac on his march to Pennsylvania, General Meade was appointed by President Lincoln to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac, then marching at forced speed to intercept Lee. The two armies met at the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and after three days of severe fighting the Confederate army was forced to retreat to Virginia. For his highly valuable services in this great battle General Meade was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army.

In the spring of 1864, when General Grant was placed in command of all the Union armies, Meade entered the field with the Army of the Potomac, and retained the immediate command of this army till the close of the war, discharging the duties of his difficult and delicate



position to the entire satisfaction of General Grant. He led it through the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness and the subsequent campaign, and in June, 1864, transferred it to the south side of the James, the purpose of the movement being to capture Petersburg, the main defence of Richmond on that side. General Lee, however, saved the place by prompt re-enforcements. The siege of Petersburg lasted ten months, and at its close Richmond had to be evacuated; and General Lee, after being pursued from Petersburg to Appomattox Court-House, with constant and severe fighting, surrendered April 9, 1865.

General Meade, on August 18, 1864, had been appointed major-general in the regular army. After the war he was placed in command of the military division of the Atlantic, and in August, 1866, was given command of the Department of the East. In January, 1866, he received the thanks of Congress "for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repelled, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the Rebellion."

General Meade was subsequently placed in command of the military district comprising Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, with headquarters at Atlanta. He died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872. His fellow-citizens of that city had presented him with a residence, and after his death raised a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for his family.

General Meade had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by Harvard College in 1865. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.



WHITELAW REID.

WHITELAW REID, notable in the newspaper world for his many years of connection with the *Tribune*, that great power in American journalism, was born October 27, 1837, near Xenia, Ohio, of which town his father, a strict Covenanter, was one of the founders. Mr. Reid was educated at the Miami University, where he graduated in 1855. He very early in his career entered into political and newspaper life, making speeches for the Republican party in the Fremont campaign, when not yet twenty years of age, and becoming editor of the *Xenia News*. He soon after became widely known as a ready and able writer by his brilliant letters to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, signed "Agate." He was thus engaged at the opening of the Civil War, his letters attracting attention alike from their vigorous style and their trustworthy information. He took part in the war as a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Morris, and afterwards to General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign of 1861. Later he served as war correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg.

In 1863 he accepted the position of Librarian of the House of Representatives at Washington, in which he remained until 1866, contributing meanwhile Washington correspondence to the *Cincinnati Gazette*. After the war he made a journey through the South, and for some time tried cotton-planting in Louisiana and Alabama. The results of his observations while thus engaged were embodied in a book entitled "After the War," which was published in 1866. On his return to Ohio he became one of the proprietors of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and for two years was engaged in writing a book entitled "Ohio in the War." This was

published in 1868, and is esteemed as of much historical value.

Mr. Reid's connection with the *Tribune* began in 1868, in which year he was invited by Horace Greeley to come to New York and accept an editorial position upon that paper. His ability in this field soon made itself so manifest that he was quickly advanced to the post of managing editor, in which he showed much skill and activity in gathering news, and came into such favor with Mr. Greeley that, when in 1872 he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, he put the whole control of the paper in Mr. Reid's hands. It has remained there since, through its various changes in proprietorship. On the death of Mr. Greeley, which took place immediately after the 1872 Presidential election, Mr. Reid succeeded him as editor-in-chief, while he became the principal owner of the paper. As such he has made the *Tribune* a leading exponent of the principles of the Republican party, and it has remained from that time to this one of the most vigorous and influential organs of the party. His "Memorial of Horace Greeley," an interesting biographical sketch of his late friend and chief, was published in 1873.

In 1872, Mr. Reid was chosen by the Legislature of the State regent for life of the University of New York. He was subsequently twice offered the post of minister to Germany,—by President Hayes and afterwards by President Garfield,—but in both instances the demands of business forced him to decline. Later, in President Harrison's administration, he accepted the French embassy, a post which he filled with honor and dignity, the public appreciation of his services abroad being expressed in dinners by the Chamber of Commerce, the Lotos Club, and other organizations on his return home. The Chamber of Commerce elected him an honorary member, a mark of respect which had been bestowed on only fifteen other men during the century of the Chamber's existence.

Shortly afterwards he was chosen as chairman of the Republican State convention, held to elect delegates to the Republican national convention of 1892. This convention, after nominating General Harrison as its candidate for the Presidency, asked the New York delegation to name a candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Reid was named, and was accepted by a unanimous vote of the convention. His letter of acceptance, and the several speeches which he afterwards made, were among the most effective contributions to the literature of the campaign.

In addition to the works named, Mr. Reid has published "The Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," "Town Hall Suggestions," and numerous contributions to periodicals, all of a practical character and close adaptation to the trend of thought of the times.

## PHILIP CARPENTER.

PHILIP CARPENTER, a prominent member of the New York bar, comes hereditarily to his profession, being lineally descended from a race of lawyers. His father, Alonzo P. Carpenter, a graduate of Williams College in 1849, afterwards practised law in New Hampshire from 1852 to 1881. In the latter year, having become one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, he accepted a position on the bench of the Supreme Court, which post of honor he still fills. Ira Goodall, his grandfather on his mother's side, was also a lawyer of high consideration, being the leading and most successful member of the profession in northern New Hampshire from the beginning of the century until about the period of the Civil War. Another member of the family, Mr. Carpenter's uncle, Jonathan Ross, occupies as honorable a position in the legal and judicial circles of Vermont, having been a justice of the Supreme Court of that State for twenty years past. For the last five years he has been chief justice of that court.

Philip Carpenter was born at Bath, New Hampshire, on March 9, 1856. After receiving the usual district school education of New England children, he was entered, to prepare for college, at the well-known and well-endowed academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in which his father had taken a similar preparatory course thirty years before. In 1873 he entered Dartmouth College, where, after a four years' course of diligent study, he graduated in 1877, having served as class historian in his senior year, and on his graduation being appointed to write the class prophecies for the commencement exercises.

Mr. Carpenter subsequently entered upon the special study of the law, and, having thoroughly prepared himself for practice in this profession, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar on September 2, 1880, receiving in his examination for admission to practice a higher percentage than any of his fellow-students in the half-yearly class then examined. Selecting Lancaster, New Hampshire, as his field of practice, he continued there until June, 1885, gaining a good clientele and considerable reputation as an able lawyer.

His period of residence in the city of New York began in the year above named, he having sought this city as offering a wider field for the exercise of his abilities, and much better opportunities for progress and pecuniary success than could be looked for in his original location. Since that date he has continued in New York, steadily



and very successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. During his period of practice in the courts of New Hampshire he served as judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor Moody Currier, and in addition attained some political prominence as an earnest and active member of the Republican party, in whose principles he has an unyielding faith.

In New York his practice quickly became large, and has gradually drifted towards "corporation law," to which branch of practice his tastes and opportunities led him. In addition to the important clients in this field which he has gained in New York, he is general counsel for the largest moneyed corporation in New Hampshire, one that has a large branch in New York. He is also counsel for two New York banks,—one a National, the other a State institution,—and serves as a director in both. These are but a few of the corporations to whose legal business he attends, his practice in this direction having grown extensive. He has had his offices in the Potter Building, 38 Park Row, since its opening in 1886.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of various associations, including the New York City and New York State Bar Associations, and the Union League, the Republican, the Colonial, the Manhattan Athletic Clubs and the New England Society of New York. He was married in September, 1880, to Miss Fanny H. Rouse, of California, their present place of residence—purchased by him in 1890—being at No. 165 West End Avenue.



CHARLES P. DALY.

JUDGE CHARLES P. DALY, who for so many years occupied a prominent seat on the bench of New York City, began life in an humble way, and progressed to his later position of honor through sheer force of innate ability. He was of Irish parentage, his parents coming to New York in 1814, in which city he was born two years later, his birthplace being a house built upon the site on which the judicial murder of the patriot Jacob Leisler occurred in the colonial history of the State. The elder Daly had been an architect in Galway, but became a hotel-keeper in New York, his small but popular hotel being on the site where the great *Tribune* building now stands. The son obtained his education in a neighboring school, among his classmates being the after Cardinal McCloskey and James T. Brady.

His father died during his school-years, and the son found himself obliged to make his own way in the community. His first thought was to see and know something of the world, an inclination which perhaps afterwards led him to the positions of president of the American Geographical Society and honorary member of various Royal Geographical Societies of Europe, and also to the writing of his learned treatise entitled "What we know of Maps and Map-making before the Time of Mercator." His first journey was to Savannah, where he obtained a clerical situation, and found himself so severely overworked that he soon threw it up to indulge further his disposition for adventure,—now as a sailor. In this field of abundant experience of hardship and incident, "before the mast," he spent the succeeding three years of his life. In 1830 his ship lay at anchor in the harbor of Algiers at the time the French were besieging it, prior to its capture and conversion into a colony of France.

He was still quite young when, having had enough of a sailor's life, he landed in New York. Work of some kind was necessary, and, having had some experience with carpenters' tools on shipboard, he apprenticed himself to a master-carpenter, and went diligently to work to master the trade. While thus engaged, his leisure hours were not wasted. He joined a literary society, and frequented the reading-room of the Mechanics' and Traders' Society. In the one he learned to debate; in the other he read much and studied earnestly. His native powers of elocution, keen logic, and cleverness of illustration attracted the attention of a legal visitor at these debates, who was so struck with his powers that he advised him to study law, and offered him money to enter college. Young Daly, not wishing to incur an obligation, declined, and continued his apprenticeship till its conclusion, though meanwhile his employer had died and he was legally freed. By so doing he was of great service to the widow, in aiding to relieve the business from financial embarrassment.

At the end of his term of apprenticeship he gave up his trade, and entered a law office as junior clerk, at the salary of three dollars a week. At that time legal apprenticeship was tedious, the prescribed term of probation being seven years. But the young student was so diligent, and proved so capable, that he gained a remission of half the time, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, becoming a partner of Thomas McElrath. This partnership continued for three years, when Mr. McElrath left the law for the press, joining with Horace Greeley in founding the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Daly now associated himself with William Bloomfield, under the firm-name of Daly & Bloomfield.

The progress of the young lawyer was rapid and encouraging. He soon, however, took part in politics, in which his powers as a debater became valuable, and were rewarded, three years afterwards, by his election to the New York Assembly. His period of life as a legislator was not long. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of New York, and Mr. Daly applied to the governor to reappoint the incumbent whose term had expired. This the governor refused to do, adding, "Why not take it yourself?" and, despite Daly's plea of youth and inexperience, insisted on appointing him to the vacant seat. Thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the young lawyer found himself occupying that position upon the bench which he was to fill for so many years with distinguished honor and ability, and from which he finally retired at the end of 1885 with the universal encomiums of the bar of New York.

During his period of service in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Daly was offered positions on the bench of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, nominations to Congress, etc., all of which he declined.

## GEORGE W. SOUTH.

GEORGE W. SOUTH, merchant and financier, was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1799, and was educated at a school which was then considered one of the best in the city, which held its sessions in the old hall of the German Society, Seventh Street below Market, now occupied by the Builders' Exchange. After completing his education, he was apprenticed to a firm engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, which business he thoroughly mastered. When he was about twenty-two years of age the firm failed, and he was chosen one of the assignees. He performed this responsible duty so well that in two years the creditors were paid in full, and a handsome balance was turned over to his employers.

During his service as assignee, in 1824, he became a partner in the firm of Lewis Veron & Co., importers of cutlery, plated ware, etc. The firm did a very successful business, and he remained in it till 1835, when he withdrew with the intention of starting business on his own account. He had gone so far as to import a large stock of goods from Europe, and was about ready to open a store, when, in 1836, he was nominated and elected to the office of treasurer of the county of Philadelphia. He accepted the office, and disposed of his goods, which had been so well selected that they were sold without difficulty at a profit, leaving him free to devote his whole attention to the duties of his important office. In 1837 he was again elected county treasurer, on the Whig ticket, and completed a second term. During this period he was also a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

On the expiration of his term of office, the Bank of the United States offered him the position of second cashier of that important institution. This he declined, and removed from the city to a farm which he possessed in Bucks County, near Neshaminy Creek. Here, during the succeeding twelve years, he devoted himself closely to agricultural pursuits. He continued, however, to take an active interest in politics, and from 1842 to 1853 was a member of every State convention of the Whig party. He actively contributed to the election of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and received from them both the offer of appointment to office, which in both instances he declined. In 1852 he sold his farm and removed to Washington, District of Columbia, with the intention of establishing a bank in that city. Circumstances caused him to change this purpose, and, after a short period of residence in Bristol, Pennsylvania, he removed to Burlington, New Jersey. In 1854 he secured the charter of the Burlington Bank from the New Jersey Legislature, and became the first president of that institution.



During the seven years that he filled this position he declined all compensation, though his ability and good management made the bank a notable success. In 1862, his health becoming impaired, he removed to Philadelphia. During all these years he had taken a prominent part in many of the schemes of internal improvement that marked the first half of this century, chief among them being the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. In these enterprises he was the associate of some of the foremost men of his day, and was held by them in high esteem for his business judgment, probity, and experience. After removing to Philadelphia, he devoted himself to the management of his large fortune and to the society of his family and those friends of his youth that the hand of time had spared. His friendship was as constant as his advice was valuable and his judgment unerring. He died in Philadelphia on September 1, 1884.

His widow, one daughter, Mrs. H. Louisa More, and a grandson survived him. In 1886 Mrs. South and Mrs. More decided to erect a memorial in his honor, and in 1887 they began the first of the group of buildings at the corner of Eighteenth and Diamond Streets, known as the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate. Mrs. South died in 1888, leaving \$150,000 to this enterprise, in addition to the \$100,000 which she had devoted to it during her life. Should the original designs be fully carried out, this memorial will have cost \$700,000, and will be the finest specimen of French Gothic architecture on this continent. Mrs. More is still living, and feels deeply interested in this important project.



MARK RICHARDS MUCKLÉ.

COLONEL MARK RICHARDS MUCKLÉ, business manager of the *Public Ledger*, was born in Philadelphia, September 10, 1825, his father, Michael Mucklé, a clock-maker of Neukirch, Baden, Germany, having emigrated to America and settled in this city early in the present century. His mother came from Kenzingen, Baden, and reached this country after a voyage full of disastrous and distressing adventure. Michael Mucklé established himself as a clock- and watch-maker in Philadelphia, and later became a wood-carver, and executed in wood a number of remarkable works.

Mr. Mucklé began his education in a German school, and was afterwards sent to a Philadelphia public school. During his school-days he filled several business positions; and, having gained some practical knowledge of book-keeping, and received some school training in this art, he at length obtained a place in the office of the *Public Ledger* as errand-boy and assistant cashier. This was in 1842, in the early years of that well-known paper, with which Mr. Mucklé has remained connected for more than half a century. He was then not quite seventeen years of age, but his diligence and ability soon raised him to the position of cashier and business manager of the paper. In this position Mr. Chikls found and retained him on purchasing the *Ledger* in 1864, and had in him an invaluable assistant and associate in building up the paper to its later high standard of success.

Mr. Mucklé soon became prominent in public life. He had unusual powers of oratory, and a knowledge of the German as well as of the English language, so that he acquired great influence among the German population of the city. He also early became a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows organizations, in both of which he rose to the highest positions.

In 1846, during the Mexican War, President Polk tendered him a commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and in 1852 Governor Bigler appointed him on his staff, with the rank of colonel. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been sought by his party as candidate for mayor and several other city offices, while in 1884 his name was strongly urged for the post of minister to Germany. This was supported by the influence of the Germans, among whom Colonel Mucklé has always been highly regarded. In 1853 he became a member of the German Society, was an active member of its building committee, and for thirteen years was vice-president of the society. He was one of the founders of the German Hospital in 1860, and is the only survivor of its original board of officers. For many years he has been its vice-president. During the Franco-Prussian War he was treasurer of the Relief Society, which forwarded to Germany nearly \$50,000 to assist the widows and orphans of slain soldiers, and was an active promoter of the Peace Festival held in 1871. Shortly afterwards he was appointed by the Governor-General of Alsace to collect contributions in America for the Imperial University Library, at Strassburg, which had been destroyed during the war. In this he was so active and successful that he succeeded in gathering and forwarding over thirteen thousand volumes upon a great variety of subjects. For this able service the old Emperor of Germany conferred upon him in 1874 the Order of the Crown, and in 1883 further honored him with the Military Order of the Red Eagle, the second highest order in the emperor's gift.

In the two orders of which we have already spoken, the Masons and the Odd-Fellows, Colonel Mucklé has risen to the highest distinction, he having for years served both orders in the highest posts of honor and duty. He is a member of the Art Association of the Masonic Temple, organized for the purpose of ornamenting the interior of that noble edifice. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals owed to him its origin, and has made him its president. He was one of the organizers of the American District Telegraph Company, and is its secretary and treasurer, and was president of the German-American Title and Trust Company since it began business, for over nine years.

Colonel Mucklé took an active part in the origination and furtherance of the Centennial Exposition, proposing to build there a mammoth concert hall, with a great organ. He has long been connected with the various German singing societies of the city. The other societies to which he belongs are very numerous. As manager of the *Ledger*, he has been selected treasurer of a number of charitable relief funds, and has distributed great sums of money to the suffering. He was married in 1850, and has two sons and one daughter living.

## GENERAL EDWARD LESLIE MOLINEUX.

EDWARD LESLIE MOLINEUX, brevet major-general in the United States volunteer army, was born October 12, 1833. After his educational period, and during his early ventures in business life, a native inclination towards a military career led him (in 1854) to join a regiment of the New York State National Guard. At a later date he entered, as a private, the Brooklyn City Guard (the Thirteenth Regiment), in which he passed through the several non-commissioned grades. He left this regiment to accept an important mission to South America, soon after his return from which the Civil War began, and a demand was made for patriotic citizens to rally to the defence of the Union. Mr. Molineux was one of the earliest to respond. He enrolled himself in the Seventh Regiment, and after a brief period of service in this noted body of citizen soldiery was made brigade inspector of the Eleventh Brigade, as which he worked efficiently in raising the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

On the organization of this regiment he was unanimously elected its lieutenant-colonel. Shortly afterwards, in August, 1862, he raised a new regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, as colonel of which, in November, he proceeded to the front, being assigned to the Mississippi expedition of General Banks. During the fight against Port Hudson he commanded a detachment of the expeditionary army, and continued to do service in that campaign till April 14, 1863, when, during the battle of Irish Bend, he received, while leading a charge, a severe wound in the jaw.

No sooner was his wound in a condition to permit active service than Colonel Molineux was again in the field, taking part in the engagements of the Red River campaign, and subsequently acting as inspector-general of the Department of the Mississippi, and later as provost-marshal-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He continued to do efficient service in this department for a considerable period, being next made military commander of the Lafourche district, Louisiana, with the duty of organizing troops or companies of scouts in that State; and afterwards, upon the completion of the celebrated dam at Alexandria, being given command of all the Union forces on the north side of the Red River.

In the closing period of the war Colonel Molineux joined General Grant's army, then operating against Petersburg and Richmond, and, at the head of a provisional division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in all the notable actions of that campaign. His



zeal and gallantry at Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Hill were rewarded by the brevet rank of brigadier-general. His subsequent service was at Savannah, Georgia, whither he was sent with his brigade by sea, and placed by General Sherman in charge of Forts Pulaski and Tybee and the other military works at that city. While here he saved the ship "Lawrence," for which the New York board of underwriters voted him a service of plate.

The war ending, General Molineux was placed in command of the military district of Northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta, and while here seized for the government a very large sum of Confederate coin and bullion, valuable buildings and factories of the Confederate government, quartermaster and commissary stores valued at \$10,000,000, and over seventy thousand bales of cotton. But while thus vigorously performing his duty as a soldier, he did this with a courtesy and consideration that won him general esteem, and brought him the thanks of the city council and merchants of Augusta for his justice and kindness. He returned to civil life as major-general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

General Molineux subsequently became major-general in the New York National Guard, second division. He is an active member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and various charitable associations. He has been frequently nominated for office, but has persistently declined. His business connection is with the firm of F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Co., of New York City. Valuable papers have been contributed by him to periodicals on various military and civil subjects.





CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS P. COOKE.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS P. COOKE was born in Coopers-town, New York, February 10, 1836; appointed to the Naval Academy in 1852, and graduated in 1856. During his first sea-service, in the Home Squadron, he participated in the capture of Walker, the filibuster, at Greytown, Nicaragua. In 1859 he received his warrant as passed midshipman, and made a cruise on the coast of Africa, in the "San Jacinto," assisting in the capture of several slavers. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1860. When the Rebellion occurred, the ship, then under the command of Captain Wilkes, returned to the United States, capturing on the way the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell.

In January, 1862, as executive officer of the "Pinola," captured the blockade-runner "Cora," and then the "Pinola" proceeded to join Farragut's squadron. Lieutenant Cooke was several times under fire in the "Pinola" while that vessel was assisting in breaking the chain barriers which obstructed the Mississippi, and was present at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the destruction of the rebel flotilla and the capture of New Orleans. He was also present at the first bombardment of Vicksburg; the passage of the batteries there, and the engagement with the rebel ram "Arkansas."

In August, 1862, he was made lieutenant-commander, and ordered to command a vessel in Buchanan's flotilla, to operate, in conjunction with the army, in the Bayou Teche. In January, 1863, he went up the Teche, supporting General Weitzel's brigade, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's gun-boat "Cotton." Here Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan was killed, and the command of the flotilla devolved upon Lieutenant-Commander Cooke.

During the Red River expedition, in 1863, he crossed

troops over Berwick Bay and transported General Grover's division through Grand Lake and landed it at Indian Bend, under fire, without accident. Next morning, at daylight, the flotilla under Cooke was attacked by the "Queen of the West" and another gun-boat armed with rifled cannon, and with sharpshooters behind cotton-bales. Cooke very promptly went to meet them, and his shells soon set fire to the cotton-bales of the "Queen of the West," which was soon in flames, with her people leaping overboard to escape death from fire. Her consort, seeing this, turned, and, having superior speed and lighter draft than Cooke's vessels, escaped. The officers and ninety men of the "Queen of the West" were picked up. About twenty were lost. There were no casualties in the flotilla.

His next operation was the capture of *Butte à la Rose*, on the Atchafalaya, driving off the supporting gun-boat, and taking the garrison, with a large quantity of stores and ammunition, clearing the Atchafalaya from the Gulf to the Red River; and by this route he proceeded to join Admiral Farragut, then at the mouth of Red River. General Banks made special acknowledgment to Lieutenant-Commander Cooke for his success in these operations.

His next service was in the Red River with Porter's fleet, followed, in the winter of 1863-64, by blockading Matagorda Bay and the coast of Texas.

In July, 1864, he was detached from duty in the Gulf and ordered to the Naval Academy, serving in the practice-ships "Marion" and "Savannah." In May, 1867, he was ordered as navigator of the steam-frigate "Franklin," Captain Penneck, which went to Europe as Admiral Farragut's flag-ship. This was a remarkable and interesting cruise, from the attentions shown the admiral in every country he visited, especially in Russia and Sweden. In October, 1868, he was detached from the "Franklin" and ordered as executive officer of the "Ticonderoga," on the same station. Upon his return home he was, in 1869, appointed head of the department of ordnance at the Naval Academy, and published a text-book on gunnery, long used by the cadets.

Lieutenant-Commander Cooke was commissioned commander in 1870. Served at the Torpedo Station and in command of torpedo-boat "Intrepid," and afterwards the "Alarm." Later he commanded the steamer "Swatara." He was made captain in 1881, while stationed at Mare Island, California, and commanded the "Lackawanna," on the Pacific Station, in 1884-85. He next served at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, in command of the "Vermont," and afterwards as captain of the yard. In 1888 he took command of the "Franklin," at Norfolk. In 1890 he was relieved and ordered to New York as president of the Board of Inspection of Merchant Vessels. Captain Cooke retired from active service in 1892.



## ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

ELBRIDGE THOMAS GERRY, born in New York City, December 25, 1837, is the son of Thomas R. Gerry, and grandson of Elbridge Gerry, a man of the highest note in the early history of the United States, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States. The father of this distinguished American, Thomas Gerry, the first of the family in this country, came to America in 1730, and lived as a merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts. Mr. Gerry's father was a naval officer, who died when his son was but seven years of age.

The son, under his mother's care, was carefully educated, receiving his college course at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1857, delivering the German salutatory oration on that occasion. Within the same year he was elected president of the Philolexian Society of the college. He subsequently studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and immediately afterwards was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly after his admission he formed a legal partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Noyes, and upon the death of the latter entered into partnership with Hon. William F. Allen, judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Benjamin V. Abbott, a well-known legal author. Eventually Judge Allen withdrew, and the firm was afterwards continued under the name of Abbott & Gerry. In his legal business Mr. Gerry obtained an extensive practice, and took part in many important cases, both civil and criminal. He aided in defending McFarland, on trial for homicide, conducted some notable will cases, and was concerned in other trials of leading importance.

In 1867 Mr. Gerry was elected a member of the constitutional convention of New York State, and was on its committee on the pardoning power. He has since then been very active in humane work, into which he entered earnestly in connection with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after its formation by Henry Bergh. He co-operated warmly with Mr. Bergh in the work of this society, and to his efforts most of the legislation affecting animals in New York law is chiefly due.

On the subsequent formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Gerry entered heartily into the work. This society, indeed, which began in 1874, was the result of his efforts, and since 1879



he has acted as its president, and has won a national reputation through his incessant efforts in its behalf. During the existence of this society it has investigated the cases of more than two hundred thousand children, and rescued more than forty thousand from neglect and destitution, or from vicious surroundings, and placed them in moral and comfortable homes. Through the example and encouragement of the New York Society nearly two hundred similar associations have been formed in the United States and a large number in foreign countries.

In 1886 Mr. Gerry was appointed by the State Senate, in association with Hon. Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick, to consider the most humane and effective method of executing criminals sentenced to death. As a consequence of the report of this commission, the State of New York adopted its present system of electrical execution in place of the old system of hanging. Since 1885 Mr. Gerry has been a governor of the New York Hospital; in 1889 he served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the centennial celebration; and in 1892 was chairman of the commission to consider the best method of caring for the insane of New York City. The commission prepared a valuable report. He is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and from 1885 to 1892 acted as commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He was married in 1867 to Louisa M. Livingston, granddaughter of Morgan Lewis, former Governor of New York and Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity.



JOSEPH M. STODDART, SR.

Few living Philadelphians can look back on so prolonged a mercantile career as Joseph M. Stoddart, Senior.

His father, John Stoddart, was in the early part of the century prominent in business circles, and earned the title of Napoleon of Trade. He at one time owned more real estate throughout Pennsylvania than any other individual. Among his possessions was an extensive tract of land in what are now the counties of Luzerne and Monroe. Here, in a picturesque spot near the falls of the Lehigh River, he erected large flour- and lumber-mills, laid out streets, and put up dwellings, having in view the extension of the Lehigh Canal to this settlement in the wilderness. The changed conditions introduced by the War of 1812 brought this project to naught, and Stoddartsville is to-day a small place, off the main lines of traffic, though beautifully situated. Here the son of its founder has a cottage, to which he retires annually during the heated term, to enjoy pure air, charming views, and comparative solitude.

Mr. Joseph M. Stoddart was born in 1816. While still a boy he, in association with an older brother, established in 1832 the dry-goods house of Curwen Stoddart & Brother, on Second Street, then the principal business street of the city. The firm continued in prosperous existence through the long period of fifty-nine years, passing through the severe financial panics of 1837, 1857, and 1873 with success and honor. Of the many millions of dollars which passed through their hands during

their extended career, not a cent was earned otherwise than honestly, and not a dollar of indebtedness was left unpaid.

The conditions of business sixty, or even thirty, years ago and the requirements for conducting it successfully, differed considerably from those now existing. A store was opened at seven in the morning, and until ten at night required the unremitting care of its owners and their employees. Mr. Stoddart loved his work, and gave it his close and steady attention. Though never actually robust, his health was such as to enable him to do this. In fact, during all the years of his commercial activity, he lost no more than five days from illness, and was very rarely absent from his place of business.

At an early date he was instrumental in promoting the Callowhill Street Railway, which he succeeded in establishing after overcoming numerous obstacles. In this he had regard to the convenience of the public no less than to the improvement of his own property. The wisdom of this step has been proved by the importance which the enterprise has assumed in the railway system of the city.

Mr. Stoddart took a patriot's interest in the events which preceded and accompanied the war of the Rebellion. He was an early member of the Union League, and a constant contributor, both of money and of labor, to the cause. When the wounded and sick of the Union armies were brought to the hospitals of the city, he and his wife were active in assuaging their sufferings. Though always interested in municipal affairs, he declined every invitation to assume public office.

He retired from business in 1891 with a moderate competence. With mental and physical faculties unimpaired, he can look back over his career with a satisfaction to be felt by few men who have had such long experience of the exigencies and vicissitudes of mercantile life.

Mr. Stoddart has five children, all living. Of the youngest, twin daughters, one is the wife of Samuel H. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, the other of George H. Butler, of Wilkesbarre. Of the sons, Curwen and Gideon are well-known business men of Philadelphia. Joseph M. Stoddart, Junior, was connected from boyhood with the house of J. B. Lippincott Company, and for some years conducted an extensive publishing business of his own; memorable among its productions being the revised edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1886 he became the manager of *Lippincott's Magazine*, which he left in 1894 to enter into a new publishing business.

## ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, July 11, 1826, and obtained such meagre education as was to be had in the country schools of that period. At the age of eleven he was put to work on a farm, his school term now being restricted to the three winter months. His parents removed to Philadelphia in 1840, where his mother soon after died and the family was scattered, Isaac being thrown on his own resources. It was his desire to learn a trade, but business was then greatly depressed and employment difficult to obtain, and he was forced into a variety of temporary occupations. He served as errand boy in a shoe store, as cabin boy on a coasting vessel, worked in a bakery, and tried various other lines of labor until 1843, in which year he was finally successful in obtaining a situation in a brass and iron foundry to learn the moulder's trade. Shortly afterwards his employer died, and the business was closed, but in January, 1844, he became an apprentice in the stove and hollow-ware foundry of Charles W. Warnick & Co., and devoted himself to a thorough mastery of the business. He proved so able and intelligent that on the expiration of his term of apprenticeship the firm offered him continued employment, with the assurance that he should never lack work while they had it. He remained with the firm until its dissolution on the death of its leading member.

During this period Mr. Sheppard devoted most of his evenings during four years to study, joined several musical and beneficial associations, and took part in organizing a savings and building association, among the earliest of those formed in the city. Through its aid he succeeded in obtaining a building lot on Sixth Street below Girard Avenue, built a house, and, marrying in 1850, has since resided there. He continued to work at his trade until 1859, when he joined with a number of others in the establishment of a stove foundry at Seventh Street and Girard Avenue, the firm being known as Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.

The progress of the new firm was not a prosperous one. It met with determined opposition from older establishments, which sought, by offering their goods at reduced prices, to drive it out of business. But Mr. Sheppard had the useful qualities of industry and pertinacity. He had been through hard times before, and held on indomitably, supported by his partners, so that by the end of the third year they succeeded in firmly establishing their business. During this period of stress and strain Mr. Sheppard was engaged also in public duties. In 1858 he was elected by a large majority to the Pennsylvania Legislature by the People's party, and became an active and influential member of that body. He was twice re-elected, and in January, 1861, became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he strongly sup-



ported all measures for the good of the government, and was largely instrumental in providing for the exigencies of the war. In March, 1861, he became Speaker, *pro tem.*, and for a considerable period filled that office with dignity and credit. He was chairman of the Committee on the Attack upon Citizens of Pennsylvania in passing through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and made an able report thereon, and was a member of the committee that prepared and reported the bill under whose recommendations the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized.

Throughout the war he gave much attention to his business, which continued to grow until the works in Philadelphia became too small for the rapidly increasing demand, and in 1866 were supplemented by a foundry in Baltimore, its purpose being to take advantage of the demand likely to arise from the South in its process of industrial regeneration. By 1871 the business of the Philadelphia foundry had so increased that new facilities became imperative, and a square of ground of over two and a half acres in extent, between Third and Fourth Streets, Berks Street and Montgomery Avenue, was purchased. The works erected there are very capacious, and the firm turns out a great number of stoves annually, in addition to heaters, ranges, and various other castings. They offer a striking example of the fruits of energy and perseverance.

In 1870 Mr. Sheppard took part in the organization of the National Security Bank, of which he became vice-president. He was elected by Councils a trustee of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and in 1879 was appointed a member of the Board of Education, of which for several years he has been president. He has long been a member of the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and Master Mechanics orders, and his labors in the field of charity have been very earnest and useful.



REV. EZRA E. ADAMS, D.D.

REV. EZRA EASTMAN ADAMS, D.D., was born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1814, and passed his boyhood upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the public schools of that district. He early displayed an intellectual ability which attracted the favorable attention of Rev. Dr. Buxton, the family pastor, who fitted him for college. After completing his studies with this gentleman, he was then sent to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of 1836. Having decided to enter the ministry, he prepared himself for this profession, and was ordained in Concord, in the church of his early friend and pastor, Dr. Buxton. Immediately afterwards he sailed for Cronstadt, Russia, as a missionary in the service of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Dr. Adams spent four years in Russia, in the cities of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, actively engaged in the field of duty assigned him, and then returned to America. After a home probation of a few months, he was again

sent abroad by the Union, being now stationed at Liverpool, England, and at Havre, France, his period of foreign missionary labor on this occasion continuing for ten years. He returned to the United States in 1852, and became pastor of the Pearl Street Congregational Church, of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Dr. Adams's residence in Philadelphia began in 1856, in which year he sought that city, and was induced by the late Matthias W. Baldwin, who was fully aware of his powers as a minister, to begin preaching in a hall in the vicinity of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mr. Baldwin generously guaranteeing his salary until a church could be organized. A room was rented in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and Dr. Adams began his pastoral services in Philadelphia by preaching to a handful of people whom his patron's exertions and influence had brought together. The religious fervor and warm eloquence of the new pastor quickly attracted others, and it was not long before the hall proved too small to hold the increasing number of his hearers. The hall at Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets (the old Spring Garden Hall) was then rented, and a church organized, which continued to grow in numbers until it became what is now the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Broad and Green Streets.

Dr. Adams remained the pastor of the large congregation which his eloquence and ability had drawn together until 1867, when failing health compelled him to resign his charge. He then went to Europe and travelled through that continent, with the hope that rest and relief from pastoral duties would restore his health. His success was only partial. His voice had become affected, and he rarely attempted to preach after his return.

His final post of duty was as Professor of Latin and Rhetoric at Lincoln University, which he occupied until his death in 1872. Dr. Adams was a fervent and pathetic speaker, and had a peculiarly touching voice, which was equally adapted to a "war sermon" as to the tender and solemn requirements of a funeral discourse.

## SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

MR. SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, the president of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, is a gentleman extensively known, not only in his native city, but through the principal commercial cities of the North. He was born on the 8th day of January, 1828, of Quaker parentage. His father was Thomas Shipley, long the president of the old Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, of which Benjamin Franklin was the first president. In company with William Lloyd Garrison, Arnold Buffum, John G. Whittier, and others, he assisted in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society. At his death, in 1836, his body was carried to his burial in the grounds of the Quaker Meeting-House, at Fourth and Arch Streets, by six colored men whom he had saved from bondage. The colored people turned out in vast numbers to do honor to him who had been their friend and benefactor. Mr. Poulson, the editor of the *American Daily Advertiser*, commented on this remarkable scene as follows: "A week ago, Aaron Burr was buried with the honors of war; yesterday, Thomas Shipley was buried with the honors of peace. Let the reflecting mind pause on the honorable contrast." Mr. Shipley's mother was descended from John Sharpless, of Upland, Pennsylvania, who was one of the associates of William Penn in the early founding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shipley was educated at the widely-known Friends' Boarding-School at Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

At a very early age he became a member of the large importing house of C. W. Churchman & Co., of Philadelphia. As a member of the firm, he made several journeys to England and the Continent in the prosecution of its business, and speedily acquired prominence as a merchant in the highest and most honorable sense of the term. In the unexampled commercial disasters of 1857, the house with which he was connected became financially embarrassed, and was unable to pay its debts. The creditors of the firm, recognizing the unimpeachable honor and good faith of the partners, speedily granted them a release from their unpaid indebtedness, and in less than three months from the time of the failure Mr. Shipley was at the head of the firm of Shipley, Hazard & Hutchinson, a new house founded to carry on the dry-goods business of the old concern. After a brief history of six years this house dissolved, Mr. Shipley retiring from all active business. Successful beyond expectation, Mr. Shipley was able not only to pay, in connection with his former associates of the firm of C. W. Churchman & Co., the entire deficit of that firm, but to have left over a sufficient sum to gratify his moderate desires.

Too young a man to be unemployed, Mr. Shipley soon found himself at the head of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was its first president, and



has continued for a period of nearly thirty years to preside over its administration. The company is universally recognized as one of the staunchest and most admirably managed life insurance companies in America, and as a trust company it is of the highest rank. The period immediately following the Civil War was prolific in life insurance ventures. The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia is almost the only life insurance company organized at that time which achieved permanent success. Its business is twofold,—life insurance upon the mutual plan, and what is known as the trust business. Both call for the maintenance of a high standard of security. In the latter case no company without the highest reputation for skilful and conservative management can hope to have confidence to it the important and sacred duties which relate to the care of the estates of deceased persons and those involved in the management of trusts. Such a union of the two kinds of business existed nominally in this city in the case of an old established company of the highest standing. It was reserved to the Provident Life and Trust Company, under the able direction of Mr. Shipley, to demonstrate the practicability of the full development of both. To have succeeded in either would have been to gain an honorable reputation; to have signally succeeded in both was to achieve a result never before successfully attempted in this country.

Mr. Shipley also assisted in the formation of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, which, under the management of Mr. George M. Troutman, has become one of the most prosperous and successful banks of the city. Mr. Shipley is a many-sided man, having the disposition to serve others as well as himself. He has long been connected with some of the most important benevolent institutions of his native city.



JAMES THOMPSON.

JAMES THOMPSON, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in 1806, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, being descended from a Scotch-Irish family long settled in this country. His father had served with distinction as a captain in the Revolutionary War. He afterwards became a farmer, and died while his son was quite young, so that the latter obtained but a limited education, being principally that which his mother, a woman of excellent natural endowments, was able to give him. While a lad of eight or nine years of age he pushed his way, on one occasion, into the crowded court-house at Butler, and there was so entranced with the eloquence of a legal advocate that he became filled with an ambition to make himself the equal of the man he heard. This advocate was Henry Baldwin, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

From that time forward the ambitious boy kept this goal before his eyes, and diligently sought to prepare himself for it. He entered a newspaper office at Butler, devoting his leisure time to the study of Latin, in which he became proficient, and afterwards studying law in the office of the Hon. John Gilmore. Removing to Kittanning, he became interested in editing and publishing the *Gazette*, a leading newspaper of that town, while he continued his law studies in the office of Thomas Blair. He was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-three, having meanwhile married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden. His labors at the bar began in Franklin, Venango County, where he made rapid progress, and quickly pushed his way to the front rank of the profession. He also became active in politics, writing and speaking in support of General Jackson for the Presidency, a course which brought him into such prominence that he was made the Democratic nominee of his

district for the Pennsylvania Assembly. He was elected by a handsome majority, and served for four years, being Speaker of the House during the last session.

After filling some other political positions, he was in the spring of 1839 unexpectedly appointed, by Governor Porter, district judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and his nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The court was originally established for five years, to relieve the Court of Common Pleas of the district, and was renewed for one year, he continuing at its head throughout. In 1844, while still on the bench, he received the Democratic nomination of his Congressional district for Congress, and was elected, though the district had previously gone against the Democrats. He was re-elected for two successive terms, and retired on March 4, 1851, declining renomination. He took a prominent part in the important measures which came before Congress during his six years' service, and in his last term was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He had meanwhile removed to Erie, where he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a high reputation at the bar alike for his powers of mind and skill as a pleader. One of the celebrated trials in which he was engaged was that of the Erie Railroad, in which Edwin M. Stanton, William M. Meredith, George Tucker Campbell, and other distinguished lawyers were also engaged.

In 1857, Judge Thompson was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in common with Hon. William Strong, afterwards justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly after this date he removed with his family to Philadelphia. He served nine years as associate justice, and on January 1, 1865, became chief justice, having previously been successful in drawing lots with Justice Strong for this office. He continued to occupy this exalted chair for six years, to the general satisfaction and commendation of the people and the legal profession. At the end of these fifteen years of service he was defeated by an adverse political majority, and retired from the bench. In the same year his name was presented to the National Democratic Convention as a candidate for President, but he failed to receive the nomination. He did not long survive his return to the practice of his profession, but died suddenly on January 28, 1874, while engaged in organizing a case in the court over which he had recently presided.

Judge Thompson had an exalted reputation as a criminal lawyer, while his career on the bench brought him universal commendation for knowledge of the law, breadth of view, and sound common sense in all his decisions. Chief-Justice Woodward said of him that "A clear head was so well balanced in him by a good heart, that he came as near to the perfection of judicial character as any man of our day."

## SAMUEL G. THOMPSON.

SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON, recently justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born at Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, his father being James Thompson, late chief justice of the Supreme Court, of whom we have given a sketch on the opposite page, his mother being the daughter of Gustine Snowden, who, when five years of age, escaped with her father from the massacre of Wyoming, and at the time of her death was believed to be the last survivor of that thrilling historic event.

He was educated at the Erie Academy, and after his graduation studied the classics and the leading modern languages under a private tutor. In 1858, on the removal of his father to Philadelphia, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and after a thorough study of the law, for which he had an inherited predilection, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Here he quickly rose to a leading position, and for more than thirty years continued in the active practice of his profession at the bar of Philadelphia. His practice has largely been in important corporation cases, though he enjoys the reputation of being well equipped in all branches of the law.

Mr. Thompson may be said to have inherited his political views as well as his predilection and capacity for the law, but he has never sought office, preferring the quiet pursuit of his profession, and no public position could have allured him by its mere emoluments. Up to the time of his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court the only public position he had held was the unsalaried one of Commissioner of Fairmount Park, to which he was elected in 1887. Since that time he has been connected with the management of the Park, and has been active and zealous in the discharge of his duties in relation thereto.

On March 2, 1893, Mr. Thompson was, without knowledge or solicitation of himself or friends, appointed by Governor Pattison to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of the recent chief justice. He accepted the honor, and took his seat on the bench which his father had occupied with distinction for fifteen years. The court was then in session in Philadelphia, and the newly-appointed justice at once assumed the arduous and responsible functions of his office. His appointment was received with great favor alike by the bar, the press, and the people of the State, who confidently looked to him to sustain the repu-



tation he had long since made at the bar, and to uphold by his judicial action public confidence in the high tribunal of which he had become a member.

In the convention which met in the following September, so highly were his services on the bench regarded by his party, that he received a unanimous nomination to succeed himself as the Democratic candidate for the position. But at the ensuing election he failed of success, being defeated by an adverse political majority. His connection with the court had been marked by great industry and attention, and his judicial opinions by clearness of thought and vigor of expression. Perhaps the most notable of the opinions given during the brief period of his incumbency is the dissent which he filed in the case of the City of Philadelphia against the Public Buildings Commission, a case which attracted great public attention, and involved certain highly important principles of constitutional law. While the constitutionality of the law known as the Penrose Act was sustained by the majority of the court, it is apparent that the views of Justice Thompson were based upon reasons clearly and strongly set forth, and to the professional mind amply sufficient to justify the earnestness of his conviction and the logical capacity with which he expressed them.

By constitutional limitation, the term of office of Justice Thompson expired on the 31st of December, 1893, when he was succeeded by the Hon. D. N. Fell, the newly-elected justice. He has since resumed the active practice of his profession.





CHARLES W. BROOKE.

THE ancestors of Charles Wallace Brooke, the eminent lawyer and orator, emigrated from Ireland to this country at an early date, though the notable Irish qualities of geniality, wit, and eloquence are still retained by the descendant of the family with whom we are at present concerned. His grandfather, Charles J. Brooke, was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, whose name he gave to his most promising son. This son, Alexander Hamilton Brooke, was born in Virginia, in which State the Brooke family is still one of note. He entered the navy, but after a time left it, moved to Philadelphia, and became a sea-captain of that port, commanding the largest ship in the China trade. He married the daughter of Captain Joseph Berry, another famous Philadelphia seaman, his son Charles being born April 10, 1836, in the then district of Southwark, near the Old Swedes' Church.

Captain Brooke died when his son was but four years of age, leaving his wife a small competency. Mrs. Brooke took care that her children should receive a good education, Charles being educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen he left the University to accept a clerkship in the Western Bank. In this establishment he is credited with starting the system of striking ledger balance sheets for each day's business, and also of inaugurating the clearing-house system in Philadelphia.

Banking business, however, was not to his taste, and

he studied law in his leisure moments, Charles E. Lex acting as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1858, when twenty-two years of age. The office taken by him was near that of Benjamin Harris Brewster, who took a strong interest in him, and remained during life his warm friend. The young lawyer quickly made friends and gained clients through his winning manners and that gift of eloquence which had early displayed itself. He had chosen the specialty of criminal practice, and by the time he had been two years before the bar he had gained a leading position in the Philadelphia criminal courts, many important cases coming into his hands. In addition to his legal reputation, he quickly became prominent in the social life of Philadelphia. He was one of the originators of the Penn Club, one of the prominent social institutions of the Quaker City. He was fond of theatricals, and became an active member of the Amateur Dramatic Society. He was president of the Board of School Directors, and during the war was a prominent sustainer of the Union cause as a member of the First City Troop, with which he marched, under the leadership of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, to the defence of Gettysburg. At successive dates he was Democratic candidate for district attorney and for Congress, but was not elected, the Republican party being in a strong majority.

Mr. Brooke's fine powers of oratory and high sense of humor were soon displayed in the lecture field, in which the announcement of his name was sure to draw a large audience. His lectures on "Irish Bards and Ballads" and "Rare Old Players" were highly popular, and were delivered not only in Philadelphia, but in various other cities. His sense of humor, in fact, won for him the title of "The Wit of the Philadelphia Bar," and could all the bright sayings that have fallen from his tongue be gathered, they would make a volume of good things.

In 1871, Mr. Brooke removed from Philadelphia to New York, in which wider field of practice he has since been engaged. Among his many famous cases may be named the Woodhull and Claflin libel suit in connection with the Beecher and Tilton scandal, and his defence of Henry S. Ives, "The Young Napoleon of Finance." In oratory he has made his mark in New York by his famous orations on Robert Emmet and at the unveiling of the statue of Tom Moore, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where twenty thousand people listened to his eloquent words. Another notable event was his memorial oration on the "Manchester Martyrs," in the Cooper Institute.



## NATHANIEL TUTTLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born April 21, 1848, at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. He is descended from Puritan and patriotic ancestry, the Tuttle being among the early immigrants to this country, where they arrived in the ship "Planter" in 1639. Mr. Tuttle's early life was passed on his father's farm, whose rough and stony surface resembled that of all farms in the northern section of Westchester County. He attended the district school, and after the death of his father in 1866 taught it during the winter and spring of 1866 and 1867. Later he attended and graduated from a leading commercial college.

He began his business career on the New York *Tribune* in 1868, and has been identified with it ever since. He was rapidly promoted, and in 1878 was made cashier. On the death of Mr. Edward Clarke in 1888 he took his place in the board of trustees of the *Tribune*, and as manager of the advertising department, in addition to his other duties. When Mr. Reid left for his post as United States minister to France in 1889, he placed the management of the *Tribune* in the hands of Messrs. Tuttle, Nicholson, and Hall. Mr. Reid has not taken up the details then laid down, and the paper is run to-day in substantially the way in which he then arranged it.

Mr. Tuttle is greatly interested in everything that improves or makes more attractive the metropolis of which he is a citizen. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also the West Side Protective League. In politics he is a Republican and Protectionist, being a member of that vigorous organization, the West Side Republican Club.

Mr. Tuttle has been a close observer of the improvements in the printer's art, and has collected valuable memoranda and data, covering almost every conceivable phase of the publishing and newspaper business. These include the sources of income of the *Tribune*, the percentage from every source for each year, and the causes which operated to change them from year to year; also the expenses, embracing the percentage of the total of every conceivable expense, for every year, and the reasons for their increase or decrease from the normal. He has also diagrams showing the circulation of each edition, its increase or decrease, and the causes operating to produce these changes. Any one familiar with newspapers knows how important such facts are, leading, as they do, to a perfect uniformity of accounts, and giving a complete control of all the working details of a publishing enterprise. He possesses, in addition, also less complete



data of a great many other papers. Mr. Tuttle believes that the information he has thus brought together is for the highest benefit of the paper with which he is connected. He belongs to no Publishers' Association or other organization of similar aims. He was one of the incorporators of the Mergenthaler Printing Company, and was connected with it until it became merged with the present Mergenthaler Linotype Company. The machine controlled by this company has revolutionized the printer's art.

New York journalism, notwithstanding the talk to the contrary, is essentially personal, and the controlling spirits in each paper are well known. There is room for but one great reputation, except in distinct lines, at any one time in connection with any one of these journals. The rest are simply assistants, however able they may be in their respective duties. Mr. Tuttle's reputation is interwoven with that of the *Tribune*, to whose success financially he has contributed. The *Tribune* has worked intelligently in all possible ways for the public good, and its suggestions frequently result in legislative enactments for the benefit of the city and good citizenship, with all that it implies.

Mr. Greeley, at the end of his disastrous Presidential campaign in 1872, believed that he had ruined the *Tribune*, with himself and his friends as well. A great many others believed the same, yet Whitelaw Reid, out of this serious condition of affairs, has brought it to its present success, it being to-day second to no other paper in the land, magnificently housed, and efficiently equipped in every department. Its circulation is now far in excess of that of any previous period for every edition, and its influence has grown correspondingly more extended.



JAMES HARPER.

JAMES HARPER, who for more than fifty years was senior member of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, April 13, 1795, being the son of Joseph Harper, a farmer of that locality. His grandfather, a schoolmaster by profession, who had come from England about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled on a farm at Newtown, afterwards kept a grocery store for many years in New York. His son Joseph, who learned the trade of carpenter, became afterwards a farmer, married Elizabeth Kolyer, the daughter of a Dutch farmer, and had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining four became the members of the subsequent firm of Harper & Brothers.

James Harper, the oldest son, spent his early life on the farm, obtaining such education as the village school afforded, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a printer in New York. He was strictly temperate, industrious, and faithful to his employers, and by close economy, aided by overwork, managed to save a small sum from his modest wages. This, added to a similar sum saved by his brother John, who also studied printing, and augmented by a contribution of a few hundred dollars from their father, enabled the two brothers in 1817 to establish a small printing-office of their own. This was in Water Street, New York, the firm-name adopted being J. & J. Harper. The first book printed by them was an edition of Seneca's "Morals," of which, in August, 1817, they delivered two thousand copies to Evert Duyckinck, then a leading bookseller of the city. This was followed in December by two thousand five hundred copies of Mair's "Introduction to Latin," printed for and delivered to the same firm. The first book which bore their own imprint was issued in April, 1818, being a

reproduction of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," of which five hundred copies were sold to Mr. Duyckinck.

They early commenced the issuing of serial publications, one of the most notable of these, at an early date, being "Harper's Family Library," which was continued till it embraced several hundred volumes of the choicest modern novels. At a subsequent date the two younger brothers, who had also served apprenticeships to the printing trade, were admitted to membership in the firm, and in 1833 the firm-name was changed to Harper & Brothers, under which title the house has since been known.

The increase in the business of the firm rendered necessary a larger building, and a removal was made to 81 and 82 Cliff Street, where, by 1840, the printing, binding, and publishing departments occupied several buildings, on both sides of the street, three of them having formerly been dwelling-houses. To these, in 1850, was added a large edifice on Franklin Square, in Pearl Street, running back to the Cliff Street buildings. None of these buildings were fire-proof, and the new edifice had been occupied but a short time when the establishment took fire and was burned to the ground, the firm suffering a loss of fully a million dollars, on which was a little insurance. The energetic brothers, not visibly downcast by this disaster, at once set to work to rebuild. The magazine, the January number of which had been destroyed, was issued with little delay, and the old structure was with no great loss of time replaced with a fire-proof building, which remains the headquarters of the firm.

James Harper never lost his self-possession during this disaster and the hurry and confusion that followed it. As a business man he was always early at his post, steadily cheerful, genial, and courteous, and ever ready with a kind word, a pleasant jest or repartee, and judicious counsel when needed. In 1844 he reluctantly consented to serve as mayor of New York, but could never afterwards be drawn into political life, saying, "I prefer to stick to a business I understand." He was always in great request as a presiding officer, which position he filled with dignity and ability. He was rigidly temperate, and closely identified with temperance movements; was strictly religious, being a prominent member of the Methodist Church; and was active in benevolent enterprises. His health continued excellent, he seeming much younger than he really was, and death came to him at length by an accident. While driving with his daughter in the upper part of the city, the carriage-pole broke, the frightened horses ran away, and they were both thrown violently from the carriage. He was taken up insensible and carried to St. Luke's Hospital, where he lay for two days, and died, without regaining consciousness, on March 17, 1869.

## JOHN HARPER.

JOHN HARPER, the second member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, on January 22, 1797. His boyish days were spent on his father's farm and in attendance on the village school, until he attained the age of sixteen, when, like his elder brother, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in New York City, different employers being chosen for the two boys. As an apprentice he exhibited the same diligence and economy as his brother James, and in his twenty-first year joined the latter in establishing a small printing business on Water Street, their small savings being added to by financial aid received from their father. In the new business he became an exact compositor and accurate proof-reader, and added much to the reputation of the firm by his skill in these particulars.

The new firm was one marked by that industry which commands success. The two brothers did the greater part of the work themselves, setting type and running the presses as well as attending to the purely commercial side of the enterprise. In those days only hand-presses were used, and the magical performance of modern presses was not yet dreamed of. It was considered the best work of a good pressman to print two thousand five hundred sheets in a day. Yet, despite this slow process, the energetic youths just out of their apprenticeship printed during their first year not less than five bound volumes. The first book with the Harper imprint on its title-page was issued in the succeeding year, this being Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." Since then not a year has passed without the publication by the firm of a considerable number of volumes. To-day the two thousand five hundred sheets per day of the old hand-presses have increased to two hundred and forty thousand sheets a day on the modern perfecting presses, and the five books printed during the first year have augmented to about seventy-five new works annually, besides more than twenty numbers of the "Franklin Square Library of Fiction," twelve numbers of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, and fifty-two numbers each of *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazar*, and *Harper's Young People*. These four periodicals contain as much matter yearly as nearly two hundred good-sized books, so that the total annual publication of the house is equivalent to little short of three hundred separate and distinct new books. Originally the firm occupied a small two-story brick building, all the work being done by the partners and two or three assistants. Now the buildings occupy the better part of a city block, and the employees would make a small army.

In 1839, when the growth of the firm's business rendered it requisite to give each member charge of some special department, John Harper accepted that of financial



manager, and during the remainder of his life attended to this portion of the firm's business. In 1853, after the destruction of the establishment by fire, he came earnestly to the aid of his brothers in the emergency, personally planning and designing all parts of the present fire-proof buildings. It becomes, therefore, of interest in this place to say something about the edifice erected in accordance with his designs.

The main establishment, thus erected, occupies a plot of ground extending from Pearl to Cliff Street, it having a frontage on each street of about one hundred and twenty feet, and a depth of one hundred and seventy feet, the area covered being about half an acre. There are two buildings, one fronting on each street, with an open court-yard between them. The Franklin Square building is used mainly for offices and store-rooms. It is five stories high above the street level, the front being of iron, with ornamental columns, the side and rear walls of brick and stone. There are two subterranean stories, the lower one forming a series of vaults, with massive walls and arches, within which are stored the numerous and costly electrotype plates of the firm. The stereotype plates possessed by the firm in 1853 were in great part rescued from the fire, being stored in similar fire-proof vaults, and the firm possesses a property of immense value in these plates. The rear building, that on Cliff Street, is used principally for manufacturing purposes, while the press-rooms, mailing department, offices, sales-rooms, and stock-rooms are in the Franklin Square building.

After the death of his two brothers, James and Wesley, John retired from active duties in the business, the heavy responsibility of the finances being handed over to the younger members of the firm. He died April 22, 1875, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.



JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER.

JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER—commonly known by his middle name of Wesley—the third member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, December 25, 1801. His early life was a copy of that of his brothers already described, and like them, on attaining the proper age, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in New York City, the father having apparently chosen that as the future avocation of all his sons. After he became of age, in 1822, he entered the establishment of his brothers, founded five years before, and now in a flourishing condition. Here he worked for a time as journeyman printer, but was soon promoted to the positions of foreman and proof-reader of the composing room. He had a thorough knowledge of the business, and a veteran printer who served under him has said that he was the best foreman he ever saw.

A period of duty in this position was followed by admission to membership in the firm, to which his younger brother, Fletcher, was also admitted, the business, however, continuing to be conducted under the firm-name of J. & J. Harper until 1833, when the existing title of Harper & Brothers was adopted.

As the business increased, and the duties of the establishment became varied and onerous, each brother assumed charge of a special department, Wesley taking that of literary correspondent. The duties of this department, with the rapidly expanding business of the firm, and the host of authors with which it was in communication, were arduous and delicate. Authors are often of peculiar temperament, and many of them afflicted with the malady of "great expectations," rarely likely to be realized. To deal with many of them demands special qualities in a correspondent, including

great delicacy, courtesy, and judgment, to avoid giving offence to persons frequently of very sensitive temperament. These necessary qualities Wesley Harper possessed in unusual development. He was always courteous and thoughtful of the feelings of others, and during the forty years in which he continued in charge of this department there is no reason to believe that he ever made an enemy among his correspondents. In the case of those who visited him personally he was equally kind and considerate, so much so that all felt towards him as to a personal friend, and among the thousands of acquaintances formed by him during his business life the sentiment of respect and friendliness seems to have been universal.

By his familiarity with books of every variety and his frequent intercourse with eminent scholars, Wesley Harper became himself a man of excellent information and culture. He had acquired fixed and well-considered views, but was always modest in expressing them, never forcing his opinions—though decided and the results of his own thoughtfulness—upon the attention of his visitors. The department of the business which fell under his care was, as has been said, one of the highest importance. It must be borne in mind that the relations to authors of a great publishing house, like that of Harper & Brothers, are by no means to be measured by the number of volumes issued annually. The authors of these it is comparatively easy to deal with,—except in the annoying case, of frequent occurrence, in which the sale of their books falls far below their expectations. But for every author whose manuscript is accepted there are a considerable number whose manuscripts have to be declined for various reasons, of which that of lack of scholarship and ability does not always stand first. The publisher has to consider readers as well as writers, and judge of the selling qualities of a book rather than of its intrinsic merits, many works of great value in their subject-matter being inadmissible from defects of manner, or non-adaptation to the probable tastes of the world of readers. These remarks will suffice to indicate that the office of correspondent with authors is no sinecure, if it is desired to avoid misapprehension and offence. A kindly mind goes far in producing pleasant results, and it was to his native kindness of disposition that Wesley Harper owed his long-continued agreeable relations with the correspondents of the house.

In his later years his health slowly failed, he being obliged to call in his son to his aid, and eventually to place the correspondence largely in his hands. He was seriously affected by the sudden death of his brother James, the accident giving him a mental shock, from which he never fully recovered. February 14, 1870, he died, less than a year after the death of the brother he mourned.

## FLETCHER HARPER.

FLETCHER HARPER, the youngest member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, was, in common with his brothers, born in the paternal farm-house, at Newtown, Long Island, the year of his birth being 1806. Like the others, Fletcher was sent to New York to learn the printing business, his education, like theirs, having been confined to that obtainable at the Newtown village school. His older brothers, James and John, were, at the date of the beginning of his apprenticeship, engaged in the publishing business in New York, and had fairly entered upon that career of prosperity which was eventually to become so great. On the completion of his term of apprenticeship, in 1825, he was admitted to membership in the firm, then known as J. & J. Harper, the present title being assumed in 1833. He succeeded his brother Wesley as foreman of the composing room, a position which he retained for years, while at the same time gradually taking charge of the literary department, which in the end came completely under his control. The idea of establishing a magazine originated with James Harper, though the management of it fell largely into the hands of the youngest member of the firm. Fletcher, however, originated the *Weekly* and the *Bazar*, and during his later life took a special interest in the periodical publications of the house, exercising over them a close and intelligent supervision, directed alike to their typographical appearance and their literary and pictorial excellence.

In the establishment and conduct of their various periodicals the Harpers have, perhaps, done their most interesting work. Each of these has, from its inception, continued in the first rank of its kind, and a study of the many volumes issued is a valuable lesson in the progress that has been made in this country in literature and the arts of printing and illustration. Of these periodicals, the first to be established was *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The first number of this appeared in 1850, and was then regarded as a model of enterprise, as compared with the magazine literature that preceded it, though if the early numbers be compared with those of the present day the degree of improvement will be seen to be remarkable. Yet there has been no sudden change. The march of improvement has been so gradual and continuous as to be hardly perceptible between any two numbers, and has kept pace with the general growth which has taken place in all the details of the typographical art and illustration, and the advance in literary excellence in this country during the past half-century. To American skill and ingenuity the world owes most of the improvements that have been made in the mechanical details of the printer's profession, and the four original members of the firm of Harper & Brothers had much to do with stimulating those steps of progress which they



lived long enough to see and of which to avail themselves. A singular coincidence, worth noting here, is the fact that the first book printed by the firm, in 1817, was a translation of Seneca's "Morals," and that the last book printed in the lifetime of Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last to pass away of the founders, was the Latin original of the same work.

As regards the other periodicals of the firm, *Harper's Weekly* was begun in 1837, and was appropriately entitled "A Journal of Civilization," which it has continued to be from that time to the present. It was started as an illustrated paper, though at the beginning the pictures were few as compared with those now given, and, while quite as good as had been produced up to that time, were crude in comparison with the artistic and well-finished illustrations of the present day. It at once, however, sprang into a prominent place, and five months after its first issue the publishers were able to announce a circulation of sixty thousand copies. Since then, up to the present time, the *Weekly* has continued faithfully to record, with descriptive articles and appropriate illustrations, the leading events of the world.

*Harper's Bazar* made its appearance in 1868, and its growth has been steady from that time to this. It was issued as an illustrated weekly for women, "Devoted to Fashion, Pleasure, Instruction, and the Fine Arts." Its leading department is that of the Fashions, though it has a literary side as well, publishing serial novels and short stories from the leading writers of the day. *Harper's Young People*, the last-born of the Harper periodicals, came into existence in 1879, and has made its way until it stands to-day in the front rank.

Fletcher Harper died May 29, 1877, and with him the original firm ceased to exist. The firm now consists of sons and grandsons of the original members.



A. G. MILLS.

A. G. MILLS, vice-president and secretary of the Otis Elevator Company, has long been a prominent citizen of New York, and particularly identified with athletic sports and the preservation of the natural attractions of the Adirondacks. We shall not speak here of the great business with which he is identified. It will suffice to say that the executive management of that extensive industry, as now organized, falls largely on the shoulders of Mr. Mills, and that he is thoroughly familiar with its details and lends a directing hand to its every movement. But outside the interests of business Mr. Mills spends a life of the utmost activity and usefulness, and it is to these phases of his career that our attention shall be particularly directed.

Though he has recently passed his fiftieth year, his energy is in no sense diminished, and his activity in club and social life, in athletic and sporting interests, is unsurpassed. As a boy he fought in the Union army, and is prouder to-day of the bronze star of the Grand Army and the silken button of the *Loyal Legion* than of all the other marks of honor he has received. He has twice served as Commander of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., the largest and most important post in the State, and performed the many duties which devolved upon him in this office with an industry and military precision which made his administration a marked one in the history of the organization.

In his youthful days he was devoted to and a crack amateur player in the national game of base-ball, and has never lost his enthusiastic interest in this American sport, nor in field sports in general. No man in this country has done more than he in the development of athletic interests, and three important progressive movements are due solely to his energy and judgment. The first of these is the national agreement of base-ball clubs which brought harmony out of confusion; the second, the settlement of the persistent disagreement between the National Association of Amateur Athletes and the Amateur Athletic Union; and the third, the recent reorganization of the Amateur Athletic Union, through which has come a great increase of interest in field sports throughout this country. Mr. Mills was unanimously elected a few years ago president of the New York Athletic Club. He declined a renomination, but preserves an active interest in the club.

He is a lover of mountain, lake, and forest, and of out-door sport in its every form, and this proclivity has awakened in him the strongest interest in Adirondack affairs. Finding the West Side Inn, at Lake Placid, in a sadly run-down condition, he organized a company, of which he became and continues president, and transformed this shiftless establishment into the present well-kept and profitable Whiteface Inn. Also, finding the lake level fluctuating through the operations of a party of mill-owners at its outlet, he organized the Lake Placid Shore Owners' Association, which secured control of the dam at the outlet, and now carefully maintains the lake at the desired level.

In 1890 the Adirondack League Club was formed. To this organization, controlling over two hundred and seventy-five square miles of the wilderness, and devoted to the preservation of the forest and the protection of fish and game, Mr. Mills gives much time and energy, and for several years past has served as president of the club, whose far extending interests he largely administers. In city affairs he is very prominent in social and club life, belonging, in addition to six veteran associations, to a large number of clubs, scientific and art associations. He is a partisan in politics, but has persistently declined the nominations to high political offices which have been offered him. In spite of his business and social interests, he is essentially domestic in tastes, and there is no more delightful home life than that enjoyed by one who might seem solely devoted to out-door affairs.



## JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

AMONG the men who are Philadelphia-bred, one of the youngest in point of years at the time not only to carve out a career for himself but to assist in founding one of the institutions of the city that is a part of its history, is John Russell Young. He was born on a farm near Downingtown, November 20, 1841, but he received his elementary education at the Harrison Grammar School, in Philadelphia, his father having removed from Chester County to Kensington in 1843. Subsequently he attended the High School in New Orleans, where he lived for some years as the ward of his uncle, James R. Young. Returning to Philadelphia, he became a copy-holder in the proof-room of the *Press* at the age of fifteen, but he soon was made a reporter, and was afterwards advanced so rapidly that he had not yet attained his majority when he was an editorial writer on the paper. In 1861 Mr. Young went to Washington with Colonel John W. Forney as his private secretary, the colonel having been elected secretary of the Senate. He continued to write for the *Press*, and first won his spurs as a war correspondent by his account of the battle of Bull Run in 1861. Soon after the battle of Williamsburg he was stricken with typhoid fever and compelled to return to Philadelphia. After his recovery, in May, 1862, he was appointed managing editor of the *Press*, and it was while he was holding this position that he assisted in founding the Union League of Philadelphia, of which he became the president thirty years later. In April, 1864, Mr. Young joined General Banks in New Orleans, and accompanied him through the Red River campaign as a member of his military family. In 1865 he went to New York at the instance of Jay Cooke to assist in placing the national loan. While thus employed, he began to write leading articles for the New York *Tribune*. His fervid and vigorous style soon attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, and early in 1866 he succeeded Sydney Howard Gay as managing editor of that paper. Mr. Young, who was then only in his twenty-fifth year, would have preferred the post of Washington correspondent, but Mr. Greeley insisted upon his acceptance of the more responsible position. In that place he soon manifested executive ability of a high order, and his reorganization of the *Tribune* staff between 1866 and 1868 must be regarded as the master-work of modern journalism. Having in addition to newspaper duties studied law, Mr. Young was admitted to the bar of New York in 1867. Early in 1870 Mr. Young established *The Standard*, a morning daily newspaper, in New York, but the same year he was induced by George S. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, to go abroad in connection with the national finances. It was during his residence in Europe at this time that Mr. Young, who was opportunely in Paris, wrote an account of the rise and fall of the Commune that ranks



among the best examples of English descriptive writing. In 1872, Mr. Young consented to accept an editorial position on the New York *Herald*, and took up his residence in Europe in the interest of that journal, spending two years in London and Paris and one on the continent. It was during his residence in London, in 1877, that General Grant invited Mr. Young to accompany him on his tour around the world. He was in consequence a member of the great soldier's family for nearly two years, and the affection and confidence that were the results of the intimacy of the two men only ended at Mount McGregor. During the tour, Mr. Young wrote many brilliant descriptions of the scenes and incidents of the journey for the *Herald*, which he subsequently recast and published in two large volumes with the title of "Around the World with General Grant," New York, 1881. Because of the knowledge Mr. Young had acquired of the Chinese at home during their stay in the "Flowery Kingdom," General Grant was extremely anxious that he should accept the appointment of minister to China which President Arthur tendered him in 1882. Mr. Young accordingly resigned from the *Herald* and became the American representative at Peking, but resigned upon the advent of the first Cleveland administration. He is a frequent contributor to the newspapers and magazines, and occasionally writes for the New York *Herald* and the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, in which he has a proprietary interest. It is an open secret among his friends that he has in hand some important literary work with which he expects to crown his career as a writer. Early in 1892 Mr. Young was made the fourth vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, but he resigned when the company went into the hands of the receivers. He was chosen president of the Union League of Philadelphia in 1893, and re-elected in 1894.



COLONEL WM. B. REMY, U.S.M.C.

COLONEL WM. B. REMY was a native of Iowa, and entered the Marine Corps as second lieutenant in November, 1861, when the whole country was in a ferment, and all the young men, North and South, were taking up arms. During the years 1862-63 he performed his first service in the "Sabine," a well-known frigate of the old school.

After receiving promotion to be first lieutenant, he was ordered to the navy-yard at Norfolk, where he was stationed during 1864 and a part of 1865, a period when vigilance on the part of the marine guard was particularly necessary.

For two years after this he served in the "Vanderbilt," in the Pacific. Upon his return home his orders changed rapidly. He was on board the "North Caro-

lina" and the "New Hampshire," receiving-ships; at the marine barracks at Philadelphia; on special duty at Washington; and at headquarters at Washington.

He was commissioned captain in 1872, and was ordered to the frigate "Colorado," of the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1875 he returned to headquarters, being soon after detailed as fleet-marine-officer of the South Pacific Station. There he remained until 1876, when he was ordered to the same position on the South Atlantic Station. He came home in 1877, and was attached to the Norfolk Navy-Yard during 1878. In 1880 he became the acting judge-advocate-general of the United States Navy, with the rank of colonel, from June, 1880.

In this position he continued to serve until May, 1892, having been the law-officer of the department for fourteen years, during which time he won many friends, not only in the service itself, but among those having business with the department, owing to his devotion to the duties of his office and the signal ability with which he accomplished the immense amount of work devolving upon him. By assiduous study and industry he became thoroughly able to decide questions of naval law as well as to advise competently in the large contracts for building, in which the Navy Department was engaged.

During his administration of the office of judge-advocate he gained the respect and esteem of all the different secretaries under whom he served. Personally a very genial and companionable man, it was with unfeigned regret and sorrow that his friends learned, in May, 1892, that his health had suddenly and utterly broken down. In consequence of this state of things he was retired on June 4, 1892, with the full rank of colonel.

Colonel Remy died January 20, 1895.



## JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

HON. JAMES HEPBURN CAMPBELL, ex-member of Congress, was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1820, his father having been for many years a leading member of the bar in that city, and his grandfather for thirty years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Carlisle. Mr. Campbell studied law at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1841, establishing himself at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Here he became distinguished for legal learning and forensic eloquence, acquired a large practice, and for many years ranked among the most eminent men at the bar.

His political life began in 1844, he becoming a member of the Whig National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. In the subsequent campaign Mr. Campbell employed his oratorical power fervently in Mr. Clay's behalf. In 1854 he became the candidate of the Whigs of his district for Congress, and though the district was largely Democratic he was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. It was a period of bitter partisan struggle over the question of the admission of slavery to the Territories, and it was of first importance to the Whigs to secure a Speaker who favored freedom in the new States, and would appoint committees favoring that view. Mr. Campbell used all his influence and oratorical ability in favor of N. P. Banks, who was elected Speaker, and who appointed him, though one of the youngest men in the House, on the important committee of Ways and Means. In this committee he led the opposition to all measures looking to a reduction of the tariff.

In 1858, Mr. Campbell was re-elected to Congress as Republican candidate, and became one of the leaders in opposition to all the measures of the Buchanan administration, which favored the extension of slavery to the Territories. In 1860 his speech in opposition to the resolutions known as the Crittenden Compromise excited general attention, and gave him a leading position on the floor of Congress. In the same year he was appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "Committee of Thirty-three," to consider the imperilled state of the Union. He was elected to Congress again in 1860 by a largely increased majority, and in the stormy times that followed became an ardent supporter of every measure calculated to strengthen the government.

Mr. Campbell served his country not only in Congress, but in the army. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he at once went South, passed safely through Baltimore, then in the hands of a ruffianly mob, reached Washington on April 19, and immediately enlisted as a private in the battalion of Major Cassius M. Clay, organized for the protection of Washington. On the arrival of troops from the North, the battalion, being no longer needed,



was disbanded, and on May 1 Mr. Campbell was elected major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he remained on active duty until the expiration of its three months' term of service. Resuming his seat in the House, he was made chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and reported a bill in favor of the middle route (the war rendering a Southern route impracticable). The bill, though viewed as premature under the circumstances, was carried through mainly by his tact, ability, and popularity, and became the basis of the subsequent building of the road. In 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania, he, in connection with General Nagle, raised a regiment of eleven hundred men, and proceeded to the scene of conflict as lieutenant-colonel in command.

In August, 1863, President Lincoln offered him the appointment of judge of the Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, to reside at Capetown, Africa. This he declined, and in 1864 was appointed United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. Under this appointment he resided three years at Stockholm, acquired the language, and much knowledge concerning the laws, customs, and commerce of the countries, and travelled up the coast of Norway to Hammerfest, where he saw that striking spectacle, the midnight sun.

In 1867 he was offered the mission to Colombia, South America, but declined, and in the autumn of that year took up his residence in Philadelphia, in which city he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1843 he was married to Miss Julia Lewis, a daughter of Chief-Justice Ellis Lewis, and a lady of rare intellectual qualities. Mr. Campbell has always been a strong advocate of the protection of American industries, and by his brilliant power of oratory has rendered much service to his party.



JOHN P. GREEN.

CAPTAIN JOHN PUGH GREEN was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1839. He was educated at the High School, passing through all the grades and graduating with credit. During his course of study at the High School he applied himself to the study of short-hand writing at a time when stenography was in its infancy. Foreseeing the future importance of the art, he bent every energy to perfecting himself in it, and left his class a thorough stenographer. To this accomplishment he attributes much of his early success in life. Upon leaving school, he commenced the study of the law, and in due time secured admission to the Philadelphia bar, where he had won considerable prominence when the call to arms startled the land in 1861.

At the breaking out of the war he entered the Union army as a volunteer, and served until the end of the Rebellion, returning with the title of captain and assistant adjutant-general of the staff of General Thomas L. Kane, who commanded the famous brigade known as the Pennsylvania Bucktails.

On January 10, 1865, Captain Green entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as private

secretary to Thomas A. Scott, at that time first vice-president of the company. From January 1, 1866, to February 1, 1868, he was secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company. He returned, however, to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad July 1, 1869, resuming his former position with Mr. Scott, which he held till 1874, when, by appointment of the board of directors, he was promoted to the position of assistant to the president. After holding this responsible position for eight years he was, on the 1st of October, 1882, made fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on June 1, 1886, was promoted to third vice-president, and on March 1, 1893, he received a further promotion to the office of second vice-president, which position he now holds. Under the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the second vice-president has general charge of the accounting department, and also exercises a special supervision over the lines owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburg.

Captain Green's career thoroughly illustrates the possibilities open to all young men who are not afraid of energetic work. He is a hard worker in all that the term implies, and is what is in every sense a self-made man, having had to rely entirely upon his own ability for the prominent place he now holds in the service of the greatest railroad corporation in the world.

With all his incessant labor, however, the captain finds time to enjoy life. He believes in keeping up the physical system to as high a standard as the mental, and consequently devotes much of his leisure time to the game of cricket. There is no greater enthusiast for the healthy sport to be found in Philadelphia. He is captain of the famous Belmont Cricket Club, regarding the success of which it is not necessary to enter into detail here. Captain Green is usually found playing in the veteran eleven against Germantown, or other leading club, and frequently manages to capture double figures. In truth, he works to win, in amusement as well as in more serious duties, and usually attains the success which ability, energy, and ambition are sure to command.

## COLONEL CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

CHAPMAN BIDDLE, distinguished alike as a lawyer and a soldier, was born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1822. He was descended from a family long prominent in the history of the city, John Biddle having come from the family seat in New Jersey to Philadelphia in 1730. Of his sons, Owen was a prominent patriot in Revolutionary times and Clement an active officer in the war. A son of the latter, Clement Cornell, was the organizer and first captain of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, and was colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the War of 1812. Chapman Biddle, the subject of our present sketch, was his son. He received a collegiate education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and after his graduation travelled in South America. On his return to Philadelphia he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848.

Mr. Biddle had inherited from his father decided military tastes, and early associated himself with military organizations. During the serious Native American riots in Philadelphia in 1844, he served as orderly sergeant in a volunteer company largely composed of his personal friends. In 1849, when the city was again the scene of riotous proceedings, Mr. Biddle aided to reorganize the old company, which had been disbanded, and acted as its captain. In April, 1861, a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter, he, with some other members of his former company, organized a company of artillery, which contained nearly all the members of the old Company I. Mr. Biddle was named captain by acclamation. It was attached to the first regiment of artillery and designated as Company A.

The company was organized for home protection, but in August, 1862, after the disastrous ending of the Virginia campaigns of that year, Mr. Biddle set about the raising of a regiment of infantry, with the aid of his cousin, Colonel Alexander Biddle. This regiment was mustered into the service as the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Chapman Biddle as colonel and Alexander Biddle as major. It left Philadelphia, September 5, more than eight hundred strong, and went into camp at Washington. Here the steady discipline maintained and the untiring energy displayed by its colonel raised it to great efficiency. It was attached to the First Army Corps, and did excellent duty at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In the first-named conflict it had the post of honor on the extreme left, and suffered severely.

At Gettysburg, Colonel Biddle was given the command of a brigadier-general, having under him four regiments and a battery of four guns. On the first day's fight this brigade occupied the left wing of the Union line, the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania forming the extreme left. It was overlapped by the enemy, and



exposed to an oblique as well as a front fire, so that it suffered terribly, only one-third of the brigade being left at night. Colonel Biddle was wounded in the head, but not seriously. His horse was shot under him. In the second and third days' fight the brigade formed part of the supporting force, and suffered but little. He remained with the army till the following winter, when important private considerations and the weak state of his health compelled him to resign, and he was honorably discharged from the service, December 10, 1863. As a soldier, Colonel Biddle had exceptional ability, and "it was not found in any command that was given him, whether in the command of a regiment or of a brigade in battle, that he was not perfectly the master of the situation and of the handling of the force that was intrusted to him."

After leaving the army he applied himself closely to the practice of his profession. In 1871 he was appointed solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in 1877 became the general counsel of that corporation. In 1879 he resigned these positions, his resignation taking effect January 1, 1880. For many years his practice was principally that of a consulting counsel, but in later life his practice called him into the courts, where he showed fine ability in the management of cases. While not an orator, he was always fluent, and had a strong influence upon court and jury. On the occasion of the presentation to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania of a painting of General Reynolds, Colonel Biddle delivered an address on "The First Day of the Battle of Gettysburg," which was subsequently printed by the Society. He was prominently connected with the Fairmount Park Art Association, being chairman of the committee on works of art, and active in the labor of embellishing the Park with statuary and fountains. He died December 9, 1880.



COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, one of the most prominent of Americans in railroad interests and Wall Street finances, was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, October 22, 1821. His active business life began at the age of fourteen, the following ten years being spent by him in journeys and business enterprises in the South and West. Engaging in mercantile business with his brother, they shipped in 1848 a cargo of goods to California. Mr. Huntington quickly followed this consignment, spent some months in business on the Isthmus, and then sought California, where he engaged in business at Sacramento. Here he became associated with Mark Hopkins, and in 1860 devised a scheme of a trans-continental railroad. In this five men were associated, Mr. Stanford as president, he as vice-president, and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer. The scheme was brought to the attention of Congress, and an act was passed in 1862 authorizing and voting aid to such an enterprise. The Central Pacific Company was organized in 1864, with an official staff as above stated. The raising of capital for the construction of the road during the war period was no easy task, and the engineering difficulties to be overcome were many and great. These difficulties were successfully met, however, and since that time Mr. Huntington has been the general manager and financial spirit of the road, and during its controversy regarding the debt due the government has shown a commendable spirit of fairness and care for the interests of the stockholders.

His interest in the Central Pacific, however, has long since been overshadowed by greater ventures, of more recent origin. The building of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to New Orleans, and, in particular,

his notable construction race with the Texas Pacific, with Tom Scott as his able competitor, are matters of railroad history which we need but mention. In this interesting contest were displayed a fertility of resource and a promptness and decisiveness of action which only men of remarkable powers could have shown, and which constitute part of the romance of the history of railroad construction.

Since that period there has been a vast consolidation of the interests of trans-Mississippian railroads, including the Central Pacific, the various systems which traverse Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, the San Francisco and Portland Line, and the Morgan Steamship Line from New Orleans to New York, the whole great organization being known as the Southern Pacific Company, and operating in all over eight thousand miles of trackage and various steamship lines. This organization was the direct outcome of Mr. Huntington's financial policy, emanating from Wall Street as its centre of action, and with him as its moving and guiding spirit. The association also controls railroads in Mexico and Guatemala.

In addition to these complex interests, Mr. Huntington has had, as an individual, much to do with Eastern roads. At one time he controlled the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Kentucky Central, the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas from Memphis to New Orleans, and the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, this last including a number of Southern lines. His interests here, in connection with the Southern Pacific system, gave him the control of an unbroken line of rail communication from Portland, Oregon, to the Atlantic seaboard at Hampton Roads, Virginia. He is, furthermore, a large owner in the Pacific Mail and the Old Dominion Steamship Lines, is a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is financially interested in many other important companies. The Old Dominion Land Company, organized by him, bought land and started a city at Newport News, Virginia, eventually developing into an industrial and manufacturing centre, which has made this city a seaport of prominent importance. His latest striking achievement is the great ship-yard which he has built up at Newport News, an industrial enterprise which employs nearly two thousand men, and is turning out merchant steamships of large tonnage and unusual speed.

Mr. Huntington is not alone a business man, he is a philanthropist as well. The results of his benevolence are seen in the celebrated Indian and Negro Industrial School at Hampton, Virginia, and the Library and Reading-Room in his own town of Westchester, New York, which he has recently organized and endowed with one hundred thousand dollars.

## LLOYD BRYCE.

LLOYD BRYCE, author and publisher, was born at Flushing, Long Island, September 20, 1851, the son of Major J. Smith Bryce, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in which city the youthful days of Mr. Bryce were passed, many of them during the stirring scenes of the Civil War, when Washington was the central point in the struggle for the Union. His first school experience was attained in the Jesuit College at Georgetown, but after the war he became one of the most promising pupils of the late Professor Anthon, in New York. In 1867 he made a journey to Europe under the care of a tutor, and while there visited the principal art galleries and copied several famous pictures,—he having previously had instruction in art.

He entered Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1869, and graduated there with a B.A. and later with an M.A., degree. On his return to New York he engaged in the study of law at the Law School of Columbia College, and in due time graduated, though he did not afterwards follow the profession of the law.

When the celebrated Charnay expedition to Central America was organized he was invited to accompany it as reporter, but he did not see his way clear to accept. He had, nevertheless, always taken a strong interest in the exploration of this region, being a nephew, on his mother's side, of John L. Stevens, the first and most renowned explorer of the ruined cities of Yucatan.

Mr. Bryce early entered upon political life, as a member of the Democratic party, and took so active a part that on the election of Governor Hill he was appointed paymaster-general of New York, a position which he filled with great credit. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of New York City, and was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress. During his term of service he worked earnestly for the interests of the metropolis, and particularly sought to place the harbor of the city under the jurisdiction of the government, for the purpose of checking the deposition of refuse in the waters of the harbor and the needless anchorage of craft in the direct path of navigation. His untiring work in this direction won him warm praise from his fellow-Congressmen.

While thus engaged in various public duties, General Bryce occupied his leisure in authorship, both in essay- and novel-writing. He wrote papers on a number of interesting subjects for the leading magazines, and published several novels, including "Paradise," "The Romance of an Alter Ego," and "A Dream of Conquest." The latter was an imaginary conception of an invasion of America by the Chinese. It was published in *Lippin-*



*cott's Magazine*, and attracted much attention by the cleverness of its plot and the admirable powers of description it displayed. "An Alter Ego" is a story based on hypnotism. It indicates a careful study of the subject, and was very well received.

In May, 1889, Mr. Bryce made a journey to Europe, but immediately after reaching there was startled by the news of the sudden death of his life-long friend, Allen Thorndike Rice, the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, and the recently appointed minister to Russia. Mr. Rice had intended to accompany his friend, but had been prevented by a seemingly slight indisposition, which had had this fatal result.

It proved, on reading the will of Mr. Rice, that he had bequeathed the controlling interest in the *Review* to General Bryce, who, in consequence, immediately returned to New York, purchased the remaining interest from the heirs, and assumed the control of that old and recently popular magazine. The *North American Review*, after years of feeble support, had been brought into high popular favor by Mr. Rice, who devoted it to the consideration of the timely topics of the day. Its new editor has pursued the same course, and in his hands the *Review* has grown in favor and usefulness, until it is now the acknowledged medium through which current history, science, philanthropy, and all topics of public interest are brought to the notice of an appreciative public. Mr. Bryce is gifted with excellent business judgment and literary taste, and makes a capital editor. Personally he is of agreeable manners, kindly disposition, considerate feeling, and has won hosts of friends.



AARON D. FARMER.

AARON DWIGHT FARMER, the well-known type-founder, was born in Bolton, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 16, 1811. He received such education as was to be obtained at that period in the common schools of his native place, and came to New York at the age of fourteen, where he fortunately obtained an apprenticeship in the type-foundry of Elihu White, established in 1810 at the corner of Lombard and Thames Streets, after having been carried on for six years in Hartford, Connecticut. The young apprentice proved very industrious and efficient, and was promoted by his employer until he finally became manager of the manufacturing department of the business, a responsible position for which his thorough acquaintance with all the details of the business well adapted him.

At a later date the firm assumed the name of Charles T. White & Co., being reorganized with new members, and in 1857 it was again reorganized under the business title of Farmer, Little & Co., the boy who in 1830 had entered the establishment as an apprentice being now the acknowledged head of the establishment. This advancement was the first reward of ability, devotion to the interests of the firm, and business qualities which raised him step by step from the post of master-workman and manager to a membership in the firm, and finally to the first position in the then important manufactory.

The business of the firm had now become large and lucrative, the factory employing from two to three hundred men, while its output was not surpassed by that of any similar concern in this country, in every portion of which its products were in use by the printing fraternity.

Mr. Farmer's close surveillance over the work of the factory was not relaxed by his membership in the firm. From the day he became manager and throughout the remainder of his career he continued to give special attention to the manufacturing department of the business, devising, as time went on, many important mechanical methods for the improvement of the product. For more than fifty years he labored with the close attention that might have been expected of an employé, but is rarely given by an employer, there being no part of the work which he could not himself perform better than the most skillful of his workmen. They looked upon him as in the truest sense a master-workman, and respected him accordingly, while in return he treated them as equals. This is the true relation which should exist between owners and employees, and the one best calculated to produce that perfection of work and harmony in relations to which success is often due. During his whole career Mr. Farmer never had a strike in his factory, nor even a serious misunderstanding with his men, and there have been few more harmonious establishments than that under his care.

All the varieties of type in use and the necessary tools for their manufacture were produced under his special superintendence and many of them by his personal ingenuity, including the many forms of plain and ornamental type, borders, ornaments, etc., type-casting machines, steel punches, matrices, and other essentials of the art, in all of which his skill and intelligence resulted in essential improvements and steps of progress. As a result, he in time became known as one of the leading type manufacturers, not only in this country, but in the world, and the produce of his establishment became favorably known in every field of typographical labor.

Politically Mr. Farmer was an earnest Republican, to which party he stanchly adhered from its formation at the date of the nomination of Frémont, in 1856, to the time of his death. He was never, however, an active politician, the demands of his business absorbing his energies. He was married to Sarah Burns, of New York, and had a family of two daughters and one son, the latter becoming a member of the firm, and now being the successor of his father in the business. In May, 1892, the firm name was changed to its present title of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Company.

Early in the year 1895, Mr. Farmer died, having attained the ripe age of eighty-four, and gained a reputation for business integrity, honor in his dealings, and a high standard of business ethics that made his loss deeply felt by those who knew him, and mourned by numbers to whom by substantial acts of generosity he had proved himself a true and helpful friend.

## WILLIAM W. FARMER.

WILLIAM WALLACE FARMER, the present representative of the well-known old New York type-foundry of A. D. Farmer & Son, the opponent and successful rival of the American Type-Founding Trust, was born in Brooklyn, January 12, 1851. His father, who designed to bring him up to his own business, entered him as a student in the Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1865 with a thorough training in the foundation principles of a manufacturing career. Like his father, he began his special training in business early in life, entering the office of the firm soon after graduating and serving a term of eleven years' apprenticeship, during which he became proficient in every branch of the business and well calculated to succeed his father in the careful management which had brought the concern up to its high type of efficiency and given it its wide-spread reputation.

Mr. Farmer may be said to have learned the art of type-founding at the bench, and with a completeness which rivalled that of his father, and gained him the same measure of respect from the employees of the firm. The hundreds of workmen who are employed in this old and thriving establishment look up to him as a master in his art, and yield him that respectful obedience which skilled workmen never pay to inefficiency or falsely-assumed ability. As the present managing and controlling spirit of the concern, Mr. Farmer is abundantly calculated to keep it up to the high standard long since set and maintained for it.

In 1881 he was admitted to the firm as junior partner, and is now, since the death of his father, the head of the establishment, which in his hands is conducted in much of the stable old fashion, though with that regard to modern methods which are now necessary to business success. For a considerable number of years the advanced age of his father had thrown the care of the business largely into his hands. He proved fully capable of sustaining its responsibilities. Without departing in any sense from the strict old-school principles of commercial honor in maintaining perfection of product, he has availed himself to the fullest extent of the advantages offered by new methods and processes of manufacture, and has increased the capacity of the factories to adapt them to the steadily growing demand, alike from home and foreign markets. He brings to the conduct of one of our largest manufacturing industries all the sturdy healthful-



ness and physical and mental robustness of constitution, associated with industry and sincerity, which are such essential elements of success. These traits of character permeate the establishment and inspire the workmen with the spirit which should rule in every well-managed establishment. Without friction, but with the inspiration that comes from contact with youth and ambition, the manufactory in question goes steadily on in its successful career.

Such qualities as those possessed by William W. Farmer are the ones the manufacturers of this country need for example and guidance. Clear-headed business acumen, incorruptible character, honor in dealings, and dissatisfaction with any but the best results are the inheritance which the present head of the firm has received from his father, and which cannot fail to keep the house up fully to its old high place in the commercial world.

Mr. Farmer married young, his first wife being Miss Annie Jones, of Brooklyn, to whom he was wedded in 1868. They had one child, a son, but the mother and boy both died. He married again in 1888, his second wife being Miss Mary Knowles, daughter of E. M. Knowles, a well-known Wall Street banker. His son by this wife also died young.

Mr. Farmer is a favorite in society, and belongs to a number of social institutions. These include the Lotos, Colonial, New York Athletic, and Riverside Yacht Clubs. He is also a director in the Fulton Club, and a member of the Board of Trade. He resides at No. 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York City.





COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON.

DANIEL APPLETON, well known in military circles as the colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment, of the New York State National Guard, and in business circles from his prominent connection with the publishing trade, was born in the city of New York, February 24, 1852, his father being John A. Appleton, his grandfather Daniel Appleton, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. The family has been one of long continuance in this country, and had its share in making American history for a hundred years before the Revolution. Its military tendencies are shown in the fact that three of Colonel Appleton's great-grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War, and two of his grandfathers held commissions in the War of 1812.

It was proposed by his parents that he should take a college course in Harvard College, preparatory to which he spent part of the years 1866 and 1867 studying in Germany. On his return home he resumed his residence in New York, where he continued his studies preparatory to passing a college examination. He was but a young boy during the Civil War, or doubtless his military proclivity would have led him into that conflict, for in 1867, when only fifteen years of age, he entered the famous Boston Cadet Corps, with which he gained his first experience of military life. For the five succeeding summers he went into camp with that organization, gaining in this active duty some knowledge of the duties and privations of a military career. During this period he was occupied in study at Harvard, where, however, he was not able to graduate, the demands of the publishing house requiring his presence in 1871, and inducing him to give up college for business. Since that date he has continued one of the most active members of the firm.

His connection with the Cadet Corps had given him what he thought was enough of soldiering, but events quickly proved the contrary. The inciting cause which brought him back into the ranks was the Orange riot of July 12, 1871. "If respectable men cannot parade in peace under the law," he said, "it is time for Americans to do something," and that he might be ready to do his part he enlisted on October 31, 1871, as a private in "F" Company, Seventh Regiment, of which company he has remained a member ever since.

Step by step he advanced in rank in the regiment. On the 8th of April, 1873, he received his first grade of promotion, being made corporal, and on the 7th of November of the same year was raised to the grade of sergeant. He gained the promotion to first sergeant on March 9, 1875, and as such he paraded with the regiment in Boston on Bunker-Hill Day. His next step of promotion came on May 23, 1876, when he was made second lieutenant. With this rank he accompanied the regiment to Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition of that year, and encamped with it in tents in which at times the thermometer recorded one hundred and ten degrees. It was a service in which there may perhaps have been glory, but certainly there was no comfort or enjoyment. At a later date, during the railroad riots of 1877, he helped garrison the old armory over Tomkin's Market until the exigency had passed. He was promoted captain on the 13th of January, 1879.

At that time "F" Company had about thirty-five men in its ranks. Under Captain Appleton it grew rapidly in numbers and within a year had one hundred and three, the number allowed by law, with others anxious for admittance. Since that time there has always been a waiting list. On July 19, 1889, Captain Appleton received another and flattering promotion, being elected to succeed Emmons Clark as colonel of the regiment, a position which he still retains. As officer in command of the Seventh, Colonel Appleton has won general respect and esteem, and during the recent strike of street-car operatives in Brooklyn his service, with that of his splendid regiment, has deepened the feelings of respect and esteem with which he and his command are regarded by all law-abiding citizens.

In the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., Colonel Appleton has made himself practically familiar with and has been in charge, at intervals, of all branches, and is at present essentially at the head of its business department. He is unmarried, and is a member of a number of the leading clubs of New York,—including the Century, the Union, and the New York Athletic,—but does not consider himself a club-man, his duties with his company and regiment occupying the most of his leisure, to the exclusion of much devotion to club life.



## EDWARD TRENCHARD.

EDWARD TRENCHARD was born in the city of Philadelphia on August 17, 1850, and is the only child of Stephen Decatur Trenchard and Ann O'C. Barclay Trenchard, and grandson of Captain Edward Trenchard of the United States navy. He was educated at one of the leading private schools of Philadelphia, and at an early age evinced a decided talent for the fine arts, an ability which he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, above named. That officer studied painting and engraving under Gilbert Fox, a well-known English artist (whom he had induced to come to this country), and also under his uncle, James Trenchard, who was noted as an engraver, and was the publisher of the *Columbian Magazine*.

On reaching his eighteenth year of age, Mr. Trenchard began his special studies in the office of the celebrated architect Richardson, then in New York City. After a period devoted to the study of this branch of art, he gave up the pursuit of architecture in favor of painting, entering the School of Design, and subsequently taking lessons in the Art Students' League. This period of study was followed by a visit to Europe, mainly with the purpose of obtaining the advantages of art study offered by that country. All the important art galleries of Europe were visited by him, and their artistic treasures closely studied, and the same was the case with the art galleries of the Paris Exposition of that date, to whose display he gave special attention.

On his return to America, with powers ripened by his observations abroad, Mr. Trenchard devoted himself specially to the study of painting, under the direction of Professor Holmes, of Philadelphia, Miss Fidelia Bridges, Peter Moran, and Henry C. Bispham. This period of study was followed by a trip to the West Indies, he having accepted the position of admiral's clerk on the North Atlantic Squadron. Here he was enabled to apply his long-continued studies in one of the richest fields of natural scenery, and he brought back with him many tropical studies, which he has since reproduced on canvas.

From this time forward Mr. Trenchard worked diligently with his brush in that field of art to which talent and inclination drew him,—the delineation of natural scenery. His works have been frequently exhibited in the art galleries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in various Western art exhibitions, and include among their best-known examples "The Passing Shower,"



"The Old Wreck," "Sea Sand and Solitude," all exhibited at the Academy of Design, New York; and "Sunset on the Strand," "Moose Peak Island, Maine," "The Breaking Waves dashed High," "A Tropic Beach," "Surf," and "Castle Rock, Marblehead," exhibited in the gallery of the Society for the Promotion of Art and in the art departments of various exhibitions.

In regard to the character of Mr. Trenchard's work a critic has said, "The artist seems to prefer nature in her quieter color aspects, and is most successful in his painting of waves and surf."

He has not exhibited any pictures recently, although constantly engaged in painting from nature. Much of his time during recent years has been given to literary research in the records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, on which he is considered an authority.

Mr. Trenchard was married June 11, 1878, to Mary Cornelia Stafford, daughter of William Bacon Stafford, president of the North River Savings-Bank. He was one of the founders of the Society of Colonial Wars, in which he has held various official positions. He is assistant secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, vice-president of the General Society of 1812, member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order, hereditary member of the Aztec Society and the Loyal Legion, and member of various other societies, military, art, and historical. For services rendered the Venezuelan government he received the Order of Bolivar (third class) from that government.



CHARLES E. CADWALADER.

CHARLES E. CADWALADER was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1839. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the Department of Arts, in 1858, and in that of Medicine in 1861.

The Civil War breaking out a few weeks after his graduation, moved with the patriotic spirit of the time, a promised appointment as physician in one of the principal hospitals of the city was set aside, and he at once enlisted in the First City Troop of Philadelphia, a time-honored corps of Revolutionary origin, serving with it in connection with the Fifth Regular Cavalry, under Colonel George H. Thomas, in the campaign of the Shenandoah of that year. Upon the expiration of this term of service he was offered a position in the military family of General Meade, but, preferring the cavalry service, he accepted a first lieutenantcy in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Upon the occasion of the removal of the army to the Peninsula, the captain of his company being detained through ill health, the command devolved on Lieutenant Cadwalader, who was shortly promoted several files to a captaincy of one of the companies. At Antietam, where his regiment was one of the brigade in the charge resulting in the capture of the central bridge over the Antietam, he received a slight wound, which, however, did not incapacitate him for duty. In Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1862, Colonel Cadwalader was the first to encounter his column and give intelligence of its arrival at Woods-borough, near Frederick, Maryland, on its retreat to the Potomac.

He entered the town alone, and, passing himself off as one of Stuart's staff, had the address to obtain positive information of the presence of Stuart's whole corps and the direction of their march. He served with his regiment until appointed by General Hooker one of his aides-de-camp when assigned to the command of the

army in 1863. He continued thereafter to serve with the general staff of the army, General Meade having also appointed him one of his aids on succeeding Hooker in the command. General Hooker, in recommending him for a brevet-major, speaks of him as "especially distinguished for his gallantry and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and in the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863," adding that "he served with marked zeal and devotion." General Meade, in the recommendation for his second brevet as lieutenant-colonel, says, "I cannot speak too strongly of the activity, zeal, and energy displayed by Captain Cadwalader during his services under me, which embraced the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and operations around Petersburg," and recommends that he be brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Gettysburg and in subsequent operations, including the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, in 1864, and the siege of Petersburg."

Colonel Cadwalader comes of a family distinguished in the military annals of the country. His father, John Cadwalader, an eminent jurist and judge of the United States District Court, was captain of a company formed at the time of the native American riots of 1844. The latter's brother, George Cadwalader, gained much distinction as brigadier in command of the troops engaged in quelling the riots, as a brigadier in the regular army in the Mexican War, and as major-general of volunteers in the Civil War. Colonel Cadwalader's grandfather, Thomas Cadwalader, was a general officer in command of the "advanced Light Brigade" in the War of 1812, and for many years major-general of Pennsylvania Militia. The latter's father, John Cadwalader, was of Revolutionary fame as a general officer, and one of Washington's most trusted friends and military advisers. Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, of the Continental army, was a brother of the latter. Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, father of General John Cadwalader, was chairman of the Board of War known as the "Provincial Commissioners" in the French and Indian War (1754-63), as well as a member of the Governor's Council. Though advanced in years, he took a leading part in the Revolutionary struggle; was chairman of the great tea-meeting held at Philadelphia in 1773, and rendered valuable services in the medical department. Colonel Clement Biddle, also of Revolutionary renown, was a great-grandfather of Colonel Cadwalader.

After the close of the Civil War, Colonel Cadwalader received the appointment as clerk in charge of the Bankruptcy Department of the United States District Court, which he held for a number of years. In 1872 he resumed the profession of medicine, in which he is still engaged.

## GEORGE P. ROWELL.

It is probably true that during the past twenty-five years no name has been more familiar to the general reader or business man than that of Mr. George P. Rowell, whose extended connection with the newspaper world and the advertising trade has brought him into very wide prominence. He was born at Concord, Vermont, July 4, 1838, but until the age of seventeen resided in Lancaster, New Hampshire, securing, meantime, the practical and valuable education for future life which a boy of ambition could then well obtain in New England upon a moderate expenditure of money, and graduating from the Lancaster Academy with the highest honors of his class.

His first business venture was in a Boston retail store, his next in the publication office of a Boston daily newspaper, the *Post*, where his duties appear to have been of a congenial character, enabling him to supplement information already gained with a pretty thorough idea of the right way to do business and to lay a good foundation for his own future and successful active life. It was the experience gained during his connection with this journal that led him into his future field of business, that of general advertising agent and publisher of the newspaper statistics of the country.

Early in 1865, without capital, but thoroughly equipped with energy, judgment, and a determination to succeed, he established the firm of George P. Rowell & Co., at No. 23 Congress Street, Boston, for the purpose of engaging in the business above mentioned, that of conducting an advertising agency. Before the end of the second year, having been encouragingly successful in his Boston venture, Mr. Rowell decided to remove to New York, and the change was made with good results. From the outset his business prospered, and soon from his house was sent out a larger amount of business to the publishers of newspapers than emanated from any other in America, and his establishment became known as the leading advertising agency in the country.

In 1869, Mr. Rowell issued the first copy of the *American Newspaper Directory*, a publication remarkable for its completeness of information concerning the newspaper world. It has appeared with regularity each year since, and is the standard authority upon the newspapers and periodicals of the United States in detail, but more especially regarding their circulation,—the most vexed question connected with journalism, and the one most important in the estimation of advertisers. This book has a reputation for honesty and fairness in dealing with statistics of a kind obtainable only with the greatest difficulty and labor that is probably unapproached in any similar



compilation, and that has given it its well-earned position as the leading publication of its kind in this country.

In 1888, Mr. Rowell commenced the publication of *Printers' Ink*,—a journal for advertisers, which at once became a great favorite with the advertising public, and is now pretty generally known as "The Little School-master in the Art of Advertising." Its circulation is national, and a branch office has been established in London. In 1892, actuated largely by a desire to give promotion and position to some of the more deserving younger men in his employ, he severed his active connection with the advertising agency, of which a stock company was formed, the stock being purchased largely by the present managers and former employees of the firm. The *American Newspaper Directory* and *Printers' Ink* are still owned by Mr. Rowell, and to these he gives much of his time.

It goes without further remark, from what has already been said, that Mr. Rowell is a good business man. Socially he has many friends of whom he is fond, and to whom he is true. Those who have known him long and know him best are the ones who can ever be relied upon as the most faithful, and among these his word alone is sufficient for the doing of an act or the undertaking of an enterprise, the doing or undertaking of which for a majority of men would first require to be prefaced by a bond or additional assurance. Mr. Rowell is a member of the Union League and Grolier Clubs and the New England Society, and is president of the Percy Summer Club of New Hampshire. At Lancaster in that State he has the most delightful farm-house home to be found in all New England.



MORTON McMICALH.

THE noted Philadelphia journalist of whom we have now to speak was born in Burlington, New Jersey, October 2, 1807, and received there his early education. Passing thence to the University of Pennsylvania, he made law his chief study, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1827. In the year previous to this, however, he had found his true vocation, the work to which he was best adapted by nature, becoming editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. In 1831 he became editor-in-chief of the *Saturday Courier*, retaining this post till 1836, in which year he, in association with others, began the publication of the *Saturday News*. In 1844, in association with Joseph C. Neal, the well-known humorist, he began editorial work on the *Saturday Gazette*, and in 1847 acquired part ownership of the *North American*, the paper with which his name was thenceforth to be associated. This journal had, that year, consolidated with the *United States Gazette*, and was thereafter known under the joint title of *North American and United States Gazette*. By 1854 he had gained sole ownership of this paper, which continued under his fostering care till his death. His prudent management and able editorship brought it into prominence until it grew to be one of the best-known and most influential journals of the country.

Mr. McMichael combined his business duties with

active labors in the service of the city. In his younger days he served for several years as an alderman, from 1843 to 1846 was sheriff of the county, and for three years, from 1866 to 1869, was mayor of the city. Philadelphia, however, is most indebted to him in another direction, as the leading spirit in the obtaining of her magnificent park, the largest and most beautiful people's pleasure-ground in the United States. On the organization of the Park Commission, in 1867, Mr. McMichael was chosen president of that body, and held this post till his death in 1879. During this period the park grew, under his intelligent direction, from a small expanse in the vicinity of the Fairmount Water-Works into the great space now embraced, miles in length and breadth, and embracing within its confines not only many picturesque hills and dells, but a section miles in length of a broad river, and the charming valley of the Wissahickon, as picturesque in its formation as a mountain ravine. The eminent services of Mr. McMichael in this direction have been fitly honored by a handsome bronze statue, erected on one of the most prominent locations of the park. It bears the inscription, "An honored and beloved citizen of Philadelphia."

In 1873, Mr. McMichael served as delegate-at-large in the fourth constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. He was frequently requested to deliver public addresses on great occasions, and was an orator of finished skill. His ability in this direction is indicated in the words of a critic of his speeches: "Prepared or unprepared, they were always finished models." He died in Philadelphia, January 6, 1879.

He left sons who fitly succeed him in ability and public service. His third son, William, born in 1841, enlisted as a private in the first troops raised for the suppression of the Rebellion. He rapidly rose in station, being promoted to the rank of captain and aide-de-camp, then to that of major, and afterwards to brevet colonel. He served under Generals Grant, Rosecrans, and Thomas. After the war he resumed his law studies, and held in time various offices under the government, becoming successively Solicitor of Internal Revenue, United States Assistant Attorney-General, and United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He resigned the last named position in 1875 to enter into private practice, and became a member of the New York bar.

## CLAYTON McMICHAEL.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, son of the distinguished journalist, Morton McMichael, was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1844, and was educated at the best private schools the city at that time afforded. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, in the spring of 1861, he was not yet seventeen years of age, but, filled with patriotic fervor, he hastened to offer his services to the threatened government, being among the first in his native city to enlist as a volunteer in the armies of the Union. His youthful devotion to his country, and the ability he displayed as a soldier were speedily rewarded with an appointment to the rank of second lieutenant in the regular army of the United States, and on the 5th of August, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry. This progress in promotion was extraordinary. Lieutenant McMichael was at that time but one month more than seventeen years of age, and, so far as is known, his rapid advancement was without precedent. It is believed that no other person has ever been commissioned and promoted as an officer in the regular army of the United States at so youthful an age, and it is doubtful if the volunteer forces of the war can furnish many parallel instances.

His advancement was merited. Lieutenant McMichael was a brave man and a good soldier, and served with honorable distinction from the beginning to the close of the war. After a creditable career, first in commanding troops protecting the overland emigrant route from hostile Indians and afterwards on the frontier and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast, he was transferred to active military duty in the East. His connection in the field with the Army of the Potomac began after the decisive battle of Gettysburg, he taking part in all the great battles subsequently fought by that army, including the terrible struggle of the Wilderness, the destructive combats of Grant's overland march upon Richmond, and the contests attending the siege of Petersburg. At the close of the war he resigned from the army, and retired to private life and to the pursuit of his father's profession in his native city.

The *North American*, of which his father had for years been editor and proprietor, was at that time, and still is, the oldest daily paper in America, and one of the most respected and influential of Republican journals. Colonel McMichael joined his father in its editorship, and succeeded him as editor a few years before his



death, which took place January 6, 1879. In 1891 he became its sole proprietor. Under his editorial charge the *North American* retains its former standing as an ably edited and highly influential exponent of Republican principles, has gained a large circulation, and promises long to maintain a standard suitable to its historical position as the oldest daily paper in America. Its original issue as a daily paper, then known as the *General Advertiser*, was on the 21st of September, 1784.

In 1873 Mr. McMichael was appointed by President Grant one of the Commissioners to the International Exposition at Vienna. The useful work done by that Commission is indicated by the able report made by it to the United States government on its return. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him to the post of United States marshal of the District of Columbia. This office he filled acceptably till the end of the administration, sending in his resignation to the new government on the 4th of March, 1885. It is complimentary to his efficiency as a public officer that President Cleveland declined to receive his resignation, and kept him in office till December 2, 1885, when a successor was appointed. Since that date Colonel McMichael has devoted himself to his editorial duties, and has taken an active part in all movements for the good of his party and the advancement of the interests of the city of Philadelphia.



CHARLES DAVID STEURER.

CHARLES DAVID STEURER is a native of New York City, where he was born October 18, 1859. In his earliest years he manifested those characteristics which were to influence and direct a successful business career, including enthusiastic persistency, moral courage in the face of overwhelming difficulties, uprightness of life and aims in social and business life, and a wonderful mastery of detail. His education was secured at the public schools, but the untimely death of his father limited his educational opportunities, and, when not quite fifteen, he was compelled to abandon his books. He was at that time a member of the graduating class.

Mr. Steurer's first business experience was secured in a printing-office in New York, where he received his earliest acquaintance with newspaper work, and developed an ambition to have, some day, a printing establishment of his own. The publishing and printing facilities of that earlier office were meagre in the extreme, compared with printing establishments of the present time. An old Washington hand-press typified the equipment of the little office.

With increasing knowledge of his chosen occupation, the boy began to look forward to the larger opportunities which it held out. Thus, one bright morning, accompanied by another boy of his own age, and a few pennies as capital between them, the lads directed their steps towards "Newspaper Row," where, after some failures and rebuffs, a place was found with the printing-house of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, at that time situated in Fulton Street, near Nassau. Here he completed his apprenticeship, his industry and faithfulness winning him the confidence and esteem of his employers. Appreciation of his proficiency was soon exhibited in a practical way. When the old comic paper *Wild Oats* purchased its own plant, the proprietors induced Mr. Steurer to take a posi-

tion in the new establishment. He did so, and gave such satisfaction that, when but eighteen years of age, he was advanced to the position of proof-reader. He remained connected with this paper until it went out of existence.

It was not difficult, however, to find a new place, employment soon being obtained in the well-known printing-house of John Polhemus, then located at Nassau and Ann Streets, where he was engaged for several years, expanding in knowledge and skill and gaining the respect and confidence of his employer. When the publishers of the old *Thomson's Bank-Note Reporter* inquired of Mr. Polhemus if he could recommend a capable and faithful young man to take charge of their printing department, the choice fell upon Mr. Steurer. In this new field of duty he quickly developed an excellent executive capacity, and in time won the unqualified confidence of his employers. His presence as a practical force was soon perceptible in the improved appearance of the publications of the establishment, and the introduction, at his instance, of new principles of practical management. So successfully did he meet the requirements of this position that he was finally placed in sole charge of the printing department of the house, and when, in 1884, the establishment was destroyed by fire, he was intrusted with the responsibility of replacing the material for the purpose of continuing business.

In the fall of 1885, Mr. Steurer, in association with Mr. Anthony Stumpf, an old friend, purchased the enterprise with which he was now fully identified, and the present publishing house of Stumpf & Steurer was formed. The titles of the older publications used by the predecessors of the new firm were abandoned from considerations of business policy, the directory of banks published by the house being named the *American Bank Reporter*, and the weekly financial journal the *American Banker*.

Mr. Steurer undertook the business management of the new enterprise. In the multifarious details of office-work and the management of a large and increasing correspondence, his predominating quality, the complete and easy mastery of detail, came into play. In 1887 the firm purchased the plant of the *Underwood Bank Reporter*, which was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter*; and also *Underwood's Counterfeit Reporter*, which is still published as a separate journal. Later, *The Financial Examiner*, a weekly financial paper, was absorbed, and also *Baumberger's Legal Directory*, published in Philadelphia, which was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter*. In 1892 the expanding enterprise of the firm materialized in a new venture, *The American Lawyer*, a monthly, which occupies a field which had hitherto been neglected.

To conclude, he takes an active interest in municipal matters, is a member of the Methodist Church, and takes a particularly active interest in Sunday-school work.

## RICHARD G. OELLERS.

RICHARD GARDINER OELLERS was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1843. His father, James S. Oellers, was engaged in the grain business at Pine Street and Delaware Avenue for many years, until his death in 1872. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Richard Gardiner, who was one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia. They educated their son in private schools of the city, his school life ending in 1858, when, at fifteen years of age, he began his business experience in a wholesale dry-goods house. With this establishment he remained connected till May, 1870, when, on the founding by William J. Swain of the *Public Record* newspaper, he accepted the position of business manager of the new enterprise, and managed it with great efficiency during Mr. Swain's period of ownership. At a subsequent date the paper changed its name and proprietorship, being purchased by William M. Singerly, who altered its title to *The Philadelphia Record*. Mr. Oellers continued to occupy the position of business manager under the new régime, and also became treasurer. His connection with the *Record* still continues.

During this period he became officially connected with the House of Correction, being elected a member of its Board of Managers in June, 1875, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel R. Leonard. He was re-elected at the end of this term, and was re-elected for a third term, which had not expired in 1887, when the Board was abolished by the Bullitt bill going into effect. At a more recent date, upon the formation of the Pennsylvania Nautical School, for the education of young seamen, Mr. Oellers was appointed by Mayor Fittler a member of its Board of Directors, and was subsequently reappointed to this position by Mayor Stuart, and still continues as a Director.

In 1891, when the office of City Treasurer became vacant by the resignation of its then incumbent, the County Commissioners elected Mr. Oellers to fill this important municipal office, an election which was confirmed by a similar action on the part of the City Councils. A question arising, however, as to the power of appointment in a case like this, it came before the Supreme Court of the State for adjudication, the decision rendered being that the appointing power was vested in the governor and not in the City Councils. Governor Pattison appointed a Democratic candidate for the position, and Mr. Oellers vacated the position, which for a time he had very satisfactorily filled.

In 1894, Mr. Oellers received the regular Republican



nomination for City Treasurer, and at the election held in November of that year was elected to the office, receiving the largest majority ever received by any candidate (having an opponent) for office in Philadelphia, being eighty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-four.

Mr. Oellers entered upon his duties as City Treasurer on the first Monday in January, 1895. The term for which he was elected is three years, and he has now entered on his second year. His previous experience in large financial and business affairs enabled him to bring about new methods in conducting the office, and increased revenue to the State has been the result of his efforts.

In former years Mr. Oellers took an active interest in Freemasonry, and has occupied high stations in that important Order. At present he is a Past Master of Crescent Lodge, No. 493; Past High-Priest of Temple Chapter, No. 248; and Past Eminent Commander of St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar.

Mr. Oellers is a member of several social organizations, prominent among which is the Columbia Club, at Broad and Oxford Streets, which has over five hundred members, composed of leading citizens in the mercantile, professional, and financial world. Mr. Oellers has served as second vice-president, also two years on its Board of Governors. Mr. Oellers takes an active interest in the affairs of Grace Baptist Church, at Broad and Berks Streets, the largest church in the city, seating over three thousand persons; he is president of its Board of Trustees.





WILLIAM MCALEER.

WILLIAM MCALEER is of Irish origin, having been born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 6, 1838. He attended school in that country from 1845 to 1851, after which his parents emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia on May 2, 1851. For two years afterwards young McAleer attended school at Nicetown, in the northern section of Philadelphia, but at the age of fifteen was taken from school to work in a grocery store. He remained thus employed for four years, gaining a practical knowledge of the business, which he then left to join his father and brothers in the establishment of a produce business on Second Street above Bainbridge Street. The firm continued in this location till 1861, when it moved to No. 618 South Second Street, where it confined its operations to the flour business, its trade becoming the largest in that section of the city. The firm is still known as John McAleer & Sons, and consists of John McAleer, Jr., and William McAleer.

Very early in his business career, Mr. McAleer became a member of the Southwark Literary Society, which met in the hall of the Southwark Library Company, Second Street below German Street, and afterwards in the Mechanics' Institute building, Fifth Street below Washington Avenue. At the beginning of the war this society was in a flourishing condition, its list of members including Henry R. Edmunds, its president; Joel Cook and Frank Sheppard, now of the *Public Ledger*; Joseph Ashbrook, now manager of one of the largest insurance companies in the country; Jacob Teal, of the Erie Railroad, and many others who have become prominent in business pursuits. But the war broke up the society and scattered its members, many of them enlisting, and some of them doubtless dying on the battle-field.

Mr. McAleer was also a director of the Mechanics' Institute, and was for many years vice-president and acting president of the St. Philip's Literary Institute. He could not be made actual president, since the rules require that this office shall be held by a clergyman. He has also been president of the Hibernian Society, and is one of its executive committee.

His political career began in October, 1870, when he was elected a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward. He served a full term in Common Council, and took an active part in its proceedings, but declined a renomination. In June following the close of his term in Council he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, to which position he was re-elected for five consecutive terms, and in which he served successively as vice-president and president of the Board. In this important office he took an active interest, bringing about many desirable reforms and strongly opposing improper legislation. The inmates of the Almshouse felt a high respect and regard for him, knowing that he was their true friend, and that they could always look to him for justice and kind treatment.

Mr. McAleer has for many years been an active and influential member of the Commercial Exchange, and has been on its most important committees. He served for a number of terms as a director of the Exchange, was subsequently elected vice-president, and in 1880 became president of this association. In the same year he became a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia.

In 1886, Mr. McAleer received the Democratic nomination to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was elected for a term of four years. In 1889 he received the nomination for president, *pro tempore*, by the Democratic members of that body. At the end of his term as Senator he was nominated to succeed Richard Vaux as United States Representative for the district so long represented by the late Samuel J. Randall, and was elected a member of the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was renominated as an Independent Democrat, and was elected by a vote of 15,516 against 5500 for Mr. Kerr, regular Democratic nominee. He is a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee and also of the Campaign Committee.

Mr. McAleer is deeply interested in the charitable work of the city, and was for many years president of the First District Charity Organization. He particularly prides himself on having brought about an organization which has no parallel in the world. This is a union of the benevolent societies of the different nationalities of Philadelphia, brought about by his efforts, and over which he has presided since its formation. It includes English, Scotch, Irish, French, Welsh, German, Belgian, Norwegian, and Hebrew societies.



## ARCHIBALD LOUDON SNOWDEN.

HON. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, late United States Minister to Spain, is a descendant of a family identified for many generations with Philadelphia, William Snowden, the first American of the family, having had large grants of land in this province as early as 1669, while his son John, a very prominent citizen of early Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1685. His descendants continued prominent down to Isaac Wayne Snowden, born in Philadelphia in 1794, the father of the subject of our sketch. He became an assistant surgeon in the army in his twentieth year, was severely wounded in the Seminole War, and afterwards practised medicine near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where his son Archibald was born August 11, 1837.

The son, after a preliminary education in academics at Newville and Mechanicsburg, entered Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, in which he pursued a distinguished career, and graduated with honor. He had previously, when only fifteen years of age, taught a district school. On leaving college he began the study of law, but before his admission to the bar accepted, in 1857, the position of register of the United States Mint, tendered him by his uncle, Hon. James R. Snowden, the director of the Mint. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Pennsylvania volunteers. In 1866 he was promoted to the chief coinership, which he filled with distinguished ability till 1877, when, without solicitation or knowledge on his part, he was appointed by President Hayes to the position of Postmaster of Philadelphia, which he occupied for two years. In 1879, having twice declined the directorship of the Mint, offered him by President Hayes, he accepted the position, and became the chief executive officer in that institution. In 1885, after a service in the Mint extending over more than twenty-eight years, in which he had rendered most valuable service, he tendered his resignation to President Cleveland, and retired from a position in which he had gained a national reputation, and was acknowledged as an authority on all questions relating to money, coins, and coinage. He conducted the Mint and Post-office alike on strictly business principles, in no case employing or dismissing an employee for political or partisan reasons, and on leaving the Mint was fully justified in his claim, "I have the best equipped Mint in the world."

Politically, Colonel Snowden was originally a Democrat, but in 1860 he severed his connection with that party, believing that its principles were detrimental to



the manufacturing interests of the country. He has ever since been a pronounced Republican. In 1889 he was appointed United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Serbia, a position in which he greatly advanced American interests in those countries, negotiating an important addition to our commercial treaty with Greece, advancing the interests of the American archaeological school in Athens, stopping the unlawful use of American trade-marks in Serbia, negotiating an extradition treaty with Roumania, and exerting himself successfully for the introduction of American machinery to that country.

In July, 1892, there being a vacancy in the ministry to Spain, Colonel Snowden was promoted to that post of honor "for valuable service rendered." He resigned on the accession of President Cleveland, but remained some months in charge of the legation. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, the governments of Spain, Greece, and Roumania, on his retirement, conferred on him their highest orders of distinction.

Colonel Snowden's clearness and quickness of intellect were excellently shown in his organization of the great industrial demonstration connected with the Centennial Constitutional celebration in 1877. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, Union League, Philadelphia Club, Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order, etc., and was for many years a member of the First City Troop, and its captain in 1877.



ROBERT BONNER.

ROBERT BONNER, the well-known editor and proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, was born in Ireland, a few miles from Londonderry, April 28, 1824. He came to America in 1839, on the invitation of an uncle in Hartford, Connecticut, a prosperous farmer and real-estate dealer. Soon after his arrival the boy entered the office of the Hartford *Courant*, as an apprentice to the printer's trade, his engagement being that he should receive board and washing, with twenty-five dollars the first year, and ten dollars increase annually. He soon showed his ability, quickly surpassing the older apprentices in expertness at type-setting. Being taught by one of the journeymen how to feed the press, he would come to the office early, set the latest news, send the paper to press, and go to work at feeding. For this he received extra pay. In 1844, when he left the *Courant* office, he had a knowledge of all the details of newspaper work.

On leaving his apprenticeship he went to New York, where he obtained work on the *Evening Mirror*, then edited by the poets N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. In the evenings he wrote digests of the city news and sent them to the *Courant*, under the *nom de plume* of "Threads." They were published and paid for, and, finding his services appreciated by his old employers, even after they had learned his name, he was encouraged to correspond for papers in several other cities.

In the *Mirror* office he showed great skill in setting advertisements, a fact which brought him an offer from the proprietor of the *Merchants' Ledger* to undertake that department in his paper, advanced wages being offered. He accepted, proved highly useful to his new employers by the satisfaction he gave advertisers, and in a short time hired the type of the *Ledger*, and not

only printed that paper for the proprietor, but two other weeklies. He also contributed spicy articles to the *Ledger*, one short sketch, humorously attributed to Dr. Chalmers, being copied and praised all over the country.

The young printer, by strict economy, had accumulated a small capital, and on Mr. Pratt, the proprietor, proposing to sell out the *Ledger*, he offered to buy, and succeeded in closing a bargain with him. Mr. Bonner had other ideas than those of his late employer. His literary tastes and judgment of the public needs decided him to continue the paper on a literary basis. He saw instinctively that to attain success he must obtain the best talent procurable, and applied for an article to Fanny Fern, then the most popular of American authoresses. He began by offering her twenty-five dollars a column for a ten-column article. She declined, saying that she would write no more for newspapers. He increased his offer to fifty, to seventy-five, and finally to one hundred dollars a column, at which she yielded, and agreed to furnish the *Ledger* a ten-column story. This matter became public and helped the paper immensely, there being much curiosity about the thousand-dollar story. Fanny Fern agreed to write regularly for the paper, contributions from other leading writers were arranged for, the new proprietor advertised his sheet, now known as the *New York Ledger*, with a boldness before unknown, and a rapid and remarkable increase in circulation followed. He obtained contributions, regardless of cost, from such men as Bryant, Beecher, Everett, Willis, and a host of other celebrities, growing bolder as he proceeded, obtaining from General Grant's father a biographical sketch of his son, from Charles Dickens his only American story contribution, a poem from Tennyson, articles from twelve college presidents, from twelve United States senators, from the most eminent journalists, etc., while giving weekly instalments of a number of serial stories suited to the tastes of the masses. The result was a phenomenal success, which has lifted the *New York Ledger* to the head of papers of its class, and keeps it there.

Personally, Mr. Bonner's one passion is for fast horses, his ambition being to own the best trotters in the world, and in this he has succeeded. Since he began driving for his health in 1856 he has expended \$600,000 on horses, buying successively "Maud S.," for \$40,000, "Sunol," for \$41,000, and other great trotters, in their time the fastest in the world. Yet he never bets—nor gives any one else an opportunity to bet—on his horses.

In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. Bonner's benefactions have been many and large. He gave \$19,000 towards a gymnasium for Princeton College, \$125,000 towards the building of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, \$10,000 to the sufferers from the Chicago fire, and has given many thousands in charities of which the recipients alone know the particulars.

## ALLEN B. RORKE.

ALLEN BEARLEY RORKE, a leading contractor and builder of Philadelphia, of late years prominent in politics, was born in that city, March 21, 1846. He attended the public schools, and afterwards entered the employment of his father and thoroughly learned the trade of carpenter and builder. He soon showed his aptitude for the business he had chosen, and when but twenty-two years of age was placed in charge of important work. It was under his supervision that were constructed the Pardee Scientific School, at Easton; the buildings of the Girard Estate, occupied for several years by the Board of Brokers, at the rear of the Girard Bank on Third Street; and Horticultural Hall, erected in Fairmount Park for the Centennial Exhibition. In 1879 he decided to engage in business on his own account, and almost immediately took a front place in the ranks of the builders of the city. Among the more prominent of the many structures

he has erected since entering business for himself may be mentioned the Betz Building, at Broad Street and South Penn Square; the immense sugar-refining plant of Claus Spreckels, at Reed Street wharf; the handsome residence of Thomas Dolan, Esq., 1809 Walnut Street; the entire block of store buildings, bounded by Market, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Girard Streets, for the Girard Estate; the extensive cordage-works of Edwin H. Fitler & Co., at Bridesburg; the Park Theatre, at Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue; the Retort and Purifying-Houses of the Twenty-fifth Ward Gas-Works; the massive-looking and artistically designed edifice of the Western Saving Fund Society, at Tenth and Walnut Streets; the Trinity M. E. Church, at Fifteenth and Mount Vernon Streets; the unique and attractive Manufacturers' Club House, on Walnut Street west of Broad; the three immense white marble structures in Girard College grounds, known as buildings No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10; John T. Bailey's residence on Master Street, near Fifteenth; Leedom's Mills, at Bristol, Pennsylvania; the carpet-mills of McCallum, Crease & Sloan, at Wayne Junction; the warehouse of O. S. Janney & Co., on Letitia Street; the dépôt and stables of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Company; Hensel, Colladay & Co.'s large building on Seventh Street below Arch; the office building of the Traction Company, at 423 Walnut Street; Thomas Dolan & Co.'s Mills; the State Fencibles' Armory; the buildings of the Brush Electric Light Company; John T. Bailey & Co.'s cordage-works; Dornan Bros. & Co.'s Monitor Mills; Merchant & Co.'s store and warehouse, 517 Arch Street; Lennox Mills,



at Bridesburg; Justice, Bateman & Co.'s warehouse on Gothic Street; The Fidelity Storage Warehouse, on Market Street above Eighteenth; Marks Brothers' store, at Eighth and Arch Streets; the large factory building of the Hope Manufacturing Company, at Woodbury, New Jersey; office building of the Poth Brewing Company; the old and the new *Times* Annexes, on Sansom Street west of Eighth, for the *Times* Publishing Company; stables on Carpenter Street above Fourth, for *The Item*; the College of Pharmacy, on Tenth Street below Race; the immense plant for the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company, at Delaware Avenue, Noble, and Beach Streets; store building for James S. Wilson & Son, at 44 North Seventh Street; a seven-story factory at Cherry and Carmen Streets, for J. R. Jones; a six-story office building for The Wm. S. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company; and the ornamental manufacturing building, at Twelfth and Thompson Streets, for Louis Schutte.

Mr. Rorke erected the largest building in Philadelphia, known as the Philadelphia Bourse, covering the large plot of ground bounded by Fourth Street, Ranstead Place, Fifth Street, and Merchant Street.

Mr. Rorke is connected with various social and political organizations. He is a member of the Union League, Clover Club, Manufacturers' Club, Columbia Club, Builders' Exchange, the Hibernian Society, and the Union Republican Club; and is a director in the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity.



ANTHONY STUMPF.

ANTHONY STUMPF was born November 16, 1856, at Zell, Bavaria, Germany, and exhibited early that adaptability to a change of environment which characterizes so many of our successful citizens of foreign birth. He was one of a family of twelve children who emigrated with their parents to this country in 1866, and settled in New York City. For a time Mr. Stumpf attended St. Nicholas Institute, and when twelve years old was apprenticed to a shoemaker, whose little shop was a rendezvous for a number of well-known lawyers, judges, and business men, attracted by the thoroughness of the service which the proprietor was known to render. During the two years of this admirable tutelage the boy developed some of those qualities of assimilative intelligence and moral grit which distinguish his career.

The trade thus learned was quickly abandoned; the printer's trade offered attractions for him which he could not resist. The accumulation of a store of types, gathered from the sweepings of a neighboring printing-office, was the germ of this new influence and the turning-point of Mr. Stumpf's career. In 1872 and 1873 he had already attained such skill in type-setting as to fit him for the position of compositor on a morning newspaper, and made his way to St. Louis, where he obtained employment on the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. Returning to New York, with broadened experience and undiminished ambition, he became associated with the printing house of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, in which opportunities were open to him for the exercise of his growing powers. Invariable fidelity to the interests of his employers was one of the qualities which soon distinguished him from those about him. A growing confidence in the young man's singleness of purpose and solid attainments opened the way for rapid advancement in an enterprise organized

by a customer of the establishment mentioned. While there he rose to the position of manager, and assisted in the compilation of the Leviathan Cable Code, for cipher telegraphing, a work which necessitates patience and thoroughness.

Mr. Stumpf had now become master of the printing business in all its branches. Not only was he expert in the various details of his craft, but he combined with this a high order of executive skill in the management of men and the promotion of business measures. In 1885 he, in association with Charles David Steurer, purchased the old *Thompson's Bank-Note and Commercial Reporter*, which was founded in 1836, and had long enjoyed a high reputation in banking circles. Under its recent management this publication had lost considerably in public estimation, but its new proprietors perceived that by proper handling its popularity could be restored. The young men felt secure in the thought that well-directed energy and unswerving business integrity would prevail in re-establishing its former prosperity.

Mr. Stumpf entered upon the larger opportunities which this undertaking gave him with his customary vigor. The old name was abandoned with the old methods. The weekly issue was entitled *The American Banker*, of which Mr. Stumpf, in addition to his duties of supervising the printing department, took editorial charge. The directory of banks also issued by this establishment was called *The American Bank Reporter*, a work of compilation upon which the experience which Mr. Stumpf had acquired in his earlier labors was efficiently applied.

To the difficult work of realizing the fullest aims of the new management, the partners addressed themselves with untiring devotion. And as the change in the character of the publications became manifest to the public the prevailing hostility diminished, while the aims of the new proprietors broadened. In 1887, *Underwood's Bank Reporter*, published by Geo. F. June & Co., was absorbed by them. In 1889, *Bamberger's Legal Directory* was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter*, and the *Financial Examiner* was purchased and absorbed by the *American Banker*. The progress and success of the firm were now assured. In 1892 a legal journal, *The American Lawyer*, founded on the principles which had brought success in the conduct of the older journals, was established, and has already reached a commanding place in the world of legal journalism.

To Mr. Stumpf's character as an undaunted business man, fertile in resources, undeviating in his adherence to correct business principles, and with the ability to win friends wherever such qualities are appreciated, is due in a large measure the success of the publishing house, now known throughout the United States under the firm-name of Stumpf & Steurer.

## JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.

JOHN GRIFFITH McCULLOUGH, prominent in the railroad interests of the United States, was born near Newark, Delaware, of mingled Scotch and Welsh ancestry. His father died when he was but three years of age and his mother when he was seven. He was, however, kindly cared for by friends and relatives, and though his early educational opportunities were meagre, his diligence in study was great, while perseverance and industry finally gave him the advantages of a good education. This was obtained at Delaware College, where he graduated with honors before reaching his twentieth year. He next entered upon the study of law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of much prominence. He studied here earnestly for three years, and also in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately for his hopes of success in legal practice his health had become seriously weakened, symptoms of pulmonary trouble appearing, and growing so grave that he was forced to seek a more genial climate for the preservation of his life. He accordingly sailed for California, after having tried and won a single case in court. Upon his arrival at San Francisco he found the winds there too bleak for his weakened lungs, and made his way to Sacramento, where he obtained admission to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. His health, however, continued so delicate that he was compelled to leave this city also, and he next sought the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada with the hope that their dry and exhilarating air would enable him to overcome this discouraging weakness.

It was in 1860 that he reached the final end of his long journey, in Mariposa County, where he opened an office for the transaction of legal business, and was not long in acquiring a satisfactory share of practice. New duties, however, soon opened before him, natural consequences of the situation of affairs in California at that date. Before he had gained any extended acquaintance with the people, he found himself drawn prominently into the struggle for the preservation of the Union. The settlers of the State had come from North and South alike, and secession sentiment was strong in the vicinity of his new abode. General Sumner's coming was very fortunate in choking the schemes of the Southern sympathizers, and young McCullough, who was earnestly loyal to the government, wrought actively in the same cause, speaking with patriotic warmth and enthusiasm in favor of the Union. His eloquence and courage soon raised him to a position of leadership among those to whom he had a few months before been a stranger, and though scarcely yet qualified by length of residence, he



was nominated and elected to the Legislature, Republicans and Douglas Democrats alike voting for him.

His work for the Union cause in the Assembly was so vigorous and successful that in 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, in a district that for years had been Democratic. Here his legal knowledge and earnest patriotism served him so well and gave him such an influence over legislation that in the following year he was nominated for attorney-general, and elected by an overwhelming majority. This office he held for four years, residing at Sacramento. He was again nominated in 1867, when, though his work in the office had been eminently satisfactory, popular sentiment had changed, and the whole Republican ticket was defeated. He now, with recovered health, settled in San Francisco, where for five years he was one of the most prominent members of the bar and enjoyed a highly remunerative practice.

In 1871 he visited the East, where he married Eliza Hall, an accomplished Vermont lady. He soon returned to California, but subsequently, at his wife's desire, returned to the East. He had won an ample fortune, and now became active in railroad, banking, and commercial affairs, making New York City his principal place of residence. For ten years from 1873 he was vice-president and general manager of the Panama Railroad Company, and president from 1883 till 1888, when he resigned. In 1884 he became a director in the Erie Railroad Company, and since 1888 has been chairman of its executive committee. He was elected the first president of the Chicago and Erie Railroad in 1890, which office he still holds. He is also president and director in several other corporations. Politically he has kept up his early activity, but, though supporting by his eloquence many candidates, has displayed no aspiration for public office on his own part.



MICHAEL JACOBS.

MICHAEL JACOBS is a native of Buffalo, New York, in which city he was born in 1850. His youth, however, was passed in New York City, where he was educated at first in the public schools and in Becker's Institute, and afterwards in the College of the City of New York. On graduating from the latter institution, he, having chosen the law for his profession, entered the Law Department of Columbia College, passed a successful course of study, and was admitted to the bar of New York City in 1870.

Mr. Jacobs at once entered into practice, having associated himself in a legal partnership with Mr. I. L. Sink, under the firm-title of Jacobs & Sink. His practice was from the start successful, and at a later period he took into partnership with him his two brothers, Edward Jacobs, who at one time was a quarantine commissioner, and Joseph A. Jacobs, since deceased. He was made deputy clerk of the city court of New York, but continued the practice of his profession with his brothers, under the firm-name of Jacobs Brothers.

For the past eighteen years this firm has been actively engaged in practice in the New York courts, and has been retained in most of the extensive failures in the clothing and dry-goods importing trade and other branches of large commercial business. Mr. Jacobs has also frequently been associated with other lawyers as counsel in the trial of jury cases, and has proved himself a forensic orator of excellent ability, his fluent manner of speech and logical powers of thought giving him much influence upon juries. The devotion of the firm to the interests

of their clients, their industry in the preparation of cases, and energy and ability in their handling of suits have given them a high reputation as skilful and accomplished lawyers, and to-day the Jacobs Brothers stand in the first rank among the members of the New York bar.

The eminently successful career of Mr. Jacobs is no mystery to those who are acquainted with his powers. Ever since his admission to the bar he has been connected with important cases, many of them of a character to demand the highest grade of legal skill and knowledge, and his management of such cases has long since won him recognition as one of the ablest and most successful of our legal practitioners. He enters earnestly into the study of every case he assumes, and labors with all the powers at his command to bring it to a successful issue.

Mr. Jacobs took a leading part in the Florida Ship Canal enterprise, one of the most important engineering problems of recent date. In this project he served as a director, upon a board including such well-known members as Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Hon. William Mahone, United States Senator from Virginia, and ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee. He also served as a director in the Harris Telephone Company, upon which board his associates included Hon. Isham G. Harris, United States Senator from Tennessee, and General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York.

Among the more important legal cases in which Mr. Jacobs has been concerned was that of the formation of the Southern Pacific Railroad system, through the consolidation of six preceding independent roads. In this case he was retained by Hon. James G. Fair, of California, formerly United States Senator from Nevada, for an expert opinion upon the legality of this consolidation, and the validity, in such case, of the guarantee by the Southern Pacific Company of the bonds held by Mr. Fair. It was upon Mr. Jacobs's written opinion in favor of the legality of consolidation that this took place, and Mr. Fair accepted the guarantee of the Southern Pacific Company.

In political opinion Mr. Jacobs has always been an earnest member of the Democratic party, and for many years has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is past president of Metropolitan Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., which society he has twice represented with distinction in the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., and belongs to the Pontiac and other clubs. Personally he is a broad-minded and accomplished gentleman, and numbers among his friends many persons of high distinction.



## JOHN WANAMAKER.

JOHN WANAMAKER was born July 11, 1838, in the southern part of Philadelphia County, and worked, while attending the public school of that section, in a brick-yard carried on by his father. At fourteen he left school, and obtained a position as messenger-boy in the publishing house of Troutman & Hayes, Market below Fifth Street. Some time afterwards his family moved to Indiana, but returned to Philadelphia in 1856, when he obtained a position in the retail clothing store of Barclay Lippincott, corner of Fifth and Market Streets. He subsequently obtained employment at a higher salary with Joseph M. Bennett, proprietor of the Tower Hall clothing store, then the largest in Philadelphia. "John was certainly the most ambitious boy I ever saw," says Mr. Bennett. "I used to take him to lunch with me, and he would tell me how he was going to be a great merchant. He was always organizing something. He seemed to be a natural-born organizer. This faculty is probably largely accountable for his great success in after-life."

In 1858 he went to Minnesota for his health. On his return he became secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the outbreak of the war he sought to enlist, but was refused on account of the weak condition of his lungs; and on the day that Fort Sumter was fired upon, he opened a small clothing store at the south-east corner of Sixth and Market Streets, in association with Mr. Nathan Brown, afterwards his brother-in-law. The business was small; the sales of the first year were less than \$25,000. But his energy and unceasing attention to the details of his business caused it to grow with much rapidity, until in time it developed into what was admitted to be the largest retail clothing business in America.

Other ventures followed, notably that at 818-820 Chestnut Street. In 1875, Mr. Wanamaker conceived the idea of combining his two stores into one great establishment, to be erected on the site of the recently vacated freight depot of the P. R. R., at Thirteenth and Market Streets. In 1876 this establishment was opened; but the other stores were not removed, as had at first been contemplated, Mr. Wanamaker having changed his plans and decided to make this a grand general store, such as at that time did not exist in America. It marked a new epoch in business methods, which since then has been widely copied in the great cities of the United States.

During the Centennial Exposition, Mr. Wanamaker served on its Board of Finance, and was very efficient in raising the necessary funds. He was chairman of the Bureau of Revenue and of the Press Committee, and served on other committees of the Board of Finance. He had a strong interest in public affairs, and acted as chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committees for the Irish Famine Sufferers and the Yellow Fever Sufferers of the South, and took part in various other charitable move-



ments. He was also a member of bank boards and trust companies, and of the directorship of several benevolent associations. For eight years he served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, the building of the Association at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets being erected during his administration.

In political life he was a member of the Union League, and served as chairman of a committee appointed to aid in the election of President Harrison. He had hitherto declined all offers of nomination to public places; but when the President nominated him as Postmaster-General in his Cabinet, in recognition of his efficient services during the campaign and his eminent business ability, he was induced to accept.

As Postmaster-General, Mr. Wanamaker introduced into the department the efficient business methods to which his own great success in life had been due, conferred frequently with his subordinates, and succeeded, by his remarkable talent in organization, in adding greatly to the efficiency of the postal service. He remained in this post till the close of President Harrison's administration, and then returned to the management of his great business interests.

Early in life, Mr. Wanamaker became an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, and has shown the greatest interest in temperance and Sunday-school work. The outcome of the latter is the world-famed Bethany Sunday-school, first established by him in a very humble way in 1858, and which now has three thousand six hundred scholars and one hundred and twenty-eight teachers and officers. While thus engaged in duties at home and abroad, Mr. Wanamaker has kept a firm grasp on his business interests, and it is due to his efficient management that his establishment has gained its deserved reputation of being the greatest retail store in the world.



REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D.

EARLY in the seventeenth century, John Ferris, an immigrant from Leicestershire, England, settled in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and at a later period became one of the proprietors of Throekmorton's Neck, in Winchester County, New York. His descendants subsequently resided in this locality, his great-grandson, Captain John Ferris, being the father of Isaac Ferris, the subject of our sketch, who was born in the city of New York on the 9th day of October, 1798. He was prepared for college by the celebrated blind classical teacher, Professor Neilson, and on reaching a proper age entered at Columbia College, from which he graduated in the class of 1816. Among his classmates were Frederick de Peyster, John Ireland, James W. Eastburn, and Richard Codman, all well-known personages in subsequent years.

Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Ferris became instructor in Latin in the Albany Academy. He had, however, decided to devote himself to the ministry, and, retiring from his position as instructor, he entered the Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1820. He now spent a short period in missionary duty in the Mohawk Valley, which was followed by an offer of a position in the Theological Seminary to succeed Dr. John M. Mason, and also a call to the pastorate of the Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which he accepted in preference to the professorship. In 1822

he was elected a trustee of Queen's (now Rutgers) College in that city. In October, 1824, he became pastor of the Middle Dutch Church, at Albany, New York, where he continued for twelve years.

In 1833, Mr. Ferris was honored with the degree of D.D. from Union College; and in 1853 that of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College. In 1856 he was called to the Market Street Church, then the most fashionable church in the aristocratic old Seventh Ward of New York City, with which he remained connected for a long period subsequently.

Dr. Ferris was one of the corporate members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, his service in which has received the honorable recognition of the large girls' school in Yokohama being named Ferris Seminary. In 1840 he became connected with the American Bible Society, with which he remained long associated. He was also largely instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, while Rutgers Female Seminary, more recently known as Rutgers Female College, one of the first institutions to afford higher education for women in the world, was planned and established by him.

In 1852, by unanimous vote, Dr. Ferris was chosen chancellor of the University of New York, a post of duty which called at that time for the highest quality of organizing skill and the most unrelenting devotion. He found the university at the lowest possible ebb, overwhelmed with debt, with no means, and a mere handful of students. From this threatening condition Dr. Ferris rescued it. With his rare executive ability, and by great personal effort, he put the college on its feet, paid its debts, secured for it a liberal endowment, and left it a prosperous institution, after which, in 1870, he retired from active duty at the University, and became Chancellor Emeritus. Soon afterwards he removed to Roselle, New Jersey, where he ended an active and useful life on the 13th of June, 1873.

Dr. Ferris was tall, of very large frame, and much dignity of manner. He was a man of great benevolence and amiability, genial and sympathetic in his intercourse with his parishioners, and widely esteemed in the community of his residence. He was eminent as a scholar, of untiring industry in his professional duties, and was much beloved by all who came into intimate contact with him.



## MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842, and during his early childhood his parents removed to Philadelphia. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and graduated from the High School in 1859 as the valedictorian of his class. Shortly before the outbreak of the war he began the study of law, which was not to continue long, as he early entered the military service, and a new direction was given his life.

Enlisting as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry, August 18, 1862, he served in Pennsylvania and Maryland during Lee's invasion. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and afterwards accompanied the regiment to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he was discharged November 24, 1862, to accept a commission as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers (nine months' troops), that formed part of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862; was honorably mustered out July 2, 1863; eleven days later he was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. In September of the same year the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to the Eleventh Corps, which with the Twelfth was ordered West under the command of General Hooker. Lieutenant Lambert took an active part in the battles at Chattanooga (in which his horse was killed under him) and in the campaign for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville.

January 16, 1864, he was commissioned captain in his regiment, and in May was appointed aide-de-camp upon the staff of Brigadier-General Geary, commanding the Second Division, Twentieth Corps,—the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps having been consolidated as the Twentieth, under Hooker,—and was subsequently appointed assistant inspector-general on the same staff.

Captain Lambert took part in the Atlanta Campaign, and in the action at Pine Hill again had his horse shot under him. In the famous March to the Sea and the campaign from Goldsborough to Raleigh, North Carolina, he accompanied his division, with which he marched northward and participated in the grand review at Washington that celebrated the close of active hostilities. Upon the disbandment of Sherman's army he was assigned to duty upon the staff of General Willcox, commanding the district of Washington.

He was brevetted major, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," and was honorably mustered out of service with his regiment July 17, 1865. The "Medal of Honor," also, under resolution of Congress, was awarded him "for distinguished service during the War of the Rebellion."

When Major Lambert's active military duties were



over he turned his attention to business, and in 1866 became associated with the Philadelphia General Agency of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1872 he was admitted to partnership in the management of the agency, and in 1887 became its head as general agent.

Major Lambert is connected with various military and social organizations. He is a member of Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was junior vice-commander in 1887-88; of the Union League, Art, Penn. and United Service Clubs; and is treasurer of the Mercantile Library.

In 1879 he delivered the Memorial-Day address before Post 2, of Philadelphia, since which time his services have been in frequent demand for similar occasions and at military reunions. Among the more notable of his addresses may be mentioned that on "The American Navy," at the Grant Camp-fire in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, in 1879; that at the unveiling of the monument in the National Cemetery at Antietam, in 1880; the eulogy on General Meade before the Department of Pennsylvania Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1880; the memorial oration at the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery, in 1883; the annual oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in 1884, the theme being Major-General George H. Thomas; and the eulogy on General Hancock at Gettysburg, on Memorial-Day in 1886.

Early in 1892, Major Lambert was appointed a member of the board having charge of the public charities and corrections of Philadelphia, and September 30 of the same year he was appointed president of the department, a position of honor and of great responsibility in the wide exercise of a true philanthropy.



WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

Among the prisoners released in New York by the British at the close of the Revolution was Willard Church, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and a kinsman, some degrees removed, of Colonel Benjamin Church, the famous Indian fighter. Willard, who had starved with Washington at Valley Forge, fought with Anthony Wayne, as one of the forlorn troops, at Stony Point, and witnessed the execution of Major André at Tappan, New York, settled in New York after the Revolution, and his family, of New England origin, have been associated with that State and its fortunes for over a century. Some of Willard Church's sons survive; among the rare examples of the sons of Revolutionary heroes still remaining with us. One of his sons, Pharcellus, who died in 1886 at the age of eighty-five, was a clergyman, an author of reputation, and an editor of large experience. Three of Willard's grandsons, the sons of Pharcellus, are men of literary reputation,—William Conant, Frank Pharcellus, and John Adams Church; the youngest of the three, John, having a still further reputation as a man of science, a "Ph.D.," being widely known in his profession of mining engineering, as an acting professor at Columbia College and professor in the State University of Ohio, and in Ann Arbor University; also by his work in connection with the Comstock Mines, while employed on the government survey, and by his introduction of American methods of mining into China, where for four years he served on the staff of the famous viceroy, Li Hung Chang.

The eldest son of Pharcellus, Colonel William Conant Church, derives his name from Roger Conant, the founder of Cape Ann Colony and Salem, Massachusetts, of whom he is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation on his mother's side.

Colonel Church was born in Rochester, New York,

August 11, 1836, but has been for the past forty-one years a resident of the city of New York. During the Civil War of 1861-65 he served as an officer on the staff of Major-General Silas Casey, bearing with him on his return to civil life the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. By this military title he is well-known in navy and army circles as the editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, which he established in 1863 with the aid of his brother Frank, who has now for some years been connected with the New York *Sun*, as one of the ablest of its brilliant staff of editorial writers. These two brothers, William C. and Frank P., also established the *Galaxy Magazine*, and during the twelve years, from 1866 until 1878, when it was merged in the *Atlantic Monthly*, maintained for it a chief place among our literary periodicals. In connection with his editorial work, Colonel Church has found time for much literary labor, his name being a familiar one in periodicals other than his own,—*Scribner's Magazine*, *The Century*, *The North American Review*, *The Forum*, and *Harper's Weekly*,—to all of which he has contributed. He was also the literary executor of the late John Ericsson, and is the author of the "Life of John Ericsson," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1890 in two octavo volumes.

Colonel Church has taken an active part in public affairs in New York City, and is a member and trustee of the Century Club and the Authors' Club, and a member of the Players' and United Service Clubs of New York, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He is a member of the Grand Army, George Washington Post, and was one of the earliest members of the Loyal Legion, his insignia numbering 130. He was a charter member of the New York Commandery, over which he, for two years, presided, in the absence of General Schofield, as its Junior, and then as its Senior, Vice-Commander. He is now a member of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Legion. He took an active part in the establishment of the National Rifle Association, and was for some years its president.

He was, previous to the establishment of the *Army and Navy Journal*, publisher of the New York *Sun*, leaving it to enter the military service. He and his brothers also have, as executors of their father's estate, a large proprietary interest in the New York *Examiner*, one of the oldest and largest circulated religious weeklies in the country. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur government inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and is a "Fellow in Perpetuity" of that organization. He is also a trustee of the Zoölogical Society of New York, and was one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange, serving in its first board of directors, and by numerous activities has associated himself with the literary, business, political, and social life of the metropolis.

## DAVID LANDRETH.

THE Landreth family is one whose origin can be traced back to a remote period, its first known progenitor being one of a colony which came from Flanders to England at a distant epoch in English history. This immigrant—who wrote his name Landrath—settled at Berwick-on-Tweed. Passing down the long line of his descendants, we come at length to an Oliver Landreth, whose son was named Cuthbert, whose son David, the first American of the family, was born at Haggerston, in the county of Northumberland.

The elder David Landreth emigrated to America late in the last century, making Philadelphia his home, and establishing there in 1784 a nursery and seed business. Its location, on what was then known as High Street, is now covered by the building 1210 and 1212 Market Street. The raising of trees and production of seeds were conducted on land near by, particularly on a tract at Twelfth and Filbert Streets. This locality proving too contracted for the purpose, the nursery and seed grounds were removed in 1789 to the "Neck," then considered far out of town, the place chosen being not far distant from the site of the present Arsenal.

The subject of the present sketch, the younger David Landreth, was born in Philadelphia in 1802. When of suitable age he entered actively into his father's business, which had considerably extended in Philadelphia, while a branch house had been opened in Charleston, South Carolina. The young man's early duty was that of manager of this Charleston branch. Of the Charleston business it will suffice here to say that it continued till the era of the Civil War, when it came to a sudden end, by the act of the Confederate States District Court, which confiscated the real estate and merchandise alike, on April 22, 1862.

The younger David Landreth, in 1828, succeeded his father as proprietor of the well-established and thriving business in Philadelphia, a business which was to remain highly prosperous for half a century afterwards under his fostering care. His time, however, was not wholly occupied with the details of business, but was turned at an early age towards the literature of husbandry and to enterprises of public interest. Among the latter may be mentioned the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, of which, in 1827, he was one of the founders, and in 1828 was elected corresponding secretary, which office he held for seven years. At a subsequent date he was made president of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, and vice-president of the United States Agricultural Society, and became an active member of many other organizations.



His literary labors included the publication of the *Illustrated Floral Magazine*, started in 1832, and an advanced work for that period. At a later date he wrote much upon husbandry, his graceful style as a writer, and his technical knowledge of the subject, making his views of much value in the progress of the industry.

In 1847 the Landreth nursery was removed to Bloomsdale, where Mr. Landreth established the most complete seed-farm in the United States, and where he planted an arboretum which stands unequalled in this country in the development of its trees. He was an early breeder of the Channel Island cattle, then styled Alderneys, and was among the earliest manufacturers of mowing and reaping machinery. In 1872-73 he experimented in steam-ploughing with a Scotch engine, and in the following year with an American engine. Subsequently, steam-digging and steam-chopping were experimented with at Bloomsdale, and many improvements produced in the machine-shop of that model farm.

David Landreth lived until 1880 in the enjoyment and care of the business which had been so much developed in his hands, and which had reached almost its hundredth year. The firm is now one of the thirty centenary firms of the United States. During a long life he had served his country in connection with agriculture, a pursuit which he dignified by the wide respect he had gained as an old-school country gentleman, and his reputation as an able and learned agriculturist. In early life he had lived amid the plantations of the Landreth nursery, one of the show places of Philadelphia,—the site now marked by the Landreth School,—and his virtues and character were those of one brought up in intimate contact with Nature.



REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL PHILLIPS LEE.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL PHILLIPS LEE was born at Sully, Virginia, February 13, 1812. Ordered to the East Indies, and learning at Cape Town of the Civil War, returned the "Vandalia" to the support of the Union, and by close blockade of Charleston checked foreign scrutiny. He commanded the guard division below Fort Jackson, and fought it in the "Oneida" to draw its fire from the distant and hidden bomb-vessels;<sup>1</sup> piloted the "Oneida" from the forecable by the forts; relieved the "Varuna," capturing Captain Kennon and others, the only naval captives made that day; was in line at New Orleans; commanded the advance division to Vicksburg, and was second in line in the fleet fights there.

Lee held important squadron command for the last three years of the war. North Atlantic blockade required close blockade of sea-coast and inland waters to prevent foreign interference and shorten the war; exclude men, money, and munitions; keep cotton and tobacco in; prevent prize port; protect Norfolk and Washington; and support army occupations and movements on the inland waters of North Carolina and Virginia against Richmond. New Orleans, Mobile,<sup>2</sup> Port Royal, and Charleston were subject to inside blockade and attack; Wilmington<sup>3</sup> was not, with its two difficult entrances forty miles apart, by Cape Fear Shoals, and convenient to the depots of rebel supplies, Bermuda, Nassau, and Halifax. Lee's system of steam blockade, original and effective, was adopted by his successor, and will be an instruction for the future. The blockade was the primary cause of the subjection of the South, and made its reduction only the work of time.<sup>4</sup> There were ninety-one affairs and expeditions, and fifty-four steamers were captured or destroyed during Lee's command. Lee's arduous duties in blockade command were discharged with intelligence and fidelity.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "I never saw a ship more beautifully fought and managed. . . . I admire Lee very much for his cool, calm bravery, the highest quality an officer can possess." (FORSTER.)

<sup>2</sup> Near the great free port New Orleans.

<sup>3</sup> Near Richmond.

<sup>4</sup> De Jolville.

<sup>5</sup> Secretary Welles's Report, 1864.

Mississippi Squadron.—When Lee took command, Hood's whole army was moving to attack Thomas before he could concentrate. Lee promptly stationed the vessels on the Mississippi to prevent Kirby Smith's forces<sup>6</sup> from joining Hood. He sent two ironclads to Nashville to support Thomas and protect his communications, and following in the hurriedly repaired ironclad "Cincinnati," was stopped by low water on Harpeth Shoals, where Thomas and Fitch had asked for an ironclad to prevent Hood's crossing for the Ohio, about which Grant was so anxious. The river was high enough to allow the gun-boats to assist the army to turn the enemy's left in the battle of Nashville, but not enough to make Harpeth Shoals passable until three days later, when Fitch asked to remain on the Cumberland and retain an ironclad. Lee hurried up the Tennessee to cut off Hood's escape at Duck River or at the foot of the shoals at Florence, then the head<sup>7</sup> of steam-boat navigation, where Hood crossed into Tennessee. All visible means of crossing were destroyed along the river.

Squadron operations forced Hood to cross six miles up, at the head of Little Muscle Shoals. These shoals are singularly omitted in the Coast Survey map (1865) made soon after. Thomas telegraphed Lee, "Your efficient co-operation on the Tennessee River has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army. It gives me great pleasure to tender to you, your officers and men, my hearty thanks for your cordial co-operation during the operations of the last thirty days."<sup>8</sup> Hood writes he had sufficient artillery, having taken a large reserve for the gun-boats, crossed Duck River on the 19th, proceeded on different roads, marched leisurely and arrived at Bainbridge December 25.<sup>9</sup> The defeat of Hood's army by the Army of the Cumberland with the co-operation of the Mississippi Squadron virtually ended the war,<sup>10</sup> and left only ceremonial proceedings for the custom-house salvage of the Southern States and Trans-Mississippi, which yielded its naval officers and ironclad to the Mississippi Squadron. Hood's army mostly restored itself to citizenship. Confederate recruiting ceased. Lee became unable to hold or leave his trenches. Grant, on learning of the destruction of Hood's army, promptly arranged with Sherman, at Savannah, not to ship his army north by sea to Grant, but to operate from where he was.<sup>11</sup> Savannah was soon evacuated. Charleston was evacuated with Sherman's army a hundred miles in its rear, marching northward and meeting only trivial resistance. Fort Fisher's slight resistance to the fleet attack caused small casualties to the vessels and invited naval boarding in face of an army to assault.

"Acting Rear-Admiral Lee is so correct and accurate a business man that I know he would wish himself to close up the final affairs of the squadron he has commanded with so much ability and with such indefatigable industry."<sup>12</sup> Lee closed up the vast affairs of the Mississippi Squadron.

Promoted to rear-admiral April 22, 1870, and then served in the West Indies. He was devoted to duty and just in command.

<sup>6</sup> Rebellion Records, No. 94, p. 804. Hood wrote he could get Davis twenty-five thousand troops from Kirby Smith. When Hood surrendered, he said the vigilance of the gun-boats had prevented his crossing the Mississippi.

<sup>7</sup> Lieutenant Commander Phelps, Secretary Welles's Report, 1862, p. 467.

<sup>8</sup> Rebellion Records, No. 94, p. 404.

<sup>9</sup> General Hood, p. 437, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

<sup>10</sup> Lee to Thomas telegram, Rebellion Records, No. 94, p. 230.

<sup>11</sup> General Grant's Report of July 22, 1865, p. 31.

<sup>12</sup> Secretary Welles, June 19, 1865, unofficial.

## JOHN A. STEWART.

JOHN AIKMAN STEWART, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and for many years president of the United States Trust Company of that city, was born in New York, August 22, 1822. His father was of Scottish birth, emigrating to this country while quite young and settling in New York, where he was for many years a ward assessor and afterwards receiver of taxes.

Mr. Stewart was educated at first in a public school of New York, and afterwards entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1840, having taken the literary and scientific course of study in that institution. In 1842, being then twenty years of age, he was appointed clerk of the Board of Education, a position which he retained till 1850, when he became Actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company. In 1853, the United States Trust Company of New York was chartered by the State Legislature, mainly in consequence of his efforts, and he resigned his former position to accept that of secretary of this new financial institution.

He remained in this position until 1864, gaining such confidence and respect for his ability in finance, that in June of the latter year a pressing request was tendered him by President Lincoln and Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, to accept the post of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. This office had previously been tendered him by Secretary Chase, and declined. But, now that the war was at its height and the national finances in a state of jeopardy, while public confidence was wavering, he accepted, though at much personal sacrifice, and continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the position with much satisfaction to the government until the end of the war. At this period, Mr. Lawrence, president of the United States Trust Company, resigned his position, and Mr. Stewart was unanimously elected to succeed him. He accordingly withdrew from the Assistant Treasurership, which no longer so strongly needed his services, and accepted the presidency offered him.

During the many years which have elapsed since that date, Mr. Stewart has continued to discharge the duties of his responsible position in a manner which has proved highly profitable to the company and acceptable to its board of directors. Under his control the company has become the largest of its kind in America and possesses the greatest value in assets. A trust company with a capital of \$2,000,000, a surplus of \$9,000,000, deposits of \$40,000,000, and in gross assets of \$50,000,000, has certainly attained a foremost position among the moneyed institutions not only of this



country but of the world. Its building, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, is built of massive granite in the Romanesque style of architecture, and is of grand and highly attractive proportions.

Mr. Stewart's marked success in business is due no less to his activity and energy than to his integrity and frankness in all business dealings. No man in America has a higher record than he in these essentials of success. Persistent effort, tact and ability, unflinching honesty in all dealings, and respect for obligations are qualities which can scarcely fail to command success; and it is to these that Mr. Stewart owes at once his financial position in the community and the confidence and respect of all with whom he has business relations.

He is prominently identified with many institutions of the city, being a director in the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company. He is also a director in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, a trustee of the John F. Slater Fund, and an active trustee of Princeton College, which position he has held for many years. He belongs to the Metropolitan and the Union League Clubs, his membership in the latter indicating his political affiliation with the Republicans. Originally he was Democratic in views, but during the Civil War he warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, and has since, though not an extreme high-tariff man, remained a believer in the leading principles of the Republican party. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah Y. Johnson, of New York, who died in 1886. In 1890 he married Mary O. Capron, of Baltimore.



DAVID JAYNE, M.D.

DAVID JAYNE, so widely known through the merited reputation of his "Family Medicines," was born at Bushkill, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, a highly-respected Baptist clergyman of that place. The rural districts in that day presented very sparse opportunities for education, but the boy entered upon a severe course of self-culture, and fitted himself, with aid from a preceptor, to enter the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1825 he entered upon the practice of medicine in Cumberland County, and afterwards in Salem County, New Jersey, fields of work of little value pecuniarily, yet in which he gained much valuable experience in the treatment of disease.

In the year 1831 he introduced the first of the proprietary medicines with which his name has so long been associated, while the others comprising the well-known list of the Jayne remedies were produced in the immediately succeeding years. The sale of these medicines proving successful, Dr. Jayne removed to Philadelphia in 1836, purchased a drug-store at No. 20 South Third Street, and there, while engaged in the sale of drugs and in medical practice, laid the foundation of his subsequent great business in the sale of proprietary medicines. This quickly grew so important that he was obliged to relinquish all visiting practice, but until the end of his life continued to prescribe for such patients as came to his office, treating them gratuitously and as a "labor of love."

By 1845 his business had so expanded that it became necessary to seek much larger quarters than those he had hitherto occupied, and he removed to No. 8, on the same street, a few doors above his original place of business. In less than two years this locality became also insufficient in size, and he then determined on the

erection of a building that would be ample for all probable growth of his business, and in size, elegance, and solidity would far surpass any business house in Philadelphia, or, for that matter, in the United States at that date. The site selected was on the south side of Chestnut Street, east of Third, the building being commenced in 1848 and completed in the autumn of 1850, its extent and massiveness of character being such that two years were needed for its erection. As completed, it was ten stories in height (two below ground), its elevation being one hundred feet, above which rose a tower thirty-two feet higher. Its front, forty-two feet wide, was of Quincy granite and Gothic in architecture, while the depth of the building was one hundred and forty feet. We give these dimensions because, though they have been since much surpassed, they made this the most conspicuous building of that time in Philadelphia.

In 1850, Dr. Jayne formed a partnership with his son, David W. Jayne, and his nephew, Eben. C. Jayne, to conduct the wholesale drug business. This attained large proportions, but was not so remunerative as desired, and was discontinued in 1854, a new partnership being formed in 1855, including the three partners named and John K. Walker, Dr. Jayne's brother-in-law, under the firm name of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, its purpose being the handling of the proprietary medicines. After the formation of this firm, Dr. Jayne intrusted the management of the business mainly to his junior partners, and had the satisfaction, before he died, of seeing it nearly doubled in volume. He continued his real estate investments, successively erecting the building on Dock Street long occupied by the Post-Office, the fine granite building known as "Jayne's Hall," the handsome marble buildings on the site of the old "Philadelphia Arcade," the "Commonwealth building," and, lastly, the handsome marble dwelling at Nineteenth and Chestnut Streets, in which his family reside, but which he did not live to occupy, as he died suddenly from pneumonia on March 5, 1866, while this building was still in process of erection.

The "family medicines" of Dr. Jayne have been spread broadcast throughout the world, and still retain, after more than sixty years' trial, their reputation as valuable remedies. He was very able in the diagnosis of disease, and proved his skill in the selection and combination of medicines to combat them. In religious belief he was a Baptist; in politics a Whig, and subsequently a Republican. In the use of his wealth he was ever liberal, particularly in direct contributions to the poor. Of his two surviving sons, the elder, Henry Le Barre Jayne, is a rising lawyer, and the younger, Dr. Horace Jayne, is Professor of Vertebrate Morphology in the Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was late Dean of the Collegiate Department of that institution.



## REV. SAMUEL A. MUTCHMORE.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER MUTCHMORE, D.D., was born in Ohio. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who emigrated to America at an early date and took active part in the development of the American colonies. Settling in the Cumberland Valley, his forefathers became engaged in the contests with the Indians of that region, some of them giving their lives in the defence of their homes and firesides. Others of them took part in the Revolutionary War, and served with distinction in that vital conflict of the American people. Among his ancestors also were some who became eminent as ecclesiastics, worthy progenitors in the profession which he was to adopt.

Mr. Mutchmore was educated in the University of Ohio, and afterwards at Centre College, Kentucky, under the presidency of the eminent Dr. John C. Young, from which he graduated in 1854. He had selected the law as his profession, and now entered upon a diligent course of study with that object in view. His mother, however, a devout Christian, earnestly desired that he should enter the ministry, and by her prayers and arguments prevailed upon him to give up his original purpose and take up a course of theological study. This was pursued in Danville Theological Seminary, Kentucky, under Drs. Robert J. Breckenridge, E. P. Humphrey, Stuart Robinson, and others. After graduating from this institution, in 1858, he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church as Home Missionary at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and its vicinity.

The first pastoral charge of the young divine was over a church in Columbia, Missouri. Thence he removed to Fulton, in the same State, the seat of Westminster College, his pastorate in this place being distinguished by such enthusiastic earnestness that several remarkable revivals took place during his stay. During the war his Union spirit was pronounced, and he served the government as member of a committee of safety appointed by General Halleck, the county being under martial law.

Mr. Mutchmore's residence in Philadelphia began in 1866, in which year he left the pastorate which he then held in Carondelet Church, St. Louis, in response to a call to Cohocksink Church, then located at Fifth Street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia. Here he spent seven years of active, earnest, and successful labors, building a new church at Columbia Avenue and Franklin Street during this period, and gathering a congregation of seven hundred and thirty members. At the end of his seven years' service at Cohocksink, he was called to the charge of the Alexander Church, now known as the West Green Street Church, at the corner of Nineteenth and Green Streets. His pastorate here continued for nine years, at the end of which time he took charge of the



Memorial Presbyterian Church, at Eighteenth Street and Montgomery Avenue, in whose pastorate he still remains.

Dr. Mutchmore received his title of D.D. from Lafayette College in 1870. As a preacher, he is original, forceful, and impressive, taking deep and philosophical views of his subject, and presenting his thoughts with a sincerity of conviction and intense earnestness of utterance which give them controlling power over his hearers. He is warmly devoted to his ministerial duties, and has had marked success, also, in advancing the interests of the church, particularly in the rôle of a builder of churches and remover of encumbrances. The Carondelet Avenue Church, of St. Louis, and the Cohocksink and the Memorial Churches, of Philadelphia, were all built by his efforts, and dedicated free of debt. The last-named church, of which he is now pastor, is particularly noticeable in this connection, it being the outcome of a legacy of four dollars and forty-one cents left for that purpose by a little girl. He also paid off a heavy debt on the Alexander Church during his pastorate, and has recently established a chapel at Nineteenth and York Streets, from which will probably grow a church in the near future.

He is actively identified with all affairs affecting the welfare of the Presbyterian Church at large, and to his pastoral duties has added important literary ones, having been since 1873 proprietor and editor of *The Presbyterian*, which contains every week articles from his pen. In addition, he is the author of several works, including "Mites against Millions," "The Visit of Japheth to Shem and Ham," "The Mogul, the Mongol, the Mikado, and the Missionary," and a volume of sermons entitled "Spiritual Volapük."





ROBERT C. OGDEN.

ROBERT C. OGDEN was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1836, being the son of Jonathan Ogden, who died in 1893, and is descended from early American settlers. About 1630 Richard and John Ogden, Puritans, emigrated from England to Connecticut, settling near the present town of Stamford. Records of these brothers exist in early colonial archives, the oldest being a contract to build a church in New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1642. Robert C. Ogden is in the sixth generation in direct descent from Richard Ogden. Members of the family settled in New Jersey about 1700, and in 1830 Jonathan Ogden, above mentioned, removed from Bridgeton to Philadelphia. Mr. Ogden has also Welsh ancestry on his father's side, embracing the Jenkins family of early Philadelphia history, and the Swinneys of Cumberland County, New Jersey. On his mother's side he is of English and Scotch-Irish descent, through his great-grandfather, John Ashburner, an Englishman who came to Philadelphia after the War of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather, Robert Murphey, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1776.

Mr. Ogden was educated in Philadelphia schools and at the New London Academy, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He left school while quite young, not having attained his fourteenth year of age, and in 1854 removed to New York, where he remained till 1879, returning to Philadelphia January 1 of that year. In New York he was for a number of years a member of the once famous clothing firm of Devlin & Company. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of John Wanamaker, and continues actively engaged in the business of that establishment.

Apart from his business interests, Mr. Ogden takes an active part in many religious, social, and benevolent movements of Philadelphia. Politically his views are

Republican, but he takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been active in the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the Board of Ministerial Relief, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Presbyterian Social Union. In 1885 he was a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Hollond Memorial Church, and has had much to do with the erection of its beautiful edifice at Broad and Federal Streets. He is liberal in religious views, being warmly attached to the progressive element in the Presbyterian Church, and acted as a member of the famous Conference of Liberal Presbyterians held in Cleveland, November, 1893, was a signer of the Cleveland declaration, and served on the committee for its dissemination.

Mr. Ogden has been active in philanthropic work. He is president and has for twenty-five years been an active member of the board of trustees of the Hampton Institute for Afro-American and Indian Youth, near Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, and in this capacity was active in forwarding supplies to the Johnstown and other flooded districts in the summer of that year, and was one of the active members of the Flood Relief Committee appointed by Governor Beaver for the administration of the great sum subscribed for the relief of the flood sufferers. In 1892 he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee for the Russian Famine Relief, in 1893-94 of that for the relief of the unemployed, and in 1896 of that for the relief of distress in Armenia.

Mr. Ogden did field duty during the war with the Twenty-third Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., especially during the Gettysburg campaign in 1863. He continued with the regiment in that campaign, returning to New York with it to aid in the suppression of the draft riots. He held commissions in this regiment, and also upon the staff of the Eleventh Brigade, of which it was a part. He is at present a member of Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to the above, he is a member of the Union League, Manufacturers', Art, and Contemporary Clubs of Philadelphia, and of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

Mr. Ogden has occasionally contributed to newspapers, and has been a frequent public speaker at social, benevolent, and religious gatherings. His published addresses have been "The Unveiling of the Monument to the Unknown Dead," Johnstown, 1892; "Progressive Presbyterianism," at the centennial of the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, New Jersey, 1892. He has published in book form "Pew Rents and the New Testament;" "The Perspective of Sunday-School Teaching;" and "Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a Memorial Address, Founder's Day, Hampton Institute, January 28, 1894."

## CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM.

CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM, widely known from the very prominent position which he occupies before the bar of New York, comes from distinguished Puritan ancestry, he being a lineal descendant of Thomas Buckingham, who emigrated to Boston in 1637 and was one of the founders of New Haven and Milford, Connecticut. Mr. Buckingham is in the ninth American generation of the family, and was born October 14, 1852, at Berlin Heights, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of that locality, after which, at the age of sixteen, he made an extensive journey to the West. On his return home he engaged successfully in business, with the laudable object of obtaining means to aid him in a college career. He then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1875.

During his college course Mr. Buckingham proved unusually proficient in mathematics, mechanics, and the principles of civil engineering, a profession in which he would undoubtedly have had a brilliant career had he chosen to embark in it. As evidence of this we may cite the strikingly able article which he contributed to *Scribner's Magazine*, being one of a series furnished in 1889-90 by the leading engineers of this country. He chose the law, however, for his profession, and entered the Columbian Law School at Washington, holding in that city at the same time the position of examiner in the Patent Office, a service which has proved of high professional utility to him in his later years.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Buckingham continued in the Patent Office, his skill and industry bringing him several promotions. But so marked became his ability in legal practice, that he was offered the important position of counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, a highly complimentary offer for one so young. Accepting this, he removed to New York, in which city he quickly attracted attention by his wide knowledge as a patent expert and his brilliant powers as a lawyer. During his career he has conducted some of the most important patent cases ever tried, and with remarkable success, winning cases which involved enormous interests, though opposed by the most eminent patent lawyers, and by such distinguished attorneys as Senator Conkling and David Dudley Field. The financial importance of the cases which have been intrusted to Mr. Buckingham frequently amounts to immense sums, and calls for the best legal talent. Mr. Buckingham's powers in this direction have been rarely equalled. His attention has been particularly directed to electrical cases, one of the most important and difficult departments of patent law



at the present time. In this department he stands unrivalled, his practical experience as an expert, gained from his years of service in the Patent Office, being of the utmost advantage to him. His familiarity with all questions involving the use of electrical power, and his expert scientific knowledge in this direction, with the exhaustive original investigation which he devotes to every separate case, are such as to give him the highest eminence in this branch of practice, one which, in addition to the most thorough and exact knowledge, demands the finest legal skill and ability.

Few lawyers of Mr. Buckingham's prominence equal him in industry, or in the skill with which, almost at a glance, he makes his way to the heart of a subject. Aside from this technical skill, Mr. Buckingham enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skilful cross-examiners at the bar, while his briefs are distinguished for the clearness and originality with which they are prepared.

He is the leading counsel of the Western Union and the American District Telegraph Companies in his department of practice, and represents various other electrical and kindred corporations. Personally his wide culture and fine conversational powers make him a very desirable figure in society. As special counsel he has tried for the General Electric Company many of its most important suits with unusual success. He is a member of several clubs of New York and Washington, of the Ohio and Electrical Societies of New York, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.



GEORGE B. ROBERTS.

ONE of the most unostentatious, yet one of the most useful, of the living citizens of Philadelphia is the widely-known president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position whose importance has few equals in the places of trust and power within the United States. Mr. Roberts worked himself up to this high position by incessant diligence and superior ability as a civil engineer and railroad manager. Born in 1833, on the farm in the close vicinity of Philadelphia on which he still resides, he received his professional training in the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and immediately upon graduating began that life as a railroad man from which he has never since deviated.

His work began upon the mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which he was first employed as a rodman. In 1852, while still but nineteen years of age, he was made assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and during the ten years that followed was very actively engaged in railroad engineering, aiding in the location and construction of various roads, including the Sunbury and Erie, the North Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania, the Allentown and Auburn, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, the West Jersey, and others. On several of these he was employed as chief engineer and brought them to completion.

In 1862 Mr. Roberts, after this decade of varied service, returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad, his official position being that of assistant to the president, Mr. J. Edgar Thomson. His term of duty in this position

continued for seven years, during which his skill as an engineer and his excellent administrative powers proved so serviceable to the road that in 1869 he was promoted to the position of fourth vice-president. Almost immediately afterwards he received a second promotion, being elected second vice-president. On June 3, 1874, Colonel Thomas A. Scott succeeded J. Edgar Thomson in the presidency, and Mr. Roberts was advanced to the post of first vice-president.

In this capacity great interests were confided to his care, all engineering questions relating to the construction, extension, and improvement of the company's far-extended lines coming under his control, in addition to which he had the general supervision of the accounts through the comptroller. He also assisted the president in the management of the various roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott died in May, 1880, and Mr. Roberts was chosen to succeed him as the president of the company, an office to which he has since been annually re-elected. This choice of the shareholders is not due to any influence exerted by ownership of stock,—for Mr. Roberts is not a man of great wealth, and has comparatively little financial interest in the road,—but is the result of the general recognition of his ability and probity, and the well-founded belief by the shareholders that his life and powers are unselfishly devoted to their interests and the best good of the great property which they have placed under his control.

Mr. Roberts is of Welsh descent, his ancestors having come from Bala in Wales more than two hundred years ago. As a memorial of this fact, he has given the name of Bala to his ancestral farm, and to the adjoining station on the Schuylkill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the northwestern edge of Fairmount Park. It is an interesting coincidence that on the very day that the first British train reached Bala in Wales, the first American train reached Bala in Pennsylvania. On this farm is an humble residence, built by Mr. Roberts's ancestors, and the most cherished of his possessions. In this house he was born, and in this house he still resides, affording a remarkable instance of home-staying attachment amid the migratory impulse of Americans generally. He is not a lover of social distractions, and while giving daily attention to the duties of his position at the Philadelphia office of the company, he returns every afternoon to his home, where, in the enjoyment of his fine library and in leisurely strolls over his well-tilled fields, he passes life in a calm enjoyment of books and nature that is richly worthy of emulation.

## FRANK THOMSON.

FRANK THOMSON was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1841. His great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, emigrated from Scotland in 1771, and became one of the pioneer settlers in the Cumberland Valley. His father, Hon. Alexander Thomson, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826, was for many years president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and professor of law in Marshall College.

Mr. Thomson received his preliminary and classical education at the Chambersburg Academy, and at seventeen years of age selected the railway as his life-work, and entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona in order to thoroughly fit himself for his chosen profession. Colonel Thomas A. Scott was at this time general superintendent of the road. At the breaking out of the war, Colonel Scott having been called to the aid of the government in matters relating to the transportation of troops and supplies, detailed Mr. Thomson for duty in the military railroad department of the government which was then being organized under his direction.

Mr. Thomson remained in the service of the government, in active duty in various parts of the South and Southwest, until 1864, and in June of that year was appointed superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which position he filled until March, 1873. In the latter part of 1871 he was temporarily detached from the active duties of his post in order that he might direct in person, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the American tour of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia.

In March, 1873, he was promoted to the office of superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held a little over one year, when he relinquished it on July 1, 1874, to become general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

As general manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration, and maintenance of the road. The standard track and solid road-bed owes its existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque sta-



tions and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block-signal system and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of his management. He was also instrumental in developing that high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is noted, and out of which has grown a degree of loyalty on the part of the men to the service that is remarkable in the relations of employer and employee.

On October 1, 1882, Mr. Thomson became second vice-president, and on October 27, 1888, was advanced to the post of first vice-president, of which office he is now the incumbent. In this position he is in charge of the traffic arrangements, both freight and passenger, and is the administrative officer of the road and the direct representative of the president.

He is particularly charged with the traffic arrangements effective between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, and in this line of duty he is one of the best known and most highly regarded railroad officials of the country. His long service and wide experience and comprehensive ability peculiarly fit him for this important position.

In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Thomson is a director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York.



DAVID M. BOYD, JR.

DAVID M. BOYD, JR., late general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 4, 1840. He was educated at the Northwestern Christian University of Indianapolis, and in 1857 began his railroad career in the office of the general ticket agent of the Bellefontaine Railway at Indianapolis.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he entered the United States service as assistant quartermaster in charge of the accounts of General J. F. Boyd, chief quartermaster, and was attached to General McCook's division of the Army of the Cumberland. An active campaign through Kentucky, Tennessee, and northern Mississippi, culminating in the battle of Shiloh, proved too hard a strain upon his physical endurance, and he was obliged to return home. After recruiting his health he again became connected with the Bellefontaine Railway, and eventually had the practical charge of its ticket department, where he remained until called to a more extended sphere of usefulness in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On the 13th of October, 1864, he was appointed assistant general ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On the 10th of January, 1867, his title was changed to that of assistant general passenger and ticket agent, and thus continued until May 26, 1869, when he was made first assistant, and placed in direct charge of the ticket business of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches.

On the 1st of April, 1872, he was appointed general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie, United Railways of New Jersey, and their respective branches. On the 1st of February, 1874, his control was extended over the Northern Central, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, and Baltimore and Pottomac Railways, and on the 1st of March, 1875, the West Jersey Railway was added to his already extensive jurisdiction.

He was early identified with the Union Transfer Company of Philadelphia, taking a seat at its board of directors in February, 1868, and was made president in June, 1870. His administration of its affairs was eminently successful, and the present prosperous condition of the company owes much to his untiring energy and able management.

When commissioners were being selected by the various States to represent their interests in the Centennial Commission, Mr. Boyd was nominated by Governor Baker, of Indiana, as the alternate from that State, and was duly commissioned by President Grant on the 29th of April, 1871. He remained in this position until May 21, 1874, when the onerous duties connected with his railroad cares compelled his resignation. This did not occur, however, before he had made his influence strongly felt as a member of the Committee of Transportation, and in that capacity developed the plans and organized the comprehensive system of tickets and fares which so largely contributed to the success of the Centennial enterprise.

During the period of his identification with the Pennsylvania Railroad he was a powerful factor in building up and developing the passenger business of that corporation, and the splendid state of efficiency which that department of the railroad has now reached is due in large measure to his clear foresight, accurate judgment, and singular ability. The signal success which attended his efforts in the handling of the enormous passenger traffic to and from the Centennial—the largest movement of the kind in the railway world up to that date—was an achievement of which any man might well be proud. Had not the fateful summons come to him at so early an age, the triumphs of his early life would surely have been eclipsed by the brilliancy of his more mature work.

Mr. Boyd died April 3, 1877, leaving a widow and six children, two of whom still survive.

## GEORGE W. BOYD.

GEORGE W. BOYD, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is one of the best known and most popular passenger men of the country.

He was born in Indianapolis, August 1, 1848, and entered upon his railway career in the freight department of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway at the age of fifteen. Indianapolis was at that time the greatest railroad centre of the country. All the east- and west-bound freight was trans-shipped there, and the practical experience which he gained during his service in the freight-yards was an excellent foundation for the deep knowledge of railway affairs which he has since secured in wider fields. In June, 1872, when his brother, the late D. M. Boyd, was general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he removed to Philadelphia to accept the position of cashier of the passenger department of the same line. In January, 1874, he became chief clerk of the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held until January 1, 1882, when he was promoted to his present post.

As chief clerk during the Centennial, an enormous amount of work devolved upon him incident to the great volume of passenger travel drawn to the Pennsylvania lines from all sections of the Union. No American railroad had ever before been subjected to so great a stress of travel, and the making and promulgating of the varied and diversified rates involved stupendous labor throughout the entire period of the Exposition. As the executive officer of the general passenger agent, Mr. Boyd was in direct charge of these matters, and the skill with which they were handled served to advance him at once to the foremost place in the rate and division department of all the lines in the country.

His record as assistant general passenger agent has fully borne out the promise of his work in a subordinate position. The duties intrusted to his care are of the most important character. No branch of railway management has developed more extensively in the past twenty years than that which has the carrying of passengers as its purpose. Not only does the making of rates to conform to all the diversified conditions of a great and growing country present many intricate problems which require skill, sagacity, and good judgment for their successful solution, but the demands of an enlightened public sentiment necessitate the most constant effort of the passenger department to provide additional comforts and conveniences in the methods of travel. Under these conditions a successful passenger manager must be progressive.

As assistant general passenger agent, Mr. Boyd is charged with all the details of the management of his department. The supervision of the rates of fare and the assigning of their proportions to other lines, the developing of passenger traffic through a corps of district



passenger agents, the advertising of the entire system, the direction of the special movements of large organizations and personally-conducted parties, beside the vast amount of detail incident to the administration of the department, come immediately under his eyes, and are handled by him with the approval of the general passenger agent. These responsibilities render him a busy man, but with admirable power of application and an athletic constitution he performs his arduous duties with apparent ease.

Mr. Boyd has been particularly active in his efforts to bring passenger travel on the Pennsylvania up to the highest possible standard. He believes in the finest and most comfortable equipment for all trains, and is ever on the alert to suggest and promote new features of comfort and convenience for the patrons of his road.

He has accomplished more than any other man in popularizing pleasure-tours under personal escort. He developed the celebrated system of pleasure-tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was the first to introduce the chaperon as a guide and companion for ladies travelling alone.

Mr. Boyd has increased his reputation as a railroad man by the success with which he has planned and conducted special movements of great magnitude. The tour of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference throughout the country in a palatial special train, drawn over ten thousand miles by one locomotive, reflected great credit on his skill and ability; and the planning and management of the tour of President Harrison to the Pacific Coast was the most successful movement of the kind ever made in any country.

Mr. Boyd is just in the prime of life, vigorous, and wonderfully active. He is an ardent sportsman, a patron of athletics, and a member of a number of clubs.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE was born at Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, August 27, 1813. His father was Walter L. Cochran; grandfather, John Cochran, surgeon-general and director of the Military Hospitals of the Army of the Revolution; mother, Cornelia W. Smith, daughter of Judge Peter Smith, of Peterboro', Madison County, New York, and only sister of Gerrit Smith, of the same place; grandmother on the paternal side, Gertrude Schuyler, only sister of Major-General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame; grandfather on the maternal side, Judge Peter Smith, above named; grandmother on the maternal side, Elizabeth Livingston, oldest daughter of Colonel James Livingston, of the Army of the Revolution, who, by his timely shot, drove the British sloop-of-war "Vulture" from her mooring in the North River, thus securing the capture of André, effecting the discomfiture of Arnold's treason, and assuring the safety of West Point, the key of the Revolution.

In 1827 General Cochrane entered Hamilton College, Clinton, Oneida County, State of New York; in 1831 was graduated; in 1834 admitted to the practice of law in the State of New York. 1846, removed to New York City, where he has since continued to reside. 1853, United States surveyor of the port of New York during four years. 1857-61, representative in Congress from the city of New York—two terms. 1860, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. 1858, deputed by Common Council of the city of New York to deliver the remains of James Monroe, fourth President of the United States, to his native State, Virginia. 1864, nominated for Vice-President of the United States, with General John C. Frémont, candidate for President. 1861, June 11, commissioned to recruit and command a regiment to serve during the war. 1861, August 27, regiment embarked

from New York City for Washington. 1861, November 2, commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln colonel of the First United States Chasseurs, with rank from June 11, 1861, and 1862, July 19, brigadier of U. S. Volunteers, with rank from the 17th of July, 1862. 1863, February 25, resigned because of severe and serious physical disability; resignation accepted by the President. Battles.—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport, and Fredericksburg. 1863-65, attorney-general of the State of New York. 1872, May 1, 2, 3, at the national convention in Cincinnati of the Liberal Republican party, was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States. 1872, president of the Common Council of the city of New York, and acting mayor of the city temporarily. 1869, tendered by the President, U. S. Grant, the mission to Uruguay and Paraguay united; declined. 1857, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and now president of the Society in the State of New York; member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, resigned; member of St. Nicholas Society of New York, resigned; sashem of Tammany Hall; member of the Historical Society of New York, resigned; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and president one year of the commandery of the State of New York; member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Sons of the Revolution. 1870, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under President U. S. Grant a collector of internal revenue for one of the revenue districts of the city of New York; declined. 1889, appointed police justice of the city of New York for ten years; resigned after duty one year. 1861, November 13, historic speech before his regiment in camp near Washington, in the presence of and with the approbation of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, first insisting upon the arming of the slaves. The contemporary press announced it as the "key-note of the war." Orders in regiments of the rebel army were given afterwards not to take Colonel Cochrane prisoner, but to shoot him in battle. April 6, 1863, came this despatch to the New York *Tribune*: "General Thomas (U. S. adjutant-general) appeared at Helena, Arkansas, and enlisted slaves and formed them into battalions under the proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863."

While attorney-general of New York, General Cochrane discovered that throughout the whole colonial period the waters now known as the Kills and Raritan Bay were known as part of Hudson River. The discovery of this important historical fact, which locates Staten Island at the east of the waters of the Hudson,—the easterly charter boundary of New Jersey,—was communicated by him to the New York Historical Society in 1863, and substantiates New York's claim to the island, so long disputed by New Jersey.



## JOHN A. HALDERMAN.

GENERAL JOHN ADAMS HALDERMAN, first United States Minister to Siam, and an active participant in the Civil War, was born in Kentucky, April 15, 1838, where he worked at clerking and school-teaching until he had acquired the means to obtain a college education. He was educated in McKandree College, Illinois, and St. Xavier, Ohio, and afterwards read law in the office of his uncle, C. C. Rogers, at Lexington, Kentucky. He was subsequently, after attending the university at Louisville, admitted to the bar in that city. Removing to Kansas in 1854, he became one of the pioneers of that troubled commonwealth. He quickly there entered into active public life, becoming private secretary to Governor Reeder, secretary of the first Territorial Council, probate judge of Leavenworth County, mayor of Leavenworth for two terms, regent of the State University, member of the State House of Representatives, and State senator.

Politically, General Halderman was a member of the Democratic party, but was opposed to the extension of slavery, and vigorously fought against the Lecompton constitution, taking part in the purchase of the *Leavenworth Journal* as an aid in this opposition. He was a candidate for United States Representative from Kansas, and, though defeated by the Republican candidate, ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1860 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, the active young politician at once offered his services to the government, and was made major of the first infantry regiment of the State. He took part in the battles of Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek in 1861, serving as colonel in the latter engagement, and receiving honorable mention for soldierly conduct. In the ensuing winter he was sent to Kansas to take steps against a Confederate invasion of that State, and in the autumn of 1862, as major-general commanding, he organized, armed, and equipped for active service the Northern division of the Kansas State forces. He subsequently took part in the battle of Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864.

After the war, General Halderman entered upon an extensive course of travel, through western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, during which he occupied himself in a cultured study of the conditions of those lands and greatly widened the scope of his information. In 1870 he was a Republican member of the State House of Representatives, in which he introduced the General Amnesty Bill and a bill to abolish capital punishment. He afterwards served his second term as mayor of Leavenworth City, from which he retired in 1872 with high praise from the press, as "mayor of the people, and not of a party," "the best, ablest, and purest chief



magistrate that Leavenworth ever had." On the 4th of July of the same year he presided over the annual American banquet in London, in honor of the day, and in his speech there strongly urged the renomination of General Grant to the Presidency. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate of Kansas, in which body he became chairman of the Committee on Education, and earnestly advocated many important public measures.

In 1880, General Halderman was appointed United States consul at Bangkok, Siam, and was subsequently appointed consul-general by President Garfield. In 1882, President Arthur appointed him to the responsible position of United States Minister to the court of Siam, he being the first to hold that office. His public presentation in his new diplomatic character at the Siamese court was made the occasion of an imposing Oriental pageant. In August, 1885, he resigned, and returned to the United States.

While in Siam, General Halderman did his utmost to suppress a nefarious traffic in spirits under cover of the American flag; for which, and for his "faithful observance of treaty obligations," the king of Siam conferred on him the decoration of Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the White Elephant. King Norodon, of Cambodia, bestowed on him the diploma and jewel of Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia in appreciation of his efforts to introduce postal and telegraph service into Cambodia and Cochín China. For the latter he also received the thanks of the Universal Postal Union, and in 1883 Highland University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1896, General Halderman presented to the Smithsonian Institution a rare collection of autograph letters, extending in date from 1855 to the present time.



EDWARD D. COPE.

EDWARD DRINKER COPE is a grandson of Thomas P. Cope, and was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1840. He received his preliminary education in private schools of that city, and afterwards studied in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, but did not graduate, his love of biological science having so greatly developed that he decided to make its study his life work. His first scientific paper—a description of the bony structure of the mouth of venomous snakes—was published at the early age of nineteen. It was followed by others of much scientific value, through which the young author became early recognized as a promising addition to the contributors to natural science. From that time to this he has been steadily engaged in biological study, particularly in the field of vertebrate palæontology, in which he has done a quantity of accurate and important work which leaves him to-day almost without a rival in this particular branch of science, either in America or Europe. In addition to his studies of material, he has proved himself a thinker of unusual scope and power, and shares with Darwin, Spencer, and other leading thinkers the credit of developing the great theory of evolution.

Professor Cope's ability was early recognized in his election to membership in many learned societies at home and abroad, including the United States National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and other American institutions; the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, the Geological and Zoological Societies of London, and the Geological Society of France. He has been the recipient of the Bigsby gold medal of the Geological Society of London for his palæontological works, and of the Hayden gold medal of the Academy

of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for his labors in geology. He is Ph.D. of Heidelberg. For years he occupied the chair of Natural History in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and since 1890 has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania, first as professor of Geology and Mineralogy, and since 1893 as professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. It may be briefly said here that there is no man in America better fitted to fill these important chairs.

His explorations have been numerous and valuable. He served as geologist and palæontologist in the United States Geological and Geographical Survey west of the One Hundredth Meridian, under Captain G. M. Wheeler, and as palæontologist in the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, under Dr. F. V. Hayden. From 1871 to 1881 scarcely a year passed without finding him in some part of the rich fossiliferous regions of the west, rapidly adding to his collection of vertebrate remains. In addition to his personal labors, he sent out numerous expeditions at his own expense, whose explorations were not confined to this country, but extended to Brazil and Peru, in South America. His most recent work in this direction was in connection with the Geological Survey of Texas in 1892, and an exploration of South Dakota and other States in 1893.

The amount of material gathered by Professor Cope during these years has been enormous in extent and invaluable in character. It composes one of the largest and most varied collections of vertebrate fossils in existence. In his numerous works and papers he has described more than one thousand species of extinct vertebrata, many of which represent families and orders previously unknown. These works include "Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia of North America" (1869-71); "On the Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formation of the West" (1875); "On the Vertebrate Palæontology of New Mexico" (1877); "On the Vertebrata of the Tertiary Formation of the West" (1884); and "The Batrachia of North America" (1889). In addition to these great works, he has published a multitude of scientific papers in the *Proceedings* of various scientific societies, a number of which are comprised in "The Origin of the Fittest," issued in 1887, and for many years has edited and published the *American Naturalist*.

Many of these papers are devoted to the evolutionary theory, among them being "On the Origin of Genera" (1868); "Method of Creation of Organic Types" (1871); "Consciousness in Evolution" (1875); "The Evidences of Evolution in the History of the Extinct Mammalia" (1883). These are but a few titles selected out of many, in which Professor Cope has developed numerous scientific generalizations, some of them of leading importance. He is an earnest advocate of what is known as the Neo-Lamarckian hypothesis of evolution.

## GEORGE C. REMEY.

CAPTAIN GEORGE C. REMEY is a native of Burlington, Iowa, in which city he was born August 10, 1841. His father, W. B. Remy, was a Kentuckian, and his mother, whose maiden name was Howland, was a native of Vermont.

Captain Remy graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1859, and immediately joined the United States flag-ship "Hartford,"—of New Orleans and Mobile fame,—and sailed for the Asiatic Station. The "Hartford" returned to the United States in December, 1861, and Remy was at once appointed executive officer of the gunboat "Marblehead," in which he served until April, 1863, when he was transferred to the steam-sloop "Canandaigua" as executive officer. During his service in the "Marblehead" he commanded that vessel for a short period, and while attached to these two vessels took part in several engagements with the enemy's batteries. From August 23 to September 8, 1863, he commanded the naval battery on Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and in the night attack on Sumter, September 8, commanded the second division of boats. The attack, though boldly conceived and well pushed, proved unsuccessful, and resulted in great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Remy landed on the fort, but his boat was sunk, and he was made a prisoner.

Thirteen months were then passed by him in the jail of Columbia, South Carolina, and a short time in the jail of Charlotte, North Carolina, and in Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia, from which latter point he was exchanged, and came North. In February, 1865, he was made the executive officer of the United States steamer "De Soto," and from April, 1865, to August, 1867, was executive officer of the United States steamer "Mohongo," on the Pacific Station. Having accomplished this long tour of service, he became instructor in gunnery at the Naval Academy, and in 1869-70 was executive officer of the United States frigate "Sabine," on special service.

At the time of the expedition for the survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for a canal in 1870-71, Remy was one of the staff, being employed during the intervals of service at the Naval Observatory. For a few months of 1872 he commanded the United States steamer "Frolic," and from August of that year to May, 1873, was upon staff-duty on board the United States flag-ship "Worcester," of the North Atlantic Squadron. From 1874 to 1877 he was in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, with the exception of three months, when he commanded the naval force during the troubles upon the Rio Grande.

In 1877-78 he commanded the "Enterprise," North Atlantic Station, going from thence to Newport for torpedo instruction. The course completed, he returned



to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and from 1881 till 1883 served on the European squadron as commander of the flag-ship "Lancaster." Upon his return he was ordered to the navy-yard at Washington, during which time he received his promotion to a captaincy. He served three years in this grade at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, and was then, in November, 1889, ordered to the command of the "Charleston," fitting out at San Francisco. This fine ship, a protected cruiser of modern type, with twin screws, two military masts, and eight guns, was the flag-ship of Acting Rear-Admiral George Brown, and her active service in connection with the Chilean business made her name well known to the country at large. Though his tour of duty on board the "Charleston" expired before the settlement of the Chilean troubles, he was retained in the command while there was a prospect of hostile action; but was afterwards relieved in regular course. He subsequently served as captain of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and is now president of the Naval Examining Board and a member of the Retiring Board of the navy.

Captain Remy had a younger brother in the service, E. W. Remy, who rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was a most capable and energetic officer, liked by all with whom he came in contact, whether officer or man. He graduated at the Naval Academy in the class of 1867.

Another brother, Colonel W. B. Remy, of the United States Marine Corps, was judge-advocate-general of the navy from 1880 to 1892. He died in January, 1895.

Captain Remy is a Companion of the Military Order of the Royal Legion, and was made a Knight Companion of the Royal Order of Kalakaua by his late Majesty King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands. His connection with the political disturbances in Hawaii renders his recognition in this manner quite proper.



ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE.

COLONEL MCCLURE, the widely-known editor of *The Philadelphia Times*, was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1828, the son of a farmer of that locality. At the age of fourteen his school-life ended, he being apprenticed to the tanner's trade. During his apprenticeship he frequently visited the office of the *Perry Freeman*, the county paper, whose editor, Judge Baker, became his friend and adviser. Here he grew so conversant with political matters that in the end he wrote several articles which were published in the *Freeman*.

About this time the Whigs of Juniata County decided to start a county organ of their cause, and asked Judge Baker to recommend an editor. He promptly named Alexander McClure, whom he urged and finally prevailed upon to undertake it. His father, who had opposed the project, finally supplied him with some money, with which he bought a supply of second-hand type and an old-fashioned hand-press, and in the fall of 1846 he issued the *Juniata Sentinel*, still the leading Republican paper of the county. The paper prospered from the day it started. Young McClure, then but nineteen years old, learned type-setting and all the business details of the office, and at the end of a year dispensed with all experienced help, setting the type, doing the press-work, writing the editorials, and performing all the other labor of the office himself, with the aid of a single apprentice.

Young as he was, McClure was thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of the Whig party, through the teachings of his father and his conversations with Judge Baker, and his editorials were written with such point and vigor that they quickly attracted attention. In 1848 he took an active part in the campaign in which Governor Johnson was elected, and on the day in which

he reached his twenty-first year was appointed by the new governor upon his staff, with the rank and title of colonel.

In 1848 he had also supported Andrew G. Curtin in his candidacy for Congress. This service was repaid in 1850 by Mr. Curtin having him appointed deputy United States marshal for Juniata County, to take the census of that year. Soon after, a friend purchased for him a half interest in the *Chambersburg Repository*, and he entered upon a wider field of editorial duty. In the few succeeding years his ability as a political editor became so manifest that in 1853 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for auditor-general, being the youngest man ever nominated for a State office in Pennsylvania. The Whigs, however, were in a minority, and he was defeated.

Mr. McClure took an active part in the subsequent organization of the Republican party, was a delegate to the convention that nominated Fremont, and stumped the State in his favor. In 1856 he sold his paper, and gave up journalism for the practice of the law, in whose study he had long been engaged. This did not continue long. In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature, re-elected in 1868, and sent to the State Senate in 1869, after a vigorous campaign, in which his powers as an orator were strikingly shown. In 1860 he took a leading part in the presidential and gubernatorial campaigns, organized the Republican party of the State, and was the acknowledged State leader in the active contest that gave Lincoln the majority and sent Curtin to the governor's chair with a majority of 32,164.

In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the duty of enforcing the draft in Pennsylvania. This was so ably done that the State's quota of regiments was quickly filled. In the same year he repurchased the *Repository*, and returned to editorial duties, which he continued till 1864, in which year his office was burned during the Confederate raid, and his entire fortune of nearly \$100,000 was lost.

Mr. McClure came to Philadelphia in 1868, and entered upon the practice of the law, proposing to give up politics. But in the 1872 movement for reform within the party ranks he took an active part, became a Liberal Republican candidate for the State Senate, was declared defeated, but contested the election, and gained his seat by senatorial decision. In 1873 he was on the independent ticket for mayor of Philadelphia, but was defeated by a small majority, after a vigorous and exciting campaign. In 1875 he resumed journalism, in conjunction with Mr. Frank McLaughlin starting *The Times* newspaper as an independent journal, pledged to assail misconduct in office without regard to party lines. This position it has maintained to the present time. During the period that has succeeded, Mr. McClure has devoted himself to journalism, and the history of *The Times* has been that of its energetic and aggressive editor.

## ROBERT BURTON RODNEY.

ROBERT BURTON RODNEY, paymaster in the United States navy, was born in the State of Delaware about 1840, and entered the naval service of the United States early in the Civil War, as acting assistant paymaster when not yet twenty-two years of age. His period of official duty in this capacity began on October 25, 1862, and he served as paymaster of the ordnance-ship "Dale," then stationed at Key West, during the remainder of 1862 and part of the succeeding year. Thence he was transferred to the blockader "J. S. Chambers," within which he passed through an experience such as few of the naval officers of the United States have been called upon to endure.

The life of Paymaster Rodney during the closing part of the war was one of patient and severe suffering, and his experience such as fortunately is rarely equalled, and from which many who could boldly face the enemy in the field would involuntarily shrink. There are other victories besides those of the unbattled field, and victories which require often far more courage and endurance. During August and September, 1864, while he was on duty on the blockader "J. S. Chambers," that gunboat was stricken by the yellow fever with frightful virulence, the rate of mortality being greater than has ever been known elsewhere in the history of the navy. The vessel, without consorts, lay moored off Indian River Inlet, Florida, in a helpless state, almost its whole complement of seventy men lying sick simultaneously. The death-rate was frightfully heavy, about one-fourth of the crew and one-half of the officers succumbing to the death-dealing scourge. Among the latter was the commander. The only medical officer, utterly worn out by the incessant strain upon him, became helpless, and had himself to be placed under close care. The vessel resounded night and day with the delirious shrieks of the sick and dying, and so frightful became the horror of the situation that an officer, still free from the disease, sprang overboard to escape these brain-distracting sounds, and was drowned.

Being among the few well, Mr. Rodney had innumerable duties to perform in this floating pest-house, and among these delirious and dying sufferers. Both his clerk and steward were among the dead, and all the charge of the provisions, clothing, and stores fell to his care. In addition to his personal services in this field, he served as watch-officer, chaplain, and nurse, his labors being of the most wearing and distracting character. Of the dead, all except the first were buried at sea.

Worn out by these labors, Rodney himself was at



length seized by the fever, being the last attacked. The ship in the end succeeded in making its way north, and he was landed at the Philadelphia lazaretto, in which he came very near death. His frame never altogether recovered its former exuberant vigor.

His service after recovery, and during part of 1865, was in the "Donegal" and the "Massachusetts," from which he was transferred to the double-ender "Cone-maugh," serving on her until the end of 1866. On July 23, 1866, he was one of the few selected, out of about four hundred acting assistant paymasters, as highly meriting promotion to the regular navy, and that of the advanced grade of passed assistant. In the sole instance of Rodney, among those selected, the board recorded, and in red ink for special emphasis, "Examination especially complimentary to Rodney."

During 1867 he served at Annapolis on the training-frigates "Constitution" and "Santee," and during 1868-69 on the store-ship "Ceyae," at Panama Bay. On June 30, 1869, he was promoted paymaster, bearing the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1870-71 he served on the iron-clad "Terror" in Cuban waters, and in the latter year was placed (nominally) on the retired list.

Mr. Rodney descends from ancestry of marked distinction, his family name being found in the naval history and peerage of Great Britain, and borne on the rolls of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the United States House and Senate, Attorney Generals of the United States, and governors of Delaware. He is the author of "Allion and Rosamond" and lesser poems, and "Pay-day at Babel."

940304A



REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER.

REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER was born in 1808, in Princess Anne County, Virginia, on "The Ferry Plantation," about ten miles from Norfolk, which was owned and occupied by his ancestors for several generations, the first of whom emigrated to this country from England in 1662 and settled. He is related by descent or intermarriage to the Calverts, Randolphs, Masons, Meades, and other prominent families of Virginia at an early date. His father, Anthony Walke, who emigrated to Ohio in 1820, and settled near Chillicothe, was a man of considerable culture. He served five terms as a representative in the Legislature of Ohio, and two terms as a senator from Ross County.

Mr. Walke entered the navy in 1827, and in 1828 came to New York as a midshipman of the United States ship "Natchez,"—she was fifteen hours beating up from Sandy Hook to Castle Williams, in a north-east gale. After reaching the navy-yard the ship was moored to the "Cob-Doek," to freeze out the yellow fever (contracted at Vera Cruz), by order of Commodore Chauncey, successor of Commodore Evans, who designed and completed many of its buildings, walls, and walks.

In the cold morning watches Midshipman Walke was sent to the Catherine Ferry Market in the dingy for provisions for the officers' breakfast, and if any of the crew deserted, he had to spend his "day's liberty" in searching for them, and if not caught or returned to the ship, he had to pay their debts, and thus by early experience he obtained a knowledge of the city. He was attached to the "Ontario" when the "Fulton" was blown up, by an intoxicated gunner, it was said. The explosion was terrible, some of the men were blown into Wall-About Bay, the commander was killed, and his wife seriously injured. The mainmast and yards fell with a great crash, killing and wounding quite a number.

While attached to the same ship, in 1829, off the Western Islands, when she was knocked down on her beam-ends nearly, and her commander, Thomas H. Stevens, called or beckoned for volunteers "to go aloft and furl the main-topsail," which had not been furled, and was holding the ship down (little could be heard or seen in the roaring storm, flapping topsail, and flying spray), Midshipman Walke was the only officer that volunteered, and with seven or eight men went aloft, and furled the sail, which, no doubt, saved the ship, as then stated by the late Admirals Charles H. Davis and J. A. Dahlgren, and by Mr. Lee, consul-general at Algiers, whose report of the hurricane was soon after published.

In 1839, after a three years' cruise in the Pacific, he returned to New York in the 80-gun ship "North Carolina," and was one of her lieutenants at the time of the Astor Place riot, when the mob was dispersed by Captain J. G. Renolds with his marines and artillery, and when the old veteran privateer Captain S. E. Reid was wounded by a pistol-shot.

From 1836 to 1853 he served as lieutenant of the "North Carolina" and other ships of war at sea and in this port. She was for many years the most prominent and admired man-of-war in this harbor or any other, and was frequently visited by the people of New York and Brooklyn, as well as by strangers and foreigners.

In the war with Mexico he participated in the capture of all her principal ports. He rendered important service during the civil war, in preventing the capture of Fort Pickens at Pensacola by the Confederates. On the Western waters the gun-boats under his command were always in the front line of battle, and were the leaders in nearly all our victories. They were foremostly engaged at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, twice, Island No. 10, three or four times, Fort Pillow, Memphis, the Yazoo, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, twice, and Sinsport. He was thus engaged in four times as many victories as any other commanding officer, and as often misrepresented or ignored in the official reports. After a month's leave of absence he was placed in command of the "Sacramento," and sent in search of the "Alabama" in the North and South Atlantic Ocean, and was in close pursuit of that vessel from the Cape of Good Hope when she was sunk by the "Kearsarge."

He blockaded the "Rappahannock" (of the same class as the "Alabama") for fifteen months, off and on, at Calais, and, after her escape from that port, overtook her in British waters, going into Liverpool, where she remained until the end of the war.

Rear-Admiral Walke, with his family, has been a resident of New York City and Brooklyn for many years, and he has always felt great interest and pride in their growth and prosperity. He usually sailed from and returned to the New York Navy-Yard.



## JAY COOKE.

JAY COOKE was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 10, 1821. His father was Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, a leading lawyer of that place, and a member of Congress from 1831 to 1833. Young Cooke entered the banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, in 1839. He quickly became that firm's confidential clerk, receiving a power of attorney to sign for them in all matters eighteen months before he became of age. On reaching his majority on August 10, 1842, he was admitted as a partner in the firm, of which he continued to be a member until January, 1858. Retiring temporarily from the banking business, he gave his time for three years to negotiating railway securities and building railways. During this period he negotiated the sale of the Pennsylvania State canals. While he was of the firm of E. W. Clark & Co. they negotiated a large portion of the government loans to carry on the Mexican War, and this combined experience served to prepare Mr. Cooke for the far greater work of negotiating the loans required for prosecuting the war for the Union.

On January 1, 1861, Mr. Cooke resumed the banking business in Philadelphia with Mr. William G. Moorhead, under the firm-name of Jay Cooke & Co., with branch houses under the same title subsequently established in New York and Washington, and a branch in London in connection with Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, under the firm-name of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. This international banking business continued successfully until the general financial revulsion of 1873, which was the beginning of a period of general shrinkage and liquidation following the inflation of the war period. In the midst of these adverse general conditions, the immediate occasion of the suspension of the house of Jay Cooke & Co. was their attempt to carry too heavy a load in connection with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, one of the most timely and beneficent commercial undertakings of the century. With but brief delay Mr. Cooke, by a few years of activity along financial lines, completely restored his fortune.

Mr. Cooke's reputation and place in history will be fixed mainly by his work of successfully negotiating the government war-loans. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 the national treasury was empty, and the public credit so low that it could only borrow money at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. The enormous demands of the war immediately dwarfed into insignificance all previous American experiences, and all ordinary instrumentalities in the way of raising money. The needs of the treasury for military expenditure speedily reached one million dollars daily, and before the end came, with an army of a million men in the field, the



demand reached the colossal volume of three million dollars every twenty-four hours. Each successive Secretary of the Treasury—Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch—first exhausted all known means for negotiating the war-loans directly by the government and through the co-operation of the national banking system, which had been devised largely as an aid to the government finances; but each in succession was compelled by failure to call Mr. Cooke to his side, and to him, as sole fiscal agent of the government, was intrusted the direct responsibility of providing the money for carrying forward to a victorious issue the greatest war of history.

All competent writers on the war for the Union, both American and foreign, agree that the signal and sustained ability with which the financial credit of the nation was built up and maintained in the midst of war, and with which the money-raising power of the people was stimulated, guided, and upheld, was not second as a factor in military success to the skill of generals and courage of troops in the field. General Grant expressed this common conviction when, at the close of the war, he sent from City Point to Mr. Cooke, with his thanks, the assurance that to his efforts the nation was largely indebted for the means that had rendered military success possible.

The loans negotiated by Mr. Cooke, chiefly through an enthusiastic, confident, persistent, and skilful appeal to the patriotism of the people, reached an aggregate of two thousand million dollars, and the compensation for this service, an average of three-eighths of one per cent., out of which came all expenses and commissions to sub-agents, left to the fiscal agent as a reward little besides the prestige and satisfaction of a great success in support of a noble cause.





JOHN PULFORD.

COLONEL JOHN PULFORD was born in New York City, July 4, 1837, being the son of Edward and Sarah Lloyd (Avis) Pulford, the former a native of Norwich, and the latter of Bristol, England. They emigrated to New York City in 1833. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards read law, and is now a member of the Detroit Bar, in which city he has resided since 1850. When the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861 he was proprietor of a hotel and foreman of Engine Company No. 3 in Detroit, and on April 20 he, in conjunction with Mr. E. T. Sherlock, proprietor of the Metropolitan Theatre, reorganized said fire company into a military company, offered his services to the general government, and on June 19, 1861, was commissioned first lieutenant Fifth Michigan Infantry. He was stationed at Fort Wayne, Michigan, until September 11, 1861, when he, with his regiment, left that city to join the Army of the Potomac. He was actively engaged in all the campaigns and battles of this army up to Malvern Hill, where he was severely wounded by a ricochet cannon-ball, which fractured his temporal bone and also broke his jaw- and collar-bones. He was taken prisoner and retained at Richmond until July 18, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was promoted captain May 15, 1862, and major January 1, 1863. He did not recover from his wounds until September 12, 1862, when he again took the field, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. In this battle his company and regiment suffered severely.

The regimental commander having been killed at Fredericksburg, Captain Pulford, although one of the junior captains, was soon after appointed major of the regiment, the officers of the regiment having petitioned to the governor of Michigan for his promotion, on

account of his efficient services. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, he assisted in the capture of the Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, and the next day, May 3, assumed command of the regiment, after Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Sherlock had been killed. He remained in command of the regiment (though suffering severely from a wound received at Chancellorsville) up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which he was twice wounded, but did not leave the field or his command.

Major Pulford was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Michigan, May 3, 1863, and in August of that year was sent to New York City with his regiment to assist in quelling the draft riots, and from there to Troy, New York, for the same purpose, returning to the Army of the Potomac September 18, 1863. On December 29, 1863, he went on veteran furlough, and returning to the field in February, 1864, participated in the actions and movements of the Army of the Potomac to the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

At the battle of the Wilderness, Colonel Pulford was severely wounded, having his back broken and both arms partially disabled from an injury to the brachial plexus and loss of part of the first and second dorsal vertebrae. He was promoted colonel of his regiment July 12, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, "for good conduct and meritorious services during the war," and was honorably mustered out July 5, 1865.

Colonel Pulford held on various occasions command of a brigade and division during the war, and of several Western regiments at its close, in Louisville, Kentucky. He has to his credit the following battles and actions: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, and Poplar Springs Church; also the first line of battle at Boydton Plank Road, October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Boydton Plank Road, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and New Store, and the surrender of the insurgent armies at Appomattox Court-House.

On February 23, 1866, Colonel Pulford entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant the same day. He joined his regiment at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and served with it in the Southwest and West, and engaged in General Hancock's expedition across the plains against hostile Indians to April, 1867. Subsequently he was placed on reconstruction duty in the South, and on recruiting duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and was retired from active service with the rank of colonel, on account of wounds received in the line of duty, December 15, 1870.

## JAMES H. GILLIS.

COMMODORE JAMES H. GILLIS was born in Elk County, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1831. He is descended from a younger branch of the Scotch clan of McPhersons, Gillis (Gaelic for Elias) being the first to assume the name. He is also a descendant of the Stewarts, Admiral Charles Stewart being his grand-uncle. His ancestors on both sides were Revolutionary soldiers, and his father served through the war of 1812-1815. He entered the United States navy October 12, 1848, and was, after a brief period at the Naval Academy, ordered to the United States frigate "Raritan," flag-ship of the Home squadron. After about eighteen months' service in the Gulf and West Indies, he was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Dale," in which he served nearly three years on the coast of Africa. Here he contracted the deadly African fever, from whose effects he did not fully recover for many years. Returning in 1853 to the Naval Academy, he passed his examination, and was promoted to passed midshipman in 1854.

Starting in the corvette "John Adams" for a cruise in the Pacific, he was sent home from Rio de Janeiro on account of failing health. On September 15, 1855, he was promoted to master, and the following day to lieutenant; was engaged on coast survey duty till 1857, and during the following two years was attached to the store-ship "Supply." On March 1, 1859, while in the harbor of Montevideo, he went to the rescue of the crew of the Argentine schooner "Filomena," which had foundered outside the harbor in a *pampero*, or violent southwest pampas gale. For three hours he battled with the winds and waves, and finally succeeded in landing three of the crew—all that were left—amid the wild excitement of thousands of spectators, who viewed his feat as a mad and impossible effort. For this act of gallant self-devotion, Lieutenant Gillis received the warmest thanks of the Argentine government, was made honorary member of the various societies of the city, and received numerous testimonials, while the citizens vied with each other to do him honor. In 1889, on his return to those waters as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station, his noble act was remembered, and he was presented with a magnificent medal of steel, bound with gold, and surmounted by a life-buoy in white enamel and a setting sun of gold, the rays set with diamonds.

Lieutenant Gillis subsequently served on the "Alleghany" at Baltimore, on the "Water Witch" to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, and on the "Richmond" and "Susquehanna" in the Mediterranean, returning home in June, 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War. In this field of duty he was first attached to the frigate "St. Lawrence," of the Atlantic squadron, and



took part in the sinking of the rebel privateer "Petrel" in July, 1861. While in command of the "E. B. Hale," in 1862, he was ambushed at Slaum's Bluff by a battery and two regiments of infantry, after the capture of a rebel battery at the junction of Dawho and South Edisto Rivers. He drove them off, however, for which successful action he received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

In June, 1862, in command of the steamer "Commodore Morris," took an active part in the battle of Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina. Promoted to lieutenant-commander July, 1862. On April 16, 1863, he had a fight with a rebel battery at Taylor's landing, Pamunky River, Virginia. In 1864 he was transferred to the West Gulf blockading squadron, commanding at various times the "Elk," the "Monongahela," the "Octopara," the "Sciota," and the "Milwaukee." In the latter vessel, while engaged with Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay, March 28, 1865, she was almost instantly sunk by a rebel torpedo. After the destruction of his vessel, he commanded a naval battery on shore, under General Canby, participating in the siege and capture of the fort.

Promoted to commander, July, 1866, and in May, 1867, ordered to the command of the "Waterree," Pacific station. On August 13, 1868, while lying off Arica, Peru, that city was completely destroyed by an earthquake, and the "Waterree" was carried half a mile inland by the tidal wave, leaving her high and dry. She was the only vessel escaping destruction and terrible loss of life. Commander Gillis received the thanks of the English government for his assistance to English families.

Promoted to captain, September 30, 1876; to commodore, January 29, 1887; and retired on account of age, May 14, 1893.



JEROME CARTY.

JEROME CARTY, one of the most widely-known and successful of the younger members of the Philadelphia bar, was born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1845. His father, Nicholas Justin Carty, a Pennsylvanian of Irish descent, served in the army during the Civil War, and died after its close. The family moved to Philadelphia when Jerome was about six years old, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that city. At the age of sixteen, he entered the office of Hon. D. M. Fox, to study conveyancing, and remained there for three years, after which he decided to make the law his profession, and entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, while he became a student in the office of Hon. Charles E. Lex.

He graduated from the University in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in November of the same year. From this time till the death of Mr. Lex (in May, 1872) he continued in the office of that eminent practitioner, as his colleague and confidential assistant, taking part in his extensive practice in equity, Orphans' Court, and corporation matters. The connection was of the utmost service to the young lawyer, in indoctrinating him with the excellent business methods of his preceptor. After Mr. Lex's death he continued in charge of the business till 1874, when he took offices for himself.

Among the important matters settled by Mr. Carty, after Mr. Lex's death, was the sale of a large tract of coal lands in Pennsylvania to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This transaction took three years of labor, and involved intricate questions of railroad law and conveyancing, and important interests in New York, Boston, Newport, and Europe. He also, for some time after Mr. Lex's death, succeeded him as solicitor for the Fire Association.

In 1873, his health failing on account of overwork in closing Mr. Lex's extensive business, he went to Europe, acting while there as counsel for the Loup Creek Coal Trust Syndicate, of West Virginia. This enterprise covered a tract of 30,000 acres of land, and involved a large amount of money. His negotiations in London in its behalf were successful, until the failure of Jay Cooke brought on the panic of 1873. In 1878 he conducted an important case before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving large interests in Illinois, and succeeded in reversing the action of the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois, and establishing an important precedent in land titles in that State.

In 1882, having previously had some important experience in the law of patents and trade-marks, Mr. Carty took an office in the *Record* Building, and associated himself, in this line of practice, with John A. Wiedersheim, the well-known patent solicitor. The business thus established has been eminently successful, and has extended to the location of offices in New York and Washington, Mr. Carty devoting his attention exclusively to the law branch. His services in behalf of the city of Carlsbad, Austria, in suppressing the sale of spurious Carlsbad salts, and in other important cases, have given him an extended reputation in the law governing trade-marks.

Mr. Carty was prominent in the telephone litigation in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company, and in connection with the London and Globe Telephone Company of England. He has travelled extensively in Europe, has represented the Franklin Institute on that continent, and has professional interests in England, France, and Belgium. He speaks French and German fluently. In 1885 he was offered the vice-presidency of the American Exhibition, to be held in London that year, but declined on account of professional engagements. He is the accredited delegate of the Manufacturers' Club to the National Transportation Association, for which, in 1892, he made a comprehensive argument before a committee of the House of Representatives on a uniform bill of lading. He is also general counsel for the Association.

He has been identified with various charitable associations, being counsel for the Old Man's Home, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Bedford Street Mission. He took an active part in the organization of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, the City Liberal Club of London, the Lawyers' Club and Lotos Club of New York, and the Order of Freemasons. He is an active member of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in national campaigns. He is a fluent and impressive speaker and a terse writer, having contributed frequent articles to newspapers and magazines on political and other subjects.

## CHARLES BAEDER.

CHARLES BAEDER, one of Philadelphia's foremost manufacturers, was born October 2, 1807, at Oberderdingen, a few miles from Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Germany, his father being John George Baeder, a citizen and farmer of Unterderdingen, and his mother, Margareta Geissler, daughter of John Geissler, mayor of Schneis. They had several children. The father died May 14, 1814, aged forty-five years, but the mother survived until her seventy-third year, dying December 15, 1837. At eighteen years of age, the subject of our sketch left home to seek his fortune in America, whither he was subsequently followed by a brother, who settled in New Orleans, and two sisters, Mrs. Katz and Mrs. Adamson. Landing in Baltimore, friendless and penniless, he made his way to Philadelphia, and there found employment in the cabinet-making establishment of the late Michael Bouvier.

Three years afterwards, the enterprising young man started business for himself, in conjunction with his nephew, William Adamson. This was the commencement of a business career which his indomitable energy and keen tact were to render phenomenally successful. From time to time during his early business career, he formed various partnerships, but in 1828, when but twenty-two years of age, he finally established the business in which he was to achieve such success, and in which he may be said to have been the pioneer, the manufacture of glue, curled hair, and emery paper. This business was founded under the firm-name of Baeder & Beuhler, afterwards Bodine, Baeder & Co., which subsequently was changed to Baeder, Delaney & Adamson, a business title which in time became known all over the United States.

The principal factory of this firm was long located on North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, but the great extension of its trade requiring enlarged facilities, it was at a later date removed to Port Richmond, where the existing great plant of the firm was finally established. From this main centre the business spread, branch factories being started in Newark, New Jersey, and Woburn, Massachusetts, and stores at New York, Boston, and Chicago. As early as 1846, Mr. Baeder had amassed a comfortable fortune; but in that year financial ruin came upon him, through the dishonesty of a trusted employee, and he found the results of his many years of strenuous effort swept away. He was not the man, however, to rest content with failure, and, under the encouragement of his wife and the impulse of the irrepressible earnest characteristic of him, he started business anew, and with an energy and judgment that renewed his former success.

Twenty years after this year of disaster, on the evening of July 26, 1866, Mr. Baeder gave a banquet at the



Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, to his former creditors, to whose generous release of obligation he had owed his opportunity to renew his business career. As each guest took his seat at the table, he found beneath his plate an envelope containing a check for the full amount lost by him through Mr. Baeder's failure, with compound interest to the date of payment. Such an event was almost unprecedented in the business world, and at the close of the entertainment, the gratified creditors held a meeting, at which a series of commendatory resolutions were adopted, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and presented to Mr. Baeder, as the grateful recognition by his late guests of his highly honorable and praiseworthy action.

Mr. Baeder's activity and public spirit were not confined to his industrial relations, but in every city in which he at any time resided he became known as a man of large benevolence and ready charity. During the Civil War he was a loyal supporter of the government, and generous in material aid of all measures for a successful prosecution of the conflict, or for doing honor to its heroes. A beautiful trait in his character was his unswerving devotion to his parents and his Fatherland. He made several visits to his birthplace, and in 1878 gave a large fund for the support of the poor of the town, and one also for the erection of a monument to his parents. This was dedicated Sunday, April 11, 1880, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Mr. Baeder was married, in his thirty-third year, to Rachel Ann Good, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and left a family of three sons and five daughters. His noble wife fully emulated and encouraged his benevolent disposition. During his last thirty years, he resided on his handsome estate "Fulwood," near Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, where he died September 25, 1886.



HERMAN TAPPAN.

HERMAN TAPPAN is a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he spent his boyhood days. His energetic, pushing disposition led him early into the activities of mercantile life. With an inborn ambition and that spirit of perseverance which so often assures success, he came to New York in 1876, and there invested the capital he had already accumulated in the purchase of the controlling interest in a small but well-established manufacturing perfumery business, which at that time was located at No. 65 Duane Street. With his keen business perceptions, excellent judgment, and the valuable acquaintance with merchants and mercantile affairs already acquired, he readily saw that by originality and the generous outlay of capital and ideas there was a future to this business which had not theretofore been developed. He determined, in consequence of this belief, to acquire a knowledge of the wants of the trade in every detail, and to meet them promptly and thoroughly, appreciating the fact that the great masses of the American people desire novel products, and that the field in that direction had received but little attention.

In pursuance of this conception, he introduced in rapid succession novelty after novelty, in great variety, making a line entirely different from any previously developed. The appreciation of buyers was quickly made apparent by their enthusiasm when inspecting his line of products, and the avidity with which they placed liberal orders for the new goods.

The rapid growth of the business soon made larger quarters and greatly increased facilities necessary. With unbounded faith in the future of the business, and a

desire to be untrammelled in the exercise of his judgment and execution of his plans for the necessary enlargement of the plant, Mr. Tappan purchased the interest of his partner, and leased the spacious double building Nos. 112 and 114 Duane Street, which ran through the block to Reade Street, its floor space aggregating forty thousand square feet. He fitted up this building with every appliance for the most perfect manipulation of the various products that enter into the manufacture of perfumes, until he possessed the most extensive and complete equipment of any establishment of its kind in the country.

Mr. Tappan early conceived the idea that as a manufacturer he should seek a market among the jobbers, whose interests and wants he has always studied to anticipate and provide for by having in readiness for each recurring season an almost bewildering variety of popular styles and novelties in perfumery. That his judgment has been correct, and his enterprise appreciated by the trade he endeavored to please, is proved by the fact that his business has steadily increased in volume, until at present it exceeds in the number of gross produced the sales of any other house of its kind in the world, while his goods are to be found in the stock of almost every jobbing house in this country. In addition to this, they have quite a large and steadily-increasing export demand.

Among the most prominent original productions which Mr. Tappan has placed upon the market may be mentioned the universally popular "Sweet By & By" perfume, which met with the very general favor of the public upon its introduction, and which, because of its superior quality, has steadily increased in popularity until it has become known throughout the civilized world, and unquestionably has to-day the largest sale of any handkerchief perfume yet produced. Notwithstanding the vast proportions to which Mr. Tappan's business has been forced by perseverance and ability, his ambition is by no means satisfied, and he is steadily increasing and extending it by supplying the trade with a class of perfumeries suited to all markets, and which for attractiveness and general excellence cannot be procured elsewhere.

Despite the demands made upon his time by his large and constantly-increasing manufacturing business, Mr. Tappan is closely identified with many important financial institutions in New York City and elsewhere, to the success of which his sagacity and foresight have largely contributed. While he does not court publicity, and has steadfastly declined proffered honors, he is thoroughly abreast of the times, and in touch with all local and national movements for the promotion and advancement of the material prosperity of the city and country.

## WILLIAM RAWLE.

THE Rawle family of Philadelphia had its first representative in Francis Rawle, a member of the Society of Friends, who, to escape religious persecution, emigrated in 1686 from Cornwall, where his ancestors had been seated for many generations. He landed at Philadelphia with his son Francis, and settled in Plymouth Township (now in Montgomery County), on a large tract of land which they had purchased from William Penn. The son settled in Philadelphia, where he quickly rose to prominence, held many important offices, judicial, legislative, and administrative, and wrote several works in the line of political economy.

William Rawle, the subject of this sketch, the great-grand-son of the elder Francis, was born in Philadelphia in 1759, and received his early education at the Friends' Academy. On the evacuation of the city by the British troops in 1778, he accompanied his step-father, Samuel Shoemaker, a loyalist refugee, to New York, where he continued his education and began the study of law under Attorney-General Kempe. He went to London in 1781, continued his legal studies in the Temple, and, after travelling on the continent of Europe, returned to Philadelphia in 1783. In September of that year he was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, where he rapidly rose to prominence, in time becoming one of the foremost lawyers in the country. He had a large practice, and ranked in his profession with Lewis, Tilghman, Ingersoll, and Dallas, and, later, with Binney and Sergeant, men who made the name of the Philadelphia lawyer a proverb for learning and ability. In 1791 he was appointed by President Washington the Attorney of the United States for Pennsylvania, and held this office until after the close of Washington's administration. By direction of the President, Mr. Rawle, in 1794, accompanied the United States District Judge and the military forces on the western expedition to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection." It became his duty to prosecute the offenders in this as well as in the insurrection of 1798.

Mr. Rawle was a member of most of the literary and learned societies of Philadelphia, among them the "Society for Political Inquiries," founded by Franklin, and which held its weekly meetings at his house. Politically he was a decided Federalist, and became a personal friend of Washington, who in 1792 offered him the judgeship of the United States District Court for Pennsylvania, which he declined. He had been elected in 1789 a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, but his distaste for political life was such that he positively declined a renomination. He also declined the position of President-Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

For many years he was the attorney and counsel for the Bank of the United States, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1821, on the incorporation



of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, he was chosen its vice-president. In 1822 he was made Chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, and in 1827, when this society united with the Law Library Company of Philadelphia, under the name of the Law Association of Philadelphia, he became chancellor of the new institution, and held the office until his death. He was one of the founders, in 1824, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and its president from that time till his death. In 1830 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania, and was the chief author of the reports of the commission, the valuable results of whose labors are embodied in still existing statutes.

Besides various addresses before learned societies, some of which have been published, Mr. Rawle was the author of "A View of the Constitution of the United States" (1825), which for nearly forty years was the chief authority on that subject. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1827 and from Dartmouth College in 1828. He died April 12, 1836.

His son, William Rawle, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1788. He was educated at Princeton College, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1810. During the War of 1812 he saw some service as captain of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. In the practice of the law, he attained a reputation but little inferior to that of his father. In association with Thomas Sergeant, he published seventeen volumes of reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ("Sergeant and Rawle's Reports"), and, as sole reporter, five more volumes ("Rawle's Reports"). He served for four years as president of the Common Council of Philadelphia, and was a member of many learned bodies. He died August 9, 1858.





COLONEL GEORGE A. WOODWARD.

COLONEL GEORGE A. WOODWARD was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1835. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in June, 1855. In November, 1855, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued the study of the law, already begun, and was admitted to practice in December, 1856. He took an active part in military affairs and served at different times as private in the Milwaukee Light-Guard and the Citizen Corps, as sergeant-major of the Light-Guard Battalion, and captain and judge-advocate on the division staff. In 1858 he was elected city attorney of Milwaukee, and on the expiration of his term of office returned and entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter he set about raising a company of volunteers for the war, and was mustered in as captain on the 27th of May, 1861. He was assigned to the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves in June, 1861. He took the field with his regiment in July, 1861; was promoted to major April 2, 1862, and engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, and Charles City Cross-Roads (or Glendale), in which battle he was twice wounded; taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia; promoted lieutenant-colonel February 20, 1863; commanding regiment, and engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863; at close of Gettysburg campaign applied for honorable discharge on account of disability from wounds; withdrew that application at the request of division commander, by whom he was tendered the position of inspector-general of the division; pending consideration of such tender, received an appointment as major in Invalid Corps, accompanied by a letter from the provost-marshal-general explaining that no higher

grade than that of major had yet been created in that corps, but that if, as was expected would soon be the case, higher grades should be authorized, his claim to higher rank would be duly considered; major, Invalid Corps, August 24, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel September 26, 1863; colonel December 4, 1863; colonel, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to July 20, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service; performed duty commanding the dépôt camp of the corps in Washington, and camps in Philadelphia, Columbus, and Cleveland; tour of inspection duty to Hartford, Connecticut, on returning from which found communication with Washington cut by enemy; reported for duty to General Cadwalader in Philadelphia, and by his orders proceeded to Washington, by sea, in command of five companies of convalescents organized from hospitals to assist in defence of Washington; being in Washington awaiting orders on the night of President Lincoln's assassination, volunteered his services, and acted as field-officer of the day in charge of the special guards established that night; accepted appointment as lieutenant-colonel, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States army, September 18, 1866; assigned to duty superintending regimental recruiting service at Louisville, Kentucky; superintended recruitment of and organized the Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States army; ordered with it to Nashville, Tennessee, April, 1867; on recommendation of his division commander was brevetted colonel for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg." General Meade forwarding such recommendation with the following indorsement: "Respectfully forwarded, concurring in the recommendation that Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward be brevetted colonel for Gettysburg, and furthermore, that he be brevetted brigadier-general for distinguished good conduct in the field during the war;" in 1869 was retained as lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth Infantry; took post at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky; July, 1870, proceeded to Fort Randall, Dakota, and assumed command of regiment, establishing Camp Lovell; proceeded in command of regiment to Omaha, Nebraska, and then to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado; in spring of 1871, in command of four companies, marched to Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory; at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska; Fort McPherson, Nebraska; and Fort Cameron, Utah; promoted to colonel, Fifteenth Infantry, United States army, January 10, 1876; on sick-leave on account of breaking out of old wound in foot; retired for disability resulting from wounds, March 20, 1879.

Received honorable mention in the official reports of General McCall and General Seymour for good conduct in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond ("Rebellion Records," Series I, Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 389, 404). Since 1887, has resided in Washington, D. C.



## HARRY EDWARD DANKOLER.

HARRY E. DANKOLER, a prominent member of the Western newspaper fraternity, though still a young man, with probably many years of effort and success before him, was born March 30, 1863, at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, in a log house, erected by his father, who ranked among the sturdy pioneers of what was at that time the wild West region of our country. He was of German origin, and his ancestors were mostly professional men. The father, who had been highly educated in the famous German institutes of education, spent much of his life in a military career, serving at first in the German army, and afterwards for five years in that of France during its severely-contested Algerian War. After his immigration to this country, he enlisted in the Union service in the Civil War. He had here the misfortune to be taken prisoner and consigned to the Confederate prison at Andersonville, where he was one of the thousands who died in that frightful death-trap.

The mother and her young family, thus left without their natural protector, were compelled to struggle for a livelihood. Mrs. Dankoler, an educated woman, taught music and German to the sparse population of that frontier town, and succeeded by her efforts in bringing up her children to an age in which they could lend their assistance to the devoted woman. When seven years of age, Harry, together with a brother and sister, was sent to the Soldiers' Orphan Home School at Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained until twelve years of age. Then, feeling it necessary to take up the burden of life, he obtained employment in a saw-mill, in which he worked during the summer, while during the winter he attended school. He continued thus engaged from thirteen to fifteen years of age, when, obeying an impulse towards that career to which he has proved himself best adapted, he entered the *Advocate* printing-office at Sturgeon Bay. Here he remained engaged for a number of years, acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and making himself familiar with all the details of the printer's art.

When twenty years of age, the ambitious youth, inspired by the desire for an independent career, joined with his brother in the establishment of a paper at Chilton, Wisconsin. This enterprise was continued, with no promising success, for a year, when young Dankoler, realizing that the paper was not likely to yield its proprietors more than the barest means of existence, left it under the control of his brother and, with the small sum of eight dollars in his pocket, set out on an industrial pilgrimage to Milwaukee. Here, after some time, he secured employment as a compositor on the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the leading Republican daily newspaper of that city; but in 1886, in association with several other printers, began the publication of the *Milwaukee*



*Daily Review*,—now *The News*,—a paper independent in its political affiliations. Three years later he withdrew from this enterprise, selling his stock in the concern for a small sum, and, with his brother, E. W. Dankoler, founded the *Saturday Star*, an independent weekly. With the *Star* the brothers entered a field in which a dozen earlier papers had failed, and it required a year's hard work, early and late, to plant this enterprise upon a paying basis. From a single room in the third story of a building, and with little material, no press, and no money, the *Star* struggled for a place in the newspaper world, made its appearance week after week, its entire copy being set by Mr. Dankoler with the aid of a single apprentice. Hard work and business enterprise, however, brought success. The business developed from this humble beginning until in three years the *Star* occupied a building of its own, with its own engine and presses and thousands of dollars' worth of material, while its single compositor was replaced by a considerable corps of workmen.

Mr. Dankoler now purchased his brother's interest in the business, and also bought *Peck's Sun*, the widely-known humorous paper. To these, in October, 1895, he added the *Milwaukee Daily Record*, then established by him. By his unaided efforts Mr. Dankoler has thus placed himself in a prominent position in the newspaper world, and, though still a young man, is widely known as a capable and progressive journalist.

Mr. Dankoler is secretary of the South-Side Educational Association, an association that is securing greater educational facilities for the southern half of the city. Through the efforts of this association, a new high-school, costing one hundred thousand dollars, will soon be erected. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Press Club and other organizations.



SILAS S. PACKARD.

SILAS SADLER PACKARD, widely known in the field of literature and education, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, April 28, 1826, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Samuel Packard, who came from England to the Plymouth Colony in 1638. His father, Chester Packard, was a skilled mechanic, who built, largely with his own hands, a woolen factory in Cummington, devised its machinery, and finally operated it. He removed in 1833 to Fredonia, a village of Licking County, Ohio. Here his son Silas, whose native turn was strongly directed towards literature, found but scanty educational opportunities. At the age of fifteen, he entered the academy at Granville, six miles from his home, and spent there two terms, supporting himself meanwhile, as was the custom in those days, by "doing chores" out of school hours. He proved a very apt scholar in grammar and mathematics, was skilful at "composition," and displayed unusual powers in penmanship.

He began teaching penmanship when sixteen, and afterwards taught a country school, "boarding round" according to the Western custom at that period. He went to Kentucky in 1845, and there taught writing and other branches for two years, also doing a little at portrait-painting, of which he had gained some slight knowledge. Of his triumphs in this direction the most notable, as he humorously remarks, was the portrait of an old man with a corn-cob pipe, its critical excellence being established by the manifestations of delight on the part of the family dog, who recognized the pipe.

In 1848, Mr. Packard obtained a position as writing teacher in Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati,

where he remained till 1850. He afterwards taught for one year in Adrian, Michigan, and two years in Lockport, New York, and in the spring of 1853 removed to Tonawanda, New York, where he established a weekly paper, the *Niagara River Pilot*. This he conducted for three years, advocating vigorously but unsuccessfully in its columns the diversion of the lake traffic from the ice-bound harbor of Buffalo to the more open and extensive one of Tonawanda.

Mr. Packard resumed the profession of teaching in 1856, in which year he became associated with Bryant & Stratton in the management of their Buffalo business college. Shortly afterwards he joined with Mr. Stratton in organizing a Bryant & Stratton college at Chicago, and in 1857 he organized a similar college in Albany. He came to New York City in the succeeding year, and there opened the Bryant, Stratton & Packard College in the Cooper Union Building, of which he was the first tenant.

Shortly after his advent in New York, he established a monthly magazine, the *American Merchant*, which, however, had but a brief period of existence. During 1859 and 1860, his leisure from school duties was occupied in preparing the Bryant & Stratton series of textbooks, which are still used as standard works in business colleges generally, and also in other schools. His next literary enterprise was the publication of *Packard's Monthly*, issued and edited by him from 1868 to 1870. This periodical became quite popular and proved a substantial success.

In 1867, Mr. Packard purchased the interest of his partners in the college, and changed its name to that which it continues to bear, Packard's Business College. This college now occupies the building formerly occupied by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and has attained a reputation which places it on a level with the best business colleges in the country. Mr. Packard is the oldest living business-college teacher who has been continually employed in that work, and is looked upon as the acknowledged leader in that department of education, while the recent great development of business colleges is largely due to his industry, ability, and liberality, he having constantly striven to advance other interests than his own. The Business Educators' Association of America was mainly established by him, and the commercial schools of France, particularly those of Paris and Rouen, were based in great measure on the methods pursued in his school. The same may be said of the "Bureau Commercial" of the Antwerp School of Business. The Business College Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair was largely conducted under Mr. Packard's direction and inspiration.

## JOSIAH R. ADAMS.

JOSIAH R. ADAMS, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. E. F. Adams, and was born in Havre, France, in 1848, during the period in which his father represented in that country the American and Foreign Christian Union. Mr. Adams's years of early education were followed by a period devoted to school teaching, during which he fitted himself for college by earnest home study. He matriculated at Princeton College in 1869, during the first year of the presidency of Dr. McCosh, and graduated in 1873, receiving first honors in oratory and literature, his superiority over his classmates being indicated by the reception of four gold medals and a money prize.

During his last year in college, Mr. Adams was registered both at law and medicine, he not having determined which of these to make his future profession. Finally, however, he adopted the law, prepared himself for an examination for admission to the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that city, December, 1874. His ability quickly made itself felt in this profession, and early in his legal career he became a busy counsellor in bankruptcy, commercial, and maritime law, in which branches of the profession he showed himself particularly active and able. During the years that have succeeded his admission to the bar his progress has been exceptionally rapid, many cases of importance having fallen into his hands, while he has the reputation of having advanced more rapidly in his profession than any other lawyer of his years at the Philadelphia bar.

Of the cases which he has successfully handled, some few of the more important may be here mentioned. One of his early successes was as counsel in the case of Commonwealth *vs.* Harris, an equity suit to enjoin the building of a large bay window projecting into Walnut Street by the defendant, a Philadelphia millionaire. On the occasion of the Bi-Centennial celebration, where a number of persons were injured by an explosion in Fairmount Park, he became counsel for several of the sufferers, and recovered for them substantial damages. He has also represented plaintiffs in land damage and railroad accident cases, and has obtained verdicts for large sums from railroad corporations. He has had numerous appointments from the courts as master, examiner, and auditor, and his management of the important interests thus in-



trusted to his hands has been so able, and the judicial powers displayed so marked and creditable, that he has gained high reputation as an expounder of the law, and his name has been mentioned among his associates as a fitting candidate for judicial honors. As auditor in the Remington estate, he passed satisfactorily upon the distribution of a quarter million of dollars.

One of Mr. Adams's more recent notable cases was that of Morrell *vs.* Baily, a *cause célèbre* in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. In this case he won a decision in his favor, the judgment of the court resulting in the overthrow of a deed for property valued at thirty-five thousand dollars, on the ground that it was obtained without consideration by one standing in a fiduciary relation to the grantor, who was an invalid. He has been instrumental in settling several estates of descendants in England, and obtaining inheritances and legacies for claimants here, and enjoys an exceptional commercial and banking *clouté*.

Mr. Adams is a director of the Lawyers' Club, one of the founders of University Club, Art Club, and Philadelphia Yacht Club, and one of the most popular members of the Clover Club. It is not too much to say that no lawyer of his years has more friends in and out of the profession. His kindly nature wins and keeps the regard of a large majority of those who come in contact with him in either a professional or social way.



HARVEY EUGENE HEATH.

HARVEY EUGENE HEATH was born at Lorain, Ohio, August 16, 1848. His father, John Heath, was a native of New York State, a relative of General William Heath, of Revolutionary fame, and on his mother's side a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin. In 1852, when the subject of this sketch was four years old, his father removed to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Piatt County, on which he lived for forty years, engaged in farming, fruit-growing, and stock-raising. Here his family, of three boys and four girls, found active employment and obtained such education as the country school afforded. Harvey, when nine years of age, had the misfortune to become crippled in one of his knees, a lameness resulting from which he has never recovered. With an ardent aspiration for mental improvement, he made the best of his annual four months' winter opportunity at the country school,—working on the farm during the remainder of the year. His chances for an education here, however, proved so unsatisfactory, that at eighteen he left home and passed a year in the high-school at Bement, Illinois, doing chores and working for his board. He afterwards spent a year in a country-town store, post-office, and grain warehouse, and during the succeeding five years attended the Illinois Normal University, part of this period being employed by him in school-teaching that he might earn the money necessary to pay his school expenses.

Having thus obtained an education by dint of hard work and determined application, Mr. Heath, in 1872, "went West," locating a homestead in Harlan County, in southwestern Nebraska. This part of the West was then a new and undeveloped country, buffalo and antelope were still plentiful, and grasshoppers so abundant that his first two crops were harvested by these innumerable

pests. Drouth helped the grasshoppers to make farming unprofitable for two or three years, and Mr. Heath found himself obliged to resort to school-teaching to eke out the scanty returns from his farm. With strict economy he managed to save some money at teaching, even at thirty dollars a month, doing at the same time any other work that came to his hand. In the second year, grasshoppers having taken his entire crop, he obtained a school situation at forty-five dollars a month, two hundred miles from home, and at the end of six months returned to his homestead, ready for spring work, and with two hundred dollars in his pocket: his neighbors, at the same time, were obtaining charitable aid.

In 1878, Mr. Heath married Rosanna L. Snyder, a leading educator in Nebraska. After six years of happy, prosperous married life, he lost his loved and devoted wife, who had borne him three children, Zula Edna, Ina Dell, and John S. Heath. This was the saddest blow of his life, and for six years he mourned her loss. He continued single until 1890, when he married Miss Lucretia M. Fausett. The fruit of this second union has been one bright child, Oliver E. Heath.

Mr. Heath, finding his farm not likely to yield him a large livelihood, entered the journalistic profession in 1880, as an employee of the house of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, of Kansas City, Missouri, publishers of the *Kansas City Live Stock Record*. He continued in the service of this firm for the succeeding eight years, during which he visited most of the fine stock-breeding establishments of the country, and attended many expositions, State fairs, etc., thus obtaining much valuable information concerning improved stock. In this work he has visited nearly every State and Territory of the Union.

In 1887, Mr. Heath purchased the *Nebraska Farmer*, located at Lincoln, Nebraska, and began the most important work of his life. His brother, Alfred B. Heath, became an equal partner with him in this business, and in the management of their Harlan County farm of six hundred and forty acres. This, composed of very fertile land, nearly all under a high state of cultivation, was stocked with fine short-horned cattle, Poland China swine, and good standard-bred and draft-horses. The two have since worked steadily together, Alfred managing the farm and stock, Harvey the paper, which has been improved and enlarged from the small, semi-weekly of 1888 to a large illustrated weekly of wide influence and over twenty-five thousand circulation, it being the leading agricultural journal of the West.

Mr. Heath is a devoted and earnest advocate of improved agriculture. In recognition of his enthusiasm and patriotism he has been called upon to serve in many positions of trust and responsibility, but has declined to accept anything that would remove him from his chosen home-work.

## JAMES ELVERSON.

JAMES ELVERSON, a prominent journalist of Philadelphia, was born in England in 1838, and came with his parents to this country in 1847, settling in Newark, New Jersey. Here he obtained a common school education, and at the age of fourteen became a messenger-boy in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. Foreseeing that telegraphy, then in its infancy, had a great future before it, the ambitious boy set out to master its principles, and at the age of sixteen had become an operator. Before he was twenty, he was manager of the consolidated offices in Newark, agent of the Associated Press, instructor of the operators, and, having become an electrical expert, took part in the construction of new lines in the State.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Elverson left Newark for Washington, where expert operators were in great demand, and within a year became manager of the American Telegraph office, a position which brought him into relations of friendship with President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron and Stanton, and other leading officials of the government. He held this position till the end of the war, and was looked upon as one of the most faithful and capable men in the telegraph service in the country. Confident that the Federal forces must succeed, he invested judiciously in government securities, and succeeded in acquiring a modest competence.

In 1865, Mr. Elverson removed to Philadelphia, which city has since remained his place of residence. Here he began his journalistic career by establishing, in company with a former associate, the *Saturday Night*, a newspaper conducted in the interests of municipal reform. In the following year the character of this paper was changed, and it was made exclusively a story paper, Mr. Elverson perceiving that there was room for a publication similar to the New York *Ledger*, then in the full tide of success. Entirely new methods were employed, and the paper rapidly grew in circulation, until it gained a weekly output of three hundred thousand copies, distributed over every section of the United States. Since 1879, Mr. Elverson has been its sole proprietor. From the start he has made it a rule never to accept gratuitous contributions, and to admit no matter to its columns that could not be read by the most fastidious. In 1880 he established the *Golden Days*, a weekly publication for boys and girls. Of the first number of this paper three million copies were printed, and distributed in every town and hamlet of the United States. This required a great outlay, but it brought success, the second number having fifty-two thousand subscribers, while the present subscription list is over one hundred thousand. It was so different in character from the ordinary juvenile weeklies that parents eagerly welcomed it as an antidote to the pernicious literature that so abounded, and letters came



to Mr. Elverson from clergymen in every State congratulating him on his success in providing wholesome literature for the young.

In February, 1889, he extended his newspaper interests by the purchase of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, at that time a two-cent morning paper, with reduced circulation, meagre news facilities, and small editorial force. Mr. Elverson at once put new life into the journal. He established it in new quarters, bought new type and presses, trebled the editorial force, arranged for home and foreign correspondence, and strengthened the paper in every way possible. In the fall of 1889 he added a Sunday edition. In 1890 he reduced the price to one cent, increased the size to eight pages of eight columns each, put in the largest illustrating plant in the State, and added considerably to the news service. The *Inquirer* was the first one-cent eight-page morning paper ever published, and incidentally it may be mentioned that it was the first to run its entire press-room by electricity, and to substitute, wherever possible, the long-distance telephone for the telegraph, a more costly, but more satisfactory, method of news gathering. The result of these improvements has been very advantageous to the paper, which now has a circulation of ninety-five thousand daily and a profitable business patronage. In 1894 it was moved into a new building, of six stories in height, entirely devoted to the publication of the paper, and fitted up in a manner nowhere equalled in the United States in a newspaper edifice.

In national politics, Mr. Elverson conducts the paper as a Republican journal, but keeps himself free of political affiliations in city affairs. Mr. Elverson's whole career has been noteworthy for honor and integrity. "I have succeeded in life," he says, "because I was determined to win, and to use only honorable means to do so."



JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

THE well-known editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, was a Scotchman by birth, being born at Newmills, Banffshire, in that country, about 1800. He was intended by his parents for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and was educated for this purpose at a seminary in Aberdeen. But the boy by disposition and inclination was unsuited for such an avocation, and it was not long before it became plainly evident that his parents were mistaken in their purpose. As time went on, his growing aversion to the priestly calling developed into a determination to escape from it. He had read Franklin's "Autobiography," and was led by it to fix upon America as the most suitable field for the pushing of his fortunes. In accordance with this idea he left the seminary and took passage for the United States, landing at Halifax in 1819.

Here the boyish immigrant remained for a short time engaged in giving lessons in French, Spanish, and book-keeping, at which he earned but a meagre living. His next place of residence in the New World was Boston, where he found the means of livelihood still more sparse, and was finally saved from threatened starvation by obtaining employment in a printing-office. In 1822 he made his way to New York, his place of residence during most of his future life. He spent, however, a few months at Charleston, South Carolina, where he had engaged to make Spanish translations for a newspaper.

On his return to New York, Mr. Bennett tried his hand in various enterprises, as projector of a school, lecturer on political economy, and journalist, the latter in a very

subordinate capacity. His first effort to establish a journal of his own was made in 1825, and during the next ten years he engaged in several similar enterprises, all of which proved futile. Meanwhile, he was employed as reporter or assistant editor on several New York newspapers, and in the latter capacity took an active part in the Presidential campaign in 1828, in support of General Jackson. About 1830 he became associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and in 1833 was raised to the post of chief editor of *The Pennsylvania*, a Philadelphia newspaper. As Washington correspondent of the *Enquirer*, he attracted attention by a series of letters written in imitation of those of Horace Walpole.

Up to the present time Bennett had worked hard and lived an absolutely abstemious life, but with little avail in the increase of his fortunes. The year 1835 found him still a poor man. In that year, however, he struck the vein that was to enrich him, in the establishment of a one-cent paper entitled the New York *Herald*. In his looking around for an associate in this enterprise he at first applied to Horace Greeley, who was then gaining a reputation as an able editor in New York. Mr. Greeley declined to join in the problematical venture, but gave Bennett the name of the party to whom he next applied, and who agreed to back him in the enterprise.

The pioneer number of the new paper appeared May 1, 1835, issuing from a cellar, in which the proprietor and editor played also the part of salesman, doing triple duty in the support of his doubtful venture. "He started with a disclaimer of all principle, as it is called, all party, all politics," and to this declaration of intentions he rigidly adhered. The paper was vital from the start, filled with a variety of news, spicy correspondence, and personal gossip and scandal, a combination which brought it quickly into notice, and insured it a rapidly increasing sale. Bennett's industry was untiring, his editorial sagacity of the highest grade, and his unscrupulous rivalry with competitors one that gave him often the precedence in obtaining news. As a result, the *Herald* became in a short time a success, and in the course of years a highly valuable property, as one of the few leading newspapers in the United States. Money was expended lavishly in the obtaining of news, the correspondents of the *Herald* sought all lands and were present at all points of interest, and in the last year of Mr. Bennett's life his enterprise was signally shown by his despatch of Stanley to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, of whom for a long time nothing had been heard. He continued to edit the *Herald* till his death, which took place June 2, 1872.



## SAMUEL HARTT POOK.

SAMUEL HARTT POOK, naval constructor United States navy, finished his apprenticeship under his father during the building of the "Plymouth" at Boston, after which he opened an office, the first of the kind in this country, at Boston, as naval architect. During the fifteen years of this period of his life he designed and laid out the work for the building of numerous noted ships for the merchant marine, which were well known at the time,—among them the celebrated clipper-ships, "Red Jacket," "Ocean Telegraph," and others. He designed and laid out the work for the first iron ships built by Harrison Loring, at South Boston, and the work in iron ship-building at the Atlantic Works, East Boston. He designed and superintended the construction of the iron steamship "Voyageur de la Mer," built for the Pasha of Egypt, under contract with Mr. Stone; and the "Erie" and "Ontario," ships intended to run between Boston and Liverpool; also a sloop of war, which was advertised for by government, the plans of which were later sold by Mr. Page to a foreign government. He also designed three frigates for Mr. Westervelt, of New York, which were accepted by the Spanish government.

At the beginning of the war he offered his services to the government, and was called to Washington, where, under Chief Constructor Lenthall, he laid out the plans for the ninety-day gunboats, six of which he superintended. He laid down and superintended for Mr. Bushnell, the iron-clad "Galena," and in the ensuing four years designed, built, and launched for Mr. Bushnell sixteen steamships; also two of the lightest draught gunboats built during the war, the famous yacht "Idler," and the torpedo-boat "Spuyten Duyvel," from Mr. Lay's design. After the close of the war, at the request of Mr. Lenthall, he entered the navy as assistant constructor, and was stationed at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Promoted to naval constructor, he was ordered from Boston to the bureau of construction and repairs, but was soon ordered back to Boston, where the "Wabash" was fitted out. Ordered to Marc Island Navy-Yard, at his own request, he there rebuilt the "Kearsarge," laid down the lines for the "Mohican," and fitted out the "Lackawanna," under an order from the Secretary of the Navy that his work must be completed in sixty days "without fail." On the fifty-ninth day the commandant inspected the completed work in construction and pronounced it satisfactory. From Mare Island he was ordered back to Boston, where he finished and launched the torpedo-boat "Intrepid," from there to New York, where the "Alarm" and "Trenton" were finished and launched, and other important work completed in construction and repairs. Ordered from New York to Boston, at his own request, he there completed drawings, models, and calculations for an iron-clad ship,



which he presented to the Naval Academy for the benefit of the students. Ordered from Boston to Washington, D. C., he there rebuilt the "Tallapoosa," and fitted out several other ships. From there he was ordered to League Island, where he called the attention of the Navy Department to the desirability of building a Simpson's dock at that station. When Mr. Whitney was called to the Navy Department, he again detailed Mr. Pook for the New York yard, where he served until his retirement. While there the plant was ordered and the shops erected for the building of the "Maine," and the work of laying her out was performed, the plans being sent from the Navy Department. He also completed a set of drawings for a first-class iron-clad ship, the plans and model of which were highly commended. The department had, however, arranged to purchase plans for the intended ship abroad. He had previously made drawings, upon the advertisement of Secretary Chandler, for a cruiser of six thousand tons displacement, which were not adopted, a smaller ship being deemed advisable by the advisory board, for which, at their request, Mr. Pook furnished the plans.

Mr. Pook was one of the five who advocated the building of iron-clad ships at the breaking out of the Civil War. He strongly opposed the completion of the wooden ship "New York," and directed the plans for a steel-armored cruiser in its place, which he presented to the Navy Department. His name has been a guarantee for promptness and accuracy in his profession, for which he has received the personal thanks of Secretaries Robeson, Hunt, and Thompson.

He was appointed assistant naval constructor in the United States navy May 17, 1866; naval constructor, April 15, 1871; and was retired January 17, 1889.





WILLIAM L. ELKINS.

WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS was born in Western Virginia, May 2, 1832, of Quaker parentage; his father, George W. Elkins, being one of the earliest paper manufacturers in this country. He came with his parents to Philadelphia when but eight years of age, and was educated in the public schools of this city, leaving school at the age of fifteen to accept a position as entry clerk in a store. A year afterwards he engaged in the lumber business, and was building up a prosperous trade in that line, when a freshet swept away his stock and ruined his prospects. In 1852 he engaged in the produce business in New York, with fair success; but after a year returned to Philadelphia, and entered into the same line of business in partnership with Peter Sayboldt. The firm was located at Second and Callowhill Streets, and prospered so greatly in their undertaking that in time they came to transact what was probably the largest produce business in this country.

In 1860, Mr. Elkins bought out the interest of his partner, and conducted the business alone until the "oil fever" broke out. Seeing opportunities for profit in this, he invested in oil-company shares, and soon after sold out his business and repaired to Western Pennsylvania, where he made a thorough investigation of the oil region. Convinced that petroleum had come to stay, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the business of refining the crude oil, in which he was one of the pioneers. He bought out several small refineries, leased the "Belmont Oil-Works" on the Schuylkill, and in a short time found himself in possession of the entire field of oil refining in Philadelphia. At that time, the total output of his works was about six hundred barrels a week. His business grew, however, with great rapidity, the capacity of his plant increasing, till in time he was pro-

ducing over twenty thousand barrels a month. The first gasoline ever made was produced at his works, and this article became an important addition to his products. His works were several times destroyed by fire, but after each disaster they were rebuilt and extended. He became also part owner in several oil wells, and engaged in sinking others, purchased the "Riverside Oil-Works," on the Alleghany River,—which he afterwards sold to his brother and others,—and engaged in the manufacture of gas, gradually becoming connected with a large number of gas-works throughout the United States. In May, 1875, he formed a partnership with the Standard Oil Company, and in 1880 sold out his interest to the Company, simply retaining some of its stock, but giving up all active connection with the business.

Mr. Elkins had other business interests in view, into which he soon entered with his full energy. In association with William H. Kemble and Peter A. B. Widener he invested largely in street-railway shares, and formed with them the plan of organizing a controlling company which, by operating a number of the most profitable roads of the city, would enable them to economize expenses and act as feeders for each other. The result of their efforts was the formation of the Philadelphia Traction Company, which now controls the lines of the Union Passenger Railway Company, the Chestnut and Walnut, and the Market Street lines, and several other important lines, their cars reaching almost every section of the city. The operations of Mr. Elkins and his associates were by no means confined to Philadelphia; they obtained interests in street-railways in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities, their business connections becoming great and widely extended. In company with Mr. Widener, Mr. Elkins entered into extensive building operations in the northwestern section of the city, where they purchased large tracts of ground and erected many substantial residences, which have greatly developed that part of the city.

Mr. Elkins was married in 1858 to Miss Laura Broome, of the well-known Delaware County family of that name. The family consists of two sons and two daughters. He resides in a handsome residence on Broad Street above Girard Avenue, one of the most striking architectural features of that section of the city. Politically he is a strong Republican, but has held no public position except that of a commissioner to represent the city of Philadelphia at the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the Union League and of the Masonic Order, and a trustee of the Girard Estate.

Personally, Mr. Elkins is affable, kind, and hearty in manner, and in business prompt and decisive, being able to transact the numerous affairs demanding his attention with rapidity and no apparent fatigue. He is of a genial, social temperament, a model husband and devoted father.

## THEODORE W. MYERS.

THEODORE WALTER MYERS, recently comptroller of the city of New York, was born in that city, January 11, 1844, being the son of Lawrence Myers, a prominent merchant and a leading spirit in commercial and social circles. Mr. Myers received a preparatory training for college at schools in New York City, and also in France and Germany, but ill health obliged him to give up a collegiate course, and he turned his attention to business, becoming in 1864 a clerk in the banking house of Polhemus & Jackson. After a few years' experience in this establishment, he became a member of the new firm of Camblos & Myers. After several years this firm dissolved, and he continued in business for some years longer under his own name. This was followed by a period of connection, as special partner, with the banking house of M. E. De Rivas & Co., and by a year or two of travel abroad, after which, in 1884, he organized the banking house of Theodore W. Myers & Co., of which he continues the head. Since its origin this house has stood high among the conservative firms upon which the credit of Wall Street rests. It does a large commission business, with branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, and has earned and maintained a reputation second to none for legitimate enterprise and scrupulous policy.

Mr. Myers's business career has been combined with great activity in military, political, and social affairs. During the Civil War he was very active in organizing the Sicksles Brigade, in which he served for a time as captain of its Third Regiment. For many years afterwards he was connected with the City Guard, and at a later date became an officer in the Ninth Regiment of the New York State National Guard.

Politically he has followed his father's example in being an unswerving Democrat, the interests of which party he has been active in promoting. In 1884 he took a leading part in the Presidential campaign, organizing the Cleveland and Hendricks Stock Exchange Campaign Club, and arranging for the great down-town Democratic rally, held on the steps of the Sub-treasury Building in Wall Street. In May, 1887, he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt a member of the Park Commission, and was soon after elected treasurer of that board. In the fall of the same year the United Democracy nominated him as their candidate for comptroller, and he was elected by over forty-five thousand plurality, leading the whole ticket. In this office he gave such general satisfaction that in 1890 all parties—Republican, Tammany, and County Democracy—united in his renomination, and he received two hundred and seven thousand and eleven out of a total of two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine votes. At the expiration of his second term of office he was strongly pressed by the Citizens'



Movement and the Good Government Club to accept a second renomination, with every assurance of re-election. He declined, however, to run again for the office. More recently he has been unanimously elected president of the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York.

While in office Mr. Myers's management of the responsible duties committed to his care excited universal commendation, as may be perceived by the support given and offered him by citizens of all parties. For energy, fidelity to duty, and far-seeing acumen, his administration has never been surpassed. He was a member of numerous municipal boards and committees, in which he brought to bear with the best results the keen discrimination which has made him so successful as a business man, while he zealously guarded and promoted the highly important interests of the city intrusted to his care. Among the many striking results of his administration may be cited his successful placing of the first loan ever made by any municipality at the low rate of two and a half per cent. Over \$14,000,000 of bonds were issued at this rate, most of them being sold at a substantial premium. This financial triumph won him general and well-merited praise.

In 1870, Mr. Myers married Miss Rosalie Hart, a grand-daughter of Bernard Hart, a prominent merchant and citizen of fifty years ago. They have one son, a graduate of Columbia College, and a member of the banking firm. Mr. Myers has always been a liberal patron of the arts, and is a member of the Manhattan, New York, Rockaway Hunt, National Hunt, Democratic, New York Yacht, Reform, New York Athletic, Thirteen, and other clubs; of the Historical and Geographical Societies, and of a number of musical societies, and is a familiar and favorite figure in the social circles of the metropolis.



PHILIP HICHBORN.

PHILIP HICHBORN, Chief Constructor in the United States navy, is the descendant of an old Colonial family of unquestioned patriotism,—and one member of which, Deborah Hichborn, was the mother of Paul Revere,—and of a stock that later became one of the foremost of the renowned ship-building and sea-faring New England families. He was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the fourth day of March, 1839. He was graduated from the Boston High School at sixteen, and the succeeding five years were filled with study, theoretical and practical, which brought him to his majority unusually well qualified and efficient in all that related to the arts of ship-building and designing.

Inspired by the promise then held out to adventurous spirits by the Pacific slope, young Hichborn determined to go to California; and to that end shipped as one of the officers of the clipper-ship "Dashing Wave," leaving Boston for San Francisco on the fifteenth day of August, 1860. The hundred and fifty days of that trying and tempestuous voyage were fruitful of lasting lessons. From an easy-going willingness on the part of the crew, when in the enjoyment of fair weather and reasonable food, he saw the temper of the men sharpen under pinched rations, bitter blasts, and divided authority, until an outbreak seemed inevitable; and again saw their mood change to insolent indifference as the climate moderated and their destination neared. He saw the miseries of neglected sickness and accidental death, and the stages of discontent from something tolerable to just this side of mutiny and murder; and in this severe school

learned the lessons of considerate management and self-control.

Soon after reaching California, Mr. Hichborn entered governmental employment at the Mare Island Navy-Yard; and here, from a minor position, rose in two years to the responsibility of master shipwright of the station, an office which often involved the direction of more than a thousand men, and once demanded the entire control of the construction department, during which time the old "Saginaw" was hauled out and rebuilt under his directions. In 1869 he became an assistant naval constructor, and six years later, after a severe examination, he gained the grade of full constructor, having distanced all his competitors.

From his admission to the service until to-day, Mr. Hichborn's life has been one of unflinching usefulness and constant activity in the immediate concerns of the navy; broken only once by his official tour of European dock-yards, of which his published report—issued in two eagerly-sought editions—gives but a restricted notion of the scope of his investigations.

To indicate why he has always commanded the faith and obedience of his subordinates, one instance pointing to the spirit of his management will suffice. While at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1875, the "Ticonderoga" arrived at the yard with yellow fever on board, and by the order of the department the vessel was submitted to a thorough cleansing. Mr. Hichborn personally superintended the whole work, and, when the task was nearly finished, he was stricken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever. This example of self-forgetfulness is but one illustration of his self-sacrificing devotion among many that might be given; and, in the same spirit, he never ordered a man to go where he feared to venture himself; and often, indeed, he led, unfollowed, to assure the safety of those beneath him.

In 1884, he was ordered to the Navy Department as Assistant Chief of Bureau, and from that time till his appointment as Chief of the Bureau, July 13, 1893, he was intimately identified with all that dignifies the work of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

To-day he bears the brunt of the directive and designing elements of our developing navy, a dignity comparable only to that of the British Director of Construction; and his present eminence is the just reward for a life of untiring energy, guided by a mind singularly fitted for his calling. As a man, he is the embodiment of virility and mental strength, softened by the possession of a heart at once generous to friends and just to those less kindly disposed.

## ORSON DESAIX MUNN.

ORSON DESAIX MUNN, the subject of this sketch, who has been identified with the *Scientific American* publication and patent bureau for almost half a century, is a New Englander by birth, his native town bearing his ancestral name.

Mr. Munn is the son of Rice Munn, a successful farmer, and attended school at Monson Academy, New England, in the Massachusetts town of that name, until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the book store of Colonel David P. King, at Springfield, Massachusetts, in which he remained for two years, and then returned to Monson and became a salesman and book-keeper in a country store. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, at the suggestion of a former companion, Alfred E. Beach, who was at that time in the office of the *New York Sun*, then owned and conducted by his father, the late Moses Y. Beach, Mr. Munn went to New York and joined his young friend in the purchase of the *Scientific American*, a weekly of practical science, founded a few months before by Rufus Porter. The entire plant cost them but a few hundred dollars. Mr. Porter was a quaint genius, pregnant with grand, impracticable schemes which never materialized to his benefit. This was in the year 1846, and it was then that the firm of Munn & Co., now so widely known, came into existence. It is quite a remarkable coincidence in this changeable age for two men who became associated in business together when mere boys to continue the relationship without change for a period of almost fifty years, as has been the case with Mr. Munn and Mr. Beach.

Soon after the establishment of the *Scientific American* on a sound financial basis, Munn & Co. added to their business as publishers an agency for procuring letters patent for new inventions, a line of business at that time in its infancy. This department of their establishment increased with rapid strides, and a few years later it was not unusual for their concern to prepare the requisite papers for as many applications for patents in a single month as there had been patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the entire twelve months of its first year's existence. Judge Charles Mason, conceded to have been the ablest and best Commissioner of Patents that had ever held the office, resigned that position in 1859, and was soon afterwards engaged by Munn & Co., with whom he long remained connected. Among the noted cases conducted by this firm, as far back as 1860, was the procuring of the extension for seven years of the Morse Telegraph patent, which was vigorously opposed by some of the most eminent lawyers of that period. Professor Morse, as well as the attorneys of record, always accorded it to Judge Mason's



wise and persistent effort that the seven last and most profitable years of the Morse patent were obtained.

At the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876, Munn & Co. began the publication of a new weekly paper, the *Scientific American Supplement*, which immediately obtained a wide circulation, which it still possesses. The firm also issues, monthly, an *Architects' and Builders' Edition*, and also an edition of the *Scientific American* in Spanish, which circulates largely in our Central American Spanish-reading countries. Munn & Co., in addition, have a large business in the publication and importation of scientific and engineering books.

Mr. Munn has long been a prominent member of the Union and Union League Clubs, and has resided in the same house thirty-eight years, where he has a valuable collection of choice paintings by some of the most celebrated foreign artists; many of these pictures were obtained by him while residing abroad. He has a handsome summer home in Llewellyn Park, on Orange Mountain, New Jersey. In addition to his park estate he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres a short distance from his summer home, which is principally stocked with Dutch Belted Cattle, natives of Holland, in which he takes great satisfaction, and perhaps some pride.

He was married in 1849 to Julia Augusta Allen, only daughter of Mrs. Elvira Allen, of his native town. Mrs. Munn was attractive in person, gifted with rare intellectual qualities, and was a most devoted wife and mother. She died October 26, 1874, lamented by her family and a large circle of friends.

Mr. Munn has two sons, both of whom are associated with him in the publication and Patent Office Department of the *Scientific American*.



FRANKLIN M. HARRIS.

FRANKLIN M. HARRIS was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1839. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Delaware, and his maternal forefathers were pioneer woollen manufacturers of Germantown. Mr. Harris's great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and was with Washington in the snow-bound camp at Valley Forge, where he suffered all the hardships incident to that historic campaign. Joseph Harris, his grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was also for many years one of the commissioners of the old district of Moyamensing, and was one of the first of the family to adopt the building trade. He constructed Peale's Museum, and achieved an enviable reputation as a builder of fine residences.

Mr. Harris's father was also a builder, and noted for energy and marked capabilities in his profession. He was not destined, however, to realize the full expectations that were entertained for him, for, while executing a large contract at Galveston, Texas, he was stricken with yellow fever, and died before he had reached his twenty-second year. This early loss was a great deprivation to the subject of this sketch, but it had the effect of testing the mettle of which he was made, and of impressing upon him a sense of his responsibilities at an earlier age than it is wont to come to most children. After receiving a public school education, he was indentured to James W. Howard, a mason-builder, with whom he served an apprenticeship of over seven years. On reaching maturity he was made his superintendent.

His promise of a bright business future, however, was soon clouded by the outbreak of the Civil War, into which he entered with the like patriotic energy which had animated several of his ancestors. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, he promptly responded

to the call for troops, and enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, into which he was mustered April 24, 1861, and proceeded to Baltimore for three months' service. On August 15 he enlisted for three years in the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as Goslin's Zouaves. With this regiment he participated in the battles of West Point, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Franklin's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, and numerous skirmishes. He was promoted from time to time, until November 14, 1862, when he became first lieutenant.

Until the second battle of Bull Run, Lieutenant Harris had been in excellent health, but after that his strength gave way, and in the spring of 1864, Colonel Carrell, his commander, sent him home for light duty at Camp Cadwalader, where he remained until honorably discharged.

After the war he resumed his business relations with Mr. Howard, forming a copartnership under the name of James W. Howard & Co., which continued until 1885, when he withdrew, and engaged in business by himself.

In 1889 he formed the present firm of Franklin M. Harris & Co., and they have been engaged in the construction of some of the largest buildings in and about Philadelphia.

In 1889, at the suggestion of Ex-Mayor Stokley and other residents of the new Thirty-second Ward, Mr. Harris stood as the Republican candidate for Select Council, and was elected. He was the first representative of the new ward in the upper chamber, and has since been re-elected. He has been honored with appointment to important committees, including the chairmanship of the Electrical Committee, two years ago, and of the Committee on Railroads, in 1893-94. His services have been of great value to the city, and especially to his ward.

Mr. Harris has held no other public office, though he is interested, as an official, in numerous companies and business concerns. He is president of the Master Builders' Exchange, a powerful organization which represents the building interests of Philadelphia. He is also a leading member of the Bricklayers' Company, which, next to the Carpenters' Company, is the oldest trade organization in the city.

In a social way, Mr. Harris is widely known, being a popular club man, and a ready-witted after-dinner speaker. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Manufacturers' Club, Columbia Club, Five O'Clock Club, Sons of Delaware, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Franklin Institute. He is also a trustee of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. He resides at 1820 North Broad Street. He has a fine library, in which most of his leisure time is spent in reading and study.

## HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES.

HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES was born in New York City on June 15, 1844. He is a descendant of Zachariah Rhoades, who settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, after the arrival of the "Mayflower" (about 1630), and who was an early friend of Roger Williams. His great-great-grandfather was Captain Samuel Peck, who commanded a company in Washington's army; one of his great-grand-uncles was Zachariah Rhoades, who became a lieutenant in the navy in October, 1798, and a grand-uncle, William Rhoades, was a carpenter in the navy, who resigned to become naval constructor for the Turkish government. His father was a chief-engineer in the navy, who died in 1885.

Mr. Rhoades received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and in 1858 he began to study medicine, but a year later decided to become an engineer. While an apprentice in the Allaire works, New York, he took a special course in mechanical and civil engineering, and before he finished assisted in building the engines of the "Shanrock," "Puritan," "Dictator," and other war-vessels. In the early part of the Civil War he served in the army, part of the time on General Banks's staff, and also on the staff of the surgeon-in-chief of the Frederick City hospitals, Maryland. On the night of September 5, 1862 (the day before the Confederates, under Stonewall Jackson, occupied Frederick City), he was detailed to take charge of conducting about three hundred convalescent Union soldiers to Gettysburg, thence to York, Pennsylvania, marching part of the distance, and hiring conveyances, where obtainable, to carry the sick men the rest of the way.

Later, he received his commission as assistant engineer in the navy, and after the war, in December, 1866, started on a cruise around the world on the sloop-of-war "Iroquois." He was at the opening of the ports of Hiogo, Osaka, and Kobe, Japan, on January 1, 1868, and during the Japanese rebellion, when Prince Bizen's men fired on the foreign sailors in the streets of Hiogo, he was one of the officers in command, and led an engineer contingent into the mountains close to the rear of the Japanese retreating force. The forces from the foreign vessels were kept on shore for several days, during which time Mr. Rhoades assisted in building earthworks to protect the American legation.

When the sloop-of-war "Juniata" was fitted out, in 1873, to go to the Arctic Sea in search of the castaways of Captain Hall's polar expedition, Mr. Rhoades applied for and received orders to duty on that vessel. Among other officers were Lieutenant-Commander DeLong and Lieutenant Chipoy, both of whom lost their lives in the Arctic region. While on this cruise, Mr. Rhoades, at his own request, was detailed with another officer to lead an



expedition to prospect for coal on the Greenland coast, making the search in a small steam-launch, and sleeping at night in the Esquimaux skin sleeping-bags, and under canvas tents. The search was successful, three veins of excellent bituminous coal being discovered, from which he and his men got out about thirty tons. The mine was named by him and Ensign Keeler the "Eureka." (His report on this coal, for which he was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy, was printed in the report of the Navy Department for 1873.)

On this expedition he contracted angina pectoris (neuralgia of the heart), for which he was retired on December 31, 1874. In 1869 he married Sarah M. Stone, a descendant of Samuel Stone, the founder of Hartford, Connecticut. He has a son and a daughter, the former being a theological student, intending to go into the ministry.

Mr. Rhoades has lived in Mount Vernon, New York, for several years. In 1889 he was offered the consulship at Yokohama, Japan, by Secretary Blaine, but declined because of an opinion by the Attorney-General that to accept would mean resignation of his navy commission. In 1892 he was offered the Republican nomination for Congress from the sixteenth New York district, which he declined. He is a member of the board of education of Mount Vernon, New York, having been re-elected in 1894. In January, 1896, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Mount Vernon public library. He was also one of the founders of the Mount Vernon Hospital, and one of its managers for several years. For a number of years past he has been employed on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and in 1893 was made assistant editor of "The Tribune Almanac," succeeding to its editorship upon the death of Hon. Edward McPherson in 1895.





JOHN DOBSON.

JOHN DOBSON, head of the extensive carpet and woollen goods manufactory of John and James Dobson, is one of those captains of industry and men of remarkable executive ability who have made Philadelphia the most important manufacturing centre in the United States. Mr. Dobson is a native of England, in which country he was born in 1827. He has, however, for more than forty years been a citizen of Philadelphia, in which city he began the woollen manufacture in a modest way shortly after the middle of the century. Under his able and skilful management his business rapidly increased, continual enlargements being made to the mill and its plants until 1866, in which year his brother James joined him in the business, the present firm-name being then assumed.

Mr. Dobson possesses an unusual talent in mechanics and power of grasping large affairs, and has an able and progressive coadjutor in his brother; and it is due to their energy and ability that their works have grown to such extent that now they constitute the largest individual textile establishment of its class in the United States. The product of the Dobson mills is exceedingly varied, ranging from the finest silks, velvets, plushes, and dress goods, to ordinary yarns, cloths, blankets, and carpets, the last named being its leading product. In active business years from four to five thousand hands are employed by the firm, and the products of their looms are distributed through every State and Territory from the

Atlantic to the Pacific. The factories and warehouses of this firm are situated in Falls of Schuylkill village, where they constitute an extensive group of buildings, while their spacious retail store is situated on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The name of the Dobsons, in truth, is known throughout the mercantile world, for they purchase in foreign lands by the ship-load silks, dyestuffs, and other materials not produced in this country. As regards the character of their goods, it will suffice to say that their trade-mark is everywhere a guarantee of honest goods and skilful workmanship. In January, 1891, the extensive carpet-mills of the firm were burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about one million dollars, yet with their characteristic energy the burned buildings were quickly restored, and the establishment was soon put again in full tide of operation.

Mr. Dobson is politically a staunch Republican, and firm believer that the principle of protection to American industry is the only sound and secure foundation for the future safety and prosperity of the American Union. He is an earnest and loyal citizen of Philadelphia and of the United States, outspoken in his support of the government, and during the Civil War was not only an ardent advocate of the cause of the North, but left his family and business to take a personal part in the war. He was twice commissioned captain in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and led his company to the front. At the end of the war he entered upon the diligent prosecution of his business, in association with his brother, through which his comparatively small establishment of that day has developed into the great manufactory and salesrooms of the present time.

Mr. Dobson is personally of domestic tastes and devoted to home interests, his centre of enjoyment being his home at the Falls of Schuylkill, where in the bosom of his family and the love of country life he enjoys existence with the highest zest. His chief recreation is his daily drive through Fairmount Park to the city office of the firm behind his well-known horse "Morgan" and the famous trotter "New York Central," which has a record of 2.13. A hale, hearty man of sixty-seven, the wealth he has accumulated is not indicated in any pretension and ostentation, and the innate characteristics of the man are best shown in his cheerful countenance, full of courage and sincerity, and the genial spirit and cordial address which mark his intercourse with his friends and business acquaintances.



## NATHAN S. BOYNTON.

MAJOR NATHAN S. BOYNTON, mayor of Port Huron, Michigan, is a lineal descendant of Sir Matthew Boynton, a seventeenth century English baronet. His American ancestors came to New England before the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Granville F. Boynton, settled in Port Huron about 1827. Major Boynton was born at Port Huron, June 23, 1837. When he was nine years of age his father died, and two years afterwards his mother, marrying again, moved to a farm near Marine City, on the St. Clair River. His education was obtained in the district schools, and in the high-school of Waukegan, Illinois. He married in 1859, and located at Cincinnati till after the outbreak of the war. Returning to Michigan in 1862, he there enlisted as a private in the Eighth Michigan cavalry, but was soon promoted first lieutenant of Company L. In 1863 he became captain of his company, and in the winter of 1864-65 was commissioned major of the regiment.

His war record was a stirring and honorable one. In the cavalry raid of General Morgan through Indiana and Ohio the Eighth Michigan was in vigorous pursuit, and in the end, Lieutenant Boynton, at the head of a detachment of one hundred men, cut off the retreat of the dashing partisan and forced him to surrender. Subsequently, while serving under General Burnside, in east Tennessee, he took possession of a printing-office at Athens, and printed the first Union newspaper which had appeared in that State for two years. It was patriotic and spicy in tone, and the inhabitants, many of whom were Unionists, hailed the issue with exuberant demonstrations of joy. Unluckily, before the second issue was ready, General Forrest raided the town, captured the printers, and made a complete wreck of the office of the *Athens Union Post*. Lieutenant Boynton was fortunately at brigade head-quarters and escaped capture.

Lieutenant Boynton was at Knoxville, Tennessee, during the memorable siege of that town by Longstreet. In 1864 the regiment joined Sherman's forces in their march to Atlanta, he leading the column of cavalry into that town as Hood retreated.

After the war he engaged in business in Marine City, occupied there several municipal and government positions, and in 1868 was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives. He removed to Port Huron in 1869, where he became editor and publisher of the *Port Huron Press*, a Republican newspaper. He was active also in politics, being a ready campaign speaker, and in 1874 was elected mayor of Port Huron, and again in 1875. In 1895 and again in 1896 he was elected by majorities larger than ever given in that city before.

Major Boynton is also widely known as the founder of the order of the Maccabees, a fraternal beneficial or-



ganization. In 1881 he started that society with only seven hundred members. The close of 1895 showed a membership of two hundred and twenty-three thousand, becoming the second largest organization of its kind in this country, paying out to the beneficiaries of its deceased and disabled members during that period over six million dollars.

Major Boynton has all through life shown himself to be a successful society organizer and leader. He has but few, if any, equals in that line of work, and has achieved a national reputation in that direction. He seems to have an intuitive knowledge of men and women. While determined and resolute in his business relations, the social side of his nature is so marked that few can resist his personal magnetism. He is familiarly known in his society as "Father" Boynton.

Major Boynton has few equals as a public speaker. In personal appearance he is said to bear a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Socially, he is one of the most pleasant of men, and at his home and in the State of Michigan, where he is known so well, he commands the respect of all, and in his travels about the country makes friends with every one whom he meets. His addresses are always rich in thought, with the information which they give, while through them all his original and rich humor shines out as a feature and as one of his prominent characteristics.

On the organization of the National Fraternal Congress, at Washington, D. C., in 1886, he attended as a representative of his order, and was active in its councils. He has attended every meeting of the Congress since. In 1892 he was elected its vice-president, and in 1894 as president. He is acknowledged to be the best-informed society man in the country.



JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE.

GENERAL JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary of the Interior under the Harrison administration, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831. His father, Colonel John Noble, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was a man of much distinction in Ohio. After three years spent in Miami University, he entered Yale College, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1851. At Yale he displayed a talent for oratory and composition, and became one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. He subsequently studied law at Columbus, Ohio, was admitted to the bar there in 1853, and afterwards removed to St. Louis, where he was admitted to practice in 1855. In 1856 he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he formed a law partnership with Ralph P. Lowe, afterwards governor of the State. His law practice here quickly proved successful, and he continued busily engaged until the opening of the Civil War.

Earnestly patriotic, he hastened to join a party of volunteers gathered to repel a threatened invasion of Iowa, and took part in the battle of Athens, Missouri, in which the rebels were defeated with much loss. He immediately enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C. He was soon after made adjutant of the regiment, and to his active and intelligent labors in the duties of this office, the Third Iowa owed much of its soldierly appearance and efficiency during the war. He rose, step by step, in rank until made colonel of the regiment, and was finally rewarded with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, "for distinguished and meritorious services in the field." He served with the regiment in the hotly-contested battle of Pea Ridge, at the siege and fall of Vicksburg, and in numerous other engagements. At Brice's Cross-Roads, the Third Iowa held the rear against the assaulting columns of Forrest

for two nights and a day, with severe loss. Later, at Ebenezer Church, Colonel Noble and his regiment revenged themselves for their loss in this engagement; breaking Forrest's line and chasing him into Selma, Alabama, where, the next day, the rebel chief surrendered his troops and munitions, but fled himself down the river in a canoe. The Third Iowa took part in the night attack and capture of Columbus, Georgia, and Colonel Noble was put in command of the city in reward for the excellent service of his regiment. At Montevallo, while charging at the head of his men, he was struck by a rifle-ball, which fortunately, however, failed to pass quite through the plate of his sabre-belt. Though almost continuously with his regiment, he served also as judge-advocate-general of the Army of the Southwest, and afterwards of the Department of Missouri, in which he had many novel and difficult questions to deal with.

After the war, General Noble returned to Iowa, but, finding poor prospects there for business, he removed to St. Louis. Here, in 1867, he received the appointment of district-attorney for the United States, and became very actively engaged in the prosecution of counterfeiters and fraudulent manufacturers and dealers in alcoholic spirits and tobacco who had evaded paying the internal revenue taxes. For three years he energetically pursued these law-breakers, and finally broke up their unlawful combinations. His valuable services to the government were gracefully acknowledged by President Grant, who thanked him "for the faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of his office." The President afterwards offered him the position of solicitor-general, but the pressure of his professional duties forced him to decline the honor.

From 1870 to 1888, General Noble was very successful in his profession in St. Louis, handling numerous cases of great importance. Among these the suit of the St. Louis Gas Light Company against the city of St. Louis, involving four million dollars in property and money, which was won in the Supreme Court of the State after two adverse decisions below. He having thus won a national reputation, in 1889, President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Interior, a position for which his legal experience and his marked executive ability especially fitted him. Among his achievements in this office was the opening of Oklahoma Territory; the reservation of mountain and forest land at head-waters of streams in the arid regions; the redemption of the business of the General Land-Office from almost hopeless delinquency; the taking of the eleventh census; and the allotment of lands to numerous Indian tribes. These were but a few of his services, and in no period of its history has the Department of the Interior been more ably administered. Since 1893, General Noble has again been practising law in St. Louis, and has regained a large business.

## ALFRED E. LEWIS.

MAJOR ALFRED E. LEWIS was born in York County, Pennsylvania, entered Princeton College in 1850, and graduated at that institution in 1853. He subsequently read law with Judge Durkee, and was admitted to the York Bar in May, 1855. He continued in legal practice at York until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he raised a company of volunteers in that town, which was accepted by Governor Curtin and mustered into service as Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery, of McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves. On the formation of the regiment, Captain Lewis was elected senior major, and as such took command of the eight batteries organized at "Camp Curtin," and mustered into the United States service.

On the call for troops after the first battle of Bull Run, McCall's division proceeded to Washington, where, upon the division of the regiment into two battalions in February, 1862, Major Lewis selected the first battalion as head-quarters of the regiment, and was assigned to General McCall's command, then at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia. Here the "Reserves" became attached to the Grand Division of Major-General McDowell.

In May, 1862, McCall procured an order from the President detaching him from McDowell's division, and ordering him to join General McClellan at Hanover Court-House. Here he was assigned to the Fifth Corps under General Fitz-John Porter, while Major Lewis was assigned to the staff of General McCall as "Chief of Ordnance." He served also as an aide-de-camp to McCall during the "Seven Days' Campaign" before Richmond. At Gaines Mill, on June 27, McCall and his staff were greatly exposed, the division being repeatedly pressed back by superior forces of the enemy. At the close of the day's engagement, Major Lewis was the only staff-officer remaining by his commander's side.

During the evening of this day, General McCall and his faithful aide made a narrow escape from capture by the enemy. The general, seeking the house which had been General Porter's head-quarters earlier in the day, finally reached an improvised field hospital where were sixty wounded soldiers. The surgeon advised the general and major to get back to their lines with all haste. The house was nearly surrounded by rebel pickets. They attempted to obey, but in a few minutes found themselves halted by a sentry. A brief colloquy ensued with the orderly accompanying them, in which McCall finally gave his name and rank. "Yes," said the sentry, "but on what side?" "The command of General McClellan." "The h—ll you are!" yelled the guard, raising his piece, in which act he was joined by two others of the picket. Fortunately, Major Lewis, who



had suspected the sentries from their Southern accent, had quietly wheeled his horse. Now, as they prepared to fire, he seized the rein of the general's horse, sank his spurs into his own, and plunged headlong away, followed by more than twenty shots from the enemy. They reached camp in safety, with no harm except to their horses, all of which were hit, and one was killed.

While the army lay encamped at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, Major Lewis was taken with "Chickahominy fever," which later developed into chronic laryngitis. He went to Philadelphia for treatment, and in November, 1862, he was sent to Gettysburg to take command of a drafted soldiers' camp. He was elected colonel of the regiment, but declined to serve, on account of his loss of voice. After accompanying the regiment to Baltimore, he was forced to withdraw from further military service by his state of health. In the report of the battle of Gaines Mill, General McCall spoke of him as follows: "To Major Alfred E. Lewis, First Pennsylvania Artillery, acting aide-de-camp, my thanks are especially due for gallant and distinguished services."

Major Lewis married in 1864, and in 1873 removed to Pike County, Pennsylvania. In 1879 he went with his family to Europe, and spent two years abroad. In politics he has always been prominent in the Democratic party, and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland Deputy Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. He resigned from this position in 1889. His name has been three times presented by the conferees of Pike County as candidate for Congress from the eleventh (now the eighth) Congressional district of the State. Major Lewis has a large farm near Milford, Pennsylvania, and possesses also a handsome summer residence in the town.



CHARLES T. YODER.

THE subject of this sketch was born of Revolutionary ancestry, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1843. He is the eldest son of Charles Yoder and Ann Eliza Yoder, the latter being of old Scotch Presbyterian stock. His ancestors on his father's side, some five generations back, early in the eighteenth century, emigrated from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania. Subsequently portions of later generations emigrated from Pennsylvania to Canada, Ohio, Kentucky, and other States. More than one hundred members of the family took part in the War of the Rebellion, twenty-seven taking sides with the Southern Confederacy.

His boyhood days were passed on a large farm in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he achieved considerable notoriety among the staid farmers of that locality, by his expertness in mathematics, and his ability to perform great feats of labor, although of tender age and slight physique.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was engaged in teaching a country school. He at once enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and proved himself an efficient, brave soldier, taking part with his regiment in the following battles and skirmishes:

Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Hedgesville, Union, Upperville (November 3, 1862), Manassas Gap, Markham Station, Little Washington, Gaines Cross-Roads, Waterloo, Fredericksburg, Kelley's Ford, Beverley Ford, Rapidan Station, Chancellorsville, Stevensburg, Middleburg, Upperville (June 21, 1863), Shepherdstown, Culpeper, and Bristol Station.

His regiment, the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, stands second on the official records of the War Department as

to the number of engagements participated in by any regiment of the cavalry arm of the service, the First Maine having been in eighty-one, the Fourth Pennsylvania in seventy-seven, the Eighth Illinois in seventy-six, etc.

President Lincoln's attention was drawn towards Private Yoder as an expert accountant, and on March 11, 1864, he appointed him as paymaster in the army with the rank of major. Upon the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate, Hon. Simon Cameron wrote him a note which read as follows:

"My boy, you have been confirmed as major and paymaster, and can now go to work. God bless you!" He was mustered out of service, July 29, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. The War Department records show him to be the youngest paymaster ever appointed in the army.

After the war the major engaged in mercantile business in the city of Washington, D. C., and met with success. Several years thereafter he retired from business and took a three years' law course in the National University, receiving the degrees of bachelor and master of laws respectively, graduating at the head of his class.

He accepted a clerkship in the general land office, and was promoted on his merit, step by step, until he reached the position of principal examiner, this latter position he filled with ability and great credit to himself and the government, until May 1, 1893, when he resigned to engage in the practice of his profession.

Like in former pursuits he distinguished himself by the able manner in which he handled some important cases intrusted to his care, and as a result he now enjoys a lucrative practice before the courts of the District of Columbia.

He is a successful business man, is president of the German American Building Association, treasurer of the American Home Life Insurance Company, and a director in several syndicates. He is a member of the Washington Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, takes an active part in G. A. R. matters, is past commander of Burnside Post No. 8, Washington, D. C., a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., and of Lafayette Chapter.

Major Yoder's wife was formerly Miss Emma L. Berry, well known in musical circles in Washington, D. C., as a brilliant pianist. She is a daughter of Washington O. Berry and Amy Hart Berry, honored and life-long residents of the District of Columbia. They were married August 21, 1877, and have been blessed by this union with three very interesting children,—Edith May Yoder, William B. Yoder, and Frank W. Yoder. The major enjoys the comforts of his home, where he can generally be found when not at his law-office, surrounded by his family.

## JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M.D.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, of New York City, was born at New Rochelle, New York, in 1789. His father, Dr. Matson Smith, was a distinguished physician of that place, president of the Westchester County Medical Society, foremost in promoting the welfare of the community, and belonged to an old Connecticut family, marrying a daughter of Dr. Samuel Mather, of Lyme, an officer and surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who came from England to this country in 1635.

Dr. Joseph Mather Smith graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. During the War of 1812 he was commissioned in 1814 as surgeon's mate of the First Regiment New York Horse Artillery. In 1824 appeared his work entitled "Elements of the Etiology and Philosophy of Epidemics," a volume declared at the time to be "fifty years in advance of the medical literature on its subject," and which was pronounced in the review of it by Sir James Johnston as "doing honor to American medicine."

In 1826 he was appointed professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the successor of the illustrious Dr. David Hosack. Until 1866, the year of his death, thus covering a period of forty years, he uninterruptedly filled either this professorial chair, or the one of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. A Memorial Annual Prize in the college now bears his name. In 1829 he was appointed attending physician to the New York Hospital, a position which he held until his decease. In 1831 he married Henrietta M. Bearc, daughter of Henry Martin Bearc, of New York. She was a most accomplished lady, a descendant of the old New York colonial families of the Rutgers, Lisenards, and Marstons. In 1854 he was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1864 he was appointed president of the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New York, and it is chiefly due to the efforts of that body that an efficient board of health was established in the metropolis. He was one of the early promoters of the American Medical Association, and his masterly reports, as printed in the first, third, and thirteenth volumes of its Transactions, illustrate the logical arrangement of all his thoughts and the breadth and comprehensiveness of his inquiries. He was the author of numerous discourses and essays which were published; among these may be mentioned "Efficacy of Emetics in Spasmodic Diseases," 1817; "Epidemic Cholera Morbus of Europe and Asia," 1831, published by and at the request of the trustees of the college; "Public Duties of Medical Men," 1846; "Puerperal Fever, its Causes and Modes of Propagation," 1857; "Therapeutics of Albuminuria," 1862.



Dr. Smith was pre-eminently patriotic. He was a Christian gentleman of the old school. Grave, without formality; dignified, yet not haughty; affable, unassuming and universally beloved. He died in New York in 1866, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. His eldest son, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, was his successor as attending physician of the New York Hospital, and is now one of its consulting physicians. His other sons, Lewis Bayard Smith and Henry Erskine Smith, are retired merchants of New York. The latter has been quite a traveller as well as an author, and is a member of the Authors' Club, New York. All three of his sons did honorable service in the Civil War, one in a medical capacity and two in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, in his eulogium upon Dr. Smith before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1867, in alluding to his writings, remarked: "The style of his written discourses is classical and elegant, exhibiting, without labored attempts at fine writing, depth and beauty of thought and expression, wealth of erudition, abundance and felicity of illustration, and accuracy of logic and syntax."

Dr. Elisha Harris closed his biography of Dr. Smith before the New York State Medical Society with these words (Trans., 1867): "Forty years a public teacher in medicine, forty-six years constantly concerned in the active charities of the profession in public hospitals, for more than thirty years a consulting physician whose practical advice and diagnostic aid were widely sought by his brethren, and to the end of his days a progressive and noble exemplar of the great qualities that exalt our profession, the beneficent influence of his life still lives. His memory is enshrined in our hearts, and will not be forgotten by the generations that follow us."



BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL DUNCAN  
OLIPHANT.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL DUNCAN OLIPHANT was born August 1, 1824, at Franklin Forges, on the Youghiogheny River, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He was the second son of Fidelio Hughes Oliphant and Jane Creigh Duncan, his wife. He received his earlier education in private schools at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania; the Groves Academy, at Steubenville, Ohio; entered the Freshman class in November, 1840, and graduated from Jefferson College in September, 1844.

He commenced the study of law under the direction of the law-firm of Howell & Oliphant (Judge E. P. Oliphant, his uncle), in Uniontown, Pennsylvania; spent two years at the Law-School of Harvard University, and graduated therefrom in June, 1846, and was admitted to the bar of Fayette County in September, 1847. Three years later he moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and, entering into partnership with the late Hon. Thomas Williams, remained there two years, when he returned to and resumed the practice of law at Uniontown, Pennsylvania; was actively engaged in building the Fayette County Railroad from Uniontown to Connellsville.

Having been identified with the uniformed militia of Fayette County as captain of the Union Volunteers before he was twenty-one years of age, and subsequently as colonel of the battalion of uniformed militia of Fayette

County, he felt in honor, as well as duty and inclination, bound to make good his soldierly professions of peaceful days, and volunteered at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. On the same day on which Sumter was fired upon he raised a company of one hundred men. On the next day he was off with it to Pittsburg, where he was elected captain. His company was organized in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves at Camp Wright, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. Marched with his regiment to the defence of Washington on July, 1861; was on his way while the battle of Bull Run was being fought, and was there mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

He participated with his regiment in the battles of the Peninsula; was physically disabled in the line of duty, and honorably discharged in December, 1862.

Recovering in a measure from his disabilities, in June, 1863, he was appointed major in the Veteran Reserve Corps. Being ordered to the command of the detachment at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, he was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and to the command of the Second Sub-District of the Department of the Lehigh. Subsequently he was with General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15, 16, 1864, and participated in the defences when Jubal Early threatened Washington in the summer of 1864. He was the senior and presiding officer on two boards of examination, and was several times detailed as president of courts-martial. In August, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and honorably discharged from the service July 1, 1866.

The war being over, he removed from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Princeton, New Jersey, for educational facilities for a large family of sons, and resumed the practice of law. In September of 1870 he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey by Hon. William McKennan, circuit judge, and still continues to exercise the duties of that office, residing at Trenton.

He was married in March, 1847, to Mary Coulter Campbell, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and of this marriage there was issue ten sons, all of whom are living. In January, 1877, he married his second wife, Beulah A., daughter of Joseph Oliphant, of Oliphant's Mills, near Medford, New Jersey.



## S. C. SWALLOW, D.D.

REV. DR. S. C. SWALLOW, a prominent ecclesiastic of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born March 5, 1839, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in the historic and classic valley of Wyoming. He was of English-Irish ancestry. Receiving his preliminary education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, he afterwards attended Wyoming Seminary, and completed his education at Susquehanna University. After his graduation, he at first entered upon the business of teaching, in which he continued engaged for five years, of which one year was passed at the seminary above named.

Having decided on adopting the law as a profession, Mr. Swallow entered as a student the office of that matchless counsellor, Volney L. Maxwell. Under such skilled direction he would doubtless have obtained an exact and extended acquaintance with legal lore and practice, and been fitted to shine in this profession, had not circumstances and native inclination led him to give up the law and adopt the ministry as his future calling. Having passed through the essential course of instruction in divinity, he entered the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thus at length began what has since continued the active and useful work of his life. In recognition of his high standing in the ministry, Taylor University, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, conferred on him, in 1888, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Swallow long continued active in the pulpit, filling a number of important posts in central and southern Pennsylvania. His high standing in the church subsequently brought him an elevation to the position of presiding elder, and for four years he acted in this capacity in the district of Altoona, Pennsylvania, a field of labor that embraced five or six counties. He has been twice elected a delegate to the General Conference of his church, the last time being during the meeting of this body for the year 1896.

Within recent years Dr. Swallow has exchanged the active labors of the pulpit and the supervising duties of presiding elder for literary labor in connection with the interests of the church. Four years ago he accepted the editorship of the *Pennsylvania Methodist*, an important organ of the denomination published at Harrisburg, which he edits with a judgment and literary skill that give its columns much weight in the counsels of the church. He also occupies the important post of Superintendent of the Methodist Publishing Interests for Central Pennsylvania.

Aside from the more immediate duties of the ministry and the editor's sanctum, Dr. Swallow has taken a vital



interest in the great reform movements of recent times. In his younger days, when human slavery was the leading evil in this country, he ardently entered the ranks of the Abolitionists, speaking his sentiments with no uncertain voice. Later, when slavery had plunged the country into war, he ranked as an earnest patriot, and a fearless supporter of the government against the rebellion. He subsequently became equally active and earnest in another labor of abolition, that of the legalized liquor traffic, of which he has long been and continues an uncompromising advocate. Recognizing that intemperance is the most active and dangerous vice in this land, and the one that leads to an endless array of crimes, diseases, and family and local evils, Dr. Swallow is an outspoken champion of the cause of prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits. His standing in this direction is so pronounced, and his services have been so useful, that a few years ago the Prohibition party tendered him the nomination for Governor of the State.

Dr. Swallow is an able and fluent orator, and wields the editorial pen with a trenchant power which has given him a widespread influence, not only in Harrisburg, where he has resided during the past ten years, but throughout the State. He is indeed favorably known throughout the nation as a leading divine in his church, and an active advocate of the various reforms which now agitate the public mind. Dr. Swallow's familiarity with the publishing interests of his denomination has caused him to be mentioned favorably in many quarters as the possible choice of the ensuing General Conference as either book publisher or official editor.





ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG.

To the good judgment and business enterprise of the publishing firm of A. C. McClurg & Co. is due much of the great prestige which Chicago has attained as a book-distributing centre. The head of this firm and its active manager is Alexander C. McClurg, a grandson of a Scotch-Irishman who emigrated to this country from Coleraine, Ireland, in 1798, and son of Alexander McClurg, the pioneer of the iron-foundry industry in Pittsburg. Though born in Philadelphia, Mr. McClurg passed his boyhood in Pittsburg, and obtained a collegiate education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. After graduating, he began the study of law at Pittsburg, but the strain of legal study affecting his health, he abandoned it, and in 1859 went to Chicago, where he entered the book-store of S. C. Griggs & Co. as a junior clerk. This occupation was of his own selection and much to his liking, and his earnest application to the business soon gave him a prominent standing in the establishment.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, the patriotic young man immediately enlisted as a private in the Sixtieth Regiment, Illinois State Volunteers. This organization, not being needed to make up the quota of three-months' men, was soon disbanded; but upon a later call for troops, Mr. McClurg assisted in raising the Crosby Guards, and, with his command, was mustered as a private soldier into service, August 15, 1862. Shortly afterwards, contrary to his expectation, he was unanimously elected captain of the company which became Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois infantry.

This regiment was first employed in the defence of Cincinnati, then threatened by General Kirby Smith, and afterwards participated in the battle of Perryville, within one month of the time of its leaving Chicago. At Nashville, Captain McClurg served as judge-advocate on a

general court-martial, and in May, 1863, he was selected by General McCook as his acting assistant adjutant-general. He served through the Tullahoma campaign and the battle of Chickamunga, and after General McCook was relieved from command, he was offered positions on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan, and Baird. He accepted the latter, and became Baird's assistant adjutant-general. While serving in this capacity, General Sheridan, then with the Army of the Potomac, earnestly requested him to accept a position on his staff, a high compliment which circumstances forced him to decline.

In the battle of Missionary Ridge, Captain McClurg twice had his horse shot under him. He was one of the first of the army to gain the crest of the Ridge, and the only officer of his division who scaled the Ridge on horseback. In April, 1864, he became acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General John M. Palmer, who was succeeded by General Jeff. C. Davis shortly before the capture of Atlanta. At General Davis's request, Captain McClurg was promoted lieutenant-colonel for "especially gallant conduct in the battle of Jonesboro'." He retained his position as adjutant-general, took part in Sherman's "March to the Sea," and, before being mustered out, at the end of the war, was promoted colonel and brevetted brigadier-general. A handsome sword was presented him, bearing the names of the many battles in which he had taken part, and General Davis urged him to accept a position in the regular army. For family reasons, however, he preferred to retire to private life, and resumed his position in the firm of Griggs & Co., in which he became a junior partner.

Subsequently General McClurg became a member of the new firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co. This was succeeded in 1887 by A. C. McClurg & Co., of which he is the senior partner, and whose large business he actively controls. No firm has done more than that here named to give the people of the West the best of English and American literature. General McClurg is himself a lover of books, and no work that is not first-class in literary character and mechanical finish is permitted to be issued by his house.

He has been president of the Chicago Literary Club and the Commercial Club of Chicago, and is vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society and of the University Club of Chicago, and a trustee of the Newberry Library. In 1874 he organized the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, of which he retained command till 1877, leaving it in a most efficient condition. He is an independent in politics, and a strong advocate of civil service reform. He married, in 1877, Miss Eleanor Wheeler, daughter of the late Judge N. K. Wheeler, of New York, and has had two children, sons, one of whom died in infancy.

## REV. HOMER EATON.

HOMER EATON, D.D., junior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and a member of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the son of the late Rev. Bennett Eaton, of the same conference, and was born at Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont, November 16, 1834. His religious feelings were awakened by a conversion at the age of sixteen to such an earnest extent that he determined to devote his life to the service of the Church, and immediately afterwards began a preparatory course of study for the ministry at the academy in Bakersfield, Vermont. His studies completed here, he entered the Methodist General Biblical Institute, Concord, New Hampshire, where he graduated as D.D. in 1857. In May of the same year he was admitted on trial in the Troy Annual Conference.

Mr. Eaton soon proved himself an earnest and capable minister and a valuable member of the conference, of which he was chosen first assistant secretary in 1861. This position he continued to hold until 1870, when he was elected secretary to the conference, an office to which he was re-elected annually for seven consecutive years. In 1872 the conference sent him as a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, held in Brooklyn in May of that year. As a part of the proceedings of this meeting he was appointed one of the fraternal delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. He was elected a reserve delegate to the General Conference of 1876, and in the same year was appointed presiding elder of the Albany district.

He was thus diligently engaged in pastoral duty until elected to his present important and responsible position, that of book-agent, he being placed, in association with Dr. Hunt, in charge of the great Church publishing house so widely known as the Methodist Book Concern, and to whose prosperity his energy and business ability have proved of the utmost advantage.

As evidence of the greatness of the interests which have thus been committed to the care of himself and his able colleague, we may briefly refer to the great annual business of this theological establishment and the diversity of the duties committed to the care of its managing heads.

The Methodist Book Concern has a general catalogue of over three thousand volumes, which embrace publications for the young, for adults, for the preacher's study, for Sunday reading and Sunday-school use, for the Christian scholar, many of these works being placed by competent critics at the head of their several depart-



ments of literature, and the production of the ablest minds in the Church throughout its history. Among these authors we may name Foster, the master theologian; Stevens, the brilliant Church historian; Whedon, the profound Biblical scholar, and Wise, whose books for young people have been the delight of thousands of households.

The Book Concern now has two large houses, in New York and Cincinnati respectively. The extent and appointments of the New York house we have stated in our sketch of Dr. Hunt. The total sales of this great publishing establishment amount to over one million dollars annually, and the assets of the two houses are worth more than three million dollars. As regards its profits, it paid to conference claimants, the veterans of the ministry, this year the munificent sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, it thus serving as a highly valuable pension fund for worn-out preachers.

The Methodist Book Concern issues a number of very successful periodicals, among which the *Methodist Review* has the largest circulation of all reviews, while the *Christian Advocate* is unequalled in circulation by any other religious weekly. There are in addition several Sunday-school periodicals, some of them with very large circulations, while some of the hymnals issued have an enormous annual sale. The house has paid for the Methodist Church an average of more than sixteen thousand dollars annually during its history, and has been of enormous advantage to the cause of religion and moral progress. For its present prosperity great praise is due to its managers, Drs. Eaton and Hunt.



WILLIAM E. DODGE.

WILLIAM EARL DODGE was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 4, 1805, the lineal descendant of a Puritan ancestor, William Dodge, who landed at Salem in 1629. His father was a merchant and manufacturer, and the builder of the first cotton-mill in Connecticut. His mother was Sarah Cleveland, whose father, in 1775, introduced a bill in the Assembly of Connecticut for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Dodge began his business career in 1818, as a boy in a dry-goods store on Pearl Street, New York, his father having removed to that city. In 1819 the family returned to Connecticut, and the youth became a clerk in a store at Bozrahville in that State. Six years afterwards his father opened a dry-goods store in New York City, in which his son was employed as an assistant.

In 1828, Mr. Dodge married Melissa Phelps, daughter of Anson G. Phelps, with whom in 1833 he entered into partnership in the metal business, the firm-name being Phelps, Dodge & Co. This firm still exists, and is widely known in commercial circles. Mr. Dodge remained connected with it throughout the remainder of his life, and acquired a large fortune, partly through the business of the firm and partly from various other business ventures. In 1836 he made large investments in timber lands near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Canada and Georgia, and to a lesser extent in other localities. As a recognition of the value of his services in the industrial development of the State, Georgia in 1870 made a separate county to which it gave the name of Dodge. He became interested also in the copper-mining interests of Lake Superior and other regions. A rolling-mill was established by the firm at Derby, Connecticut, and Mr.

Dodge, as a personal enterprise, founded the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, of which he remained a director till his death. In addition to these various business connections, he had large iron and steel interests elsewhere.

His connection with the commercial interests of New York was close and extended. For several terms he served as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was one of the first directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and was associated with various other mercantile and financial enterprises. He was one of the original subscribers to the Atlantic telegraph cable, and did much to encourage Cyrus W. Field in his persistent enterprise. His connection with railroad affairs began early in his business life, and became very extensive in his later years. The New York and Erie Railroad was the first to enlist his attention, and he afterwards became largely concerned in the Central Railroad of New Jersey and in several other roads. He was one of the first to take stock in the elevated railways of New York.

Outside of his business relations, Mr. Dodge was earnestly active in all that took place in New York. He became a life member of the New York Historical Society, and in 1853 became prominent in the movement for municipal reform in that city. At the age of twenty-one he became awakened to deep religious convictions, and ever afterwards took an active part in religious movements. So great was his feeling in favor of the cessation of secular activity on Sunday that he severed his connection with the Erie and the Central Railroads when, in opposition to his objection, they decided upon Sunday travel. He was a member of the Bible Society, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the City Mission, and of other religious movements, and contributed liberally to the support of missionary and other church interests. He was a prominent advocate of temperance, and did his utmost to promote it by voice, pen, and money. The State Asylum for Inebriates, at Binghamton, New York, and several similar institutions were founded by him, and he was president of the National Temperance Society from its origin till his death.

Politically he was a moderate Whig, and afterwards an active Republican, and an earnest supporter of the government during the war. He served as a Presidential elector in the second election of Grant, and as a member of the Indian Commission by Grant's appointment. During the Thirty-fourth Congress he was a member of the United States House of Representatives. Privately Mr. Dodge was a man of wide benevolence, his gifts for charitable purposes aggregating many thousands of dollars yearly. He died at New York, February 9, 1883.

## GEORGE DE B. KEIM.

GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE KRIM, well known in the records of the city government of Philadelphia for his very efficient service as sheriff of the city and county ten years ago, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1831. The family from which he descended was one of high consideration and great social influence in that part of the State, of which the Keims were among the earliest settlers, having come to this country at the time of William Penn's first visit, and received large grants of land in and near the site of the present city of Reading. On his mother's side Mr. Keim came from an equally distinguished family, that of de Benneville, an illustrious French Huguenot, who sought refuge in Pennsylvania from the persecution in his native land.

After acquiring a sound education and engaging for some years in the saddlery-hardware business in Reading, Mr. Keim came to Philadelphia shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War and began the active business career which in time placed him in a high rank among the merchant princes of this city. His business eventually extended till it embraced all sections of the Union, there being no cities where the firm of George de B. Keim & Co. was not known to the trade in its line, while it eventually attained the proud distinction of being at the head of the saddlery-hardware business of the United States. From time to time Mr. Keim gave a partnership interest in his business to the energetic and able young men whom he had gathered around him. Gradually his business, built up by his earnestness and industry and firmly established by his reputation for integrity and fair dealing, grew to such proportions and attained such stability as to require no further active supervision on his part, and about 1880 he began to relinquish the more exacting details to younger hands and to enjoy the leisure and the competency he had fairly earned.

Up to this time he had held no political office, nor felt any political aspirations. His inclinations were for other than an official life, and when in 1882, in response to a general public sentiment, he was brought out by his friends as a candidate for nomination for the office of sheriff, it was entirely against his wishes. He gave way, however, to the earnest solicitations of his friends and the evidence of public appreciation, and, after a triumphant nomination, entered the fight with a vigor and earnestness that swept everything before it. The result was his election to the office by a large majority and his entrance upon its duties in the year 1883.

It may be said here that the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Philadelphia is one of the most important in the United States. It embraces Philadelphia City and County, a territory containing considerably more than a million people.



And when it is considered that this territory is the greatest manufacturing centre on the American continent, the great importance of the office will be apparent. Sheriff Keim's administration was so thoroughly satisfactory in every respect that he made an enviable record, and would have been easily re-elected, but that the State constitution forbids any sheriff from holding the office for two consecutive terms. He did everything to win the respect and confidence of people of all political creeds, and made himself highly popular to all by that frankness and geniality of nature which was one of the secrets of his business success. By disposition he was open-hearted, manly, and generous, and no man in the city had more friends than he.

In 1887 he ran for the office of mayor against Edwin H. Fitch, his nomination being endorsed by the Democratic party, though he was then, and continued, an unflinching Republican. Being defeated in this campaign, he retired to private life, glad at heart to escape from the weight of political duties.

In 1873, Mr. Keim was sent abroad as Commissioner to the Vienna World's Fair, and after the close of the Exposition spent a year in European travel, during which he purchased numerous works of art, including valuable paintings and statuary. These formed the nucleus of a collection which became in time one of the finest private art galleries of this city, and which was kept at his very handsome and commodious residence, No. 1122 Spruce Street. In addition to this sumptuous home, Mr. Keim had a country-seat at Edgewater Park, on the Delaware, where he kept for private enjoyment a handsome steam yacht. He had also a farm and shooting-box in Maryland. Here, in 1893, he took a severe cold which developed into pneumonia, and after a short illness he died on March 10 of that year.



ASSISTANT PAYMASTER WILLIAM ROSWELL  
WOODWARD.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER WILLIAM ROSWELL WOODWARD was born at Georgetown, D. C., August 21, 1840. He is the son of Roswell and Catherine Hill, who, soon after the subject of this sketch was born, removed to Brooklyn, New York. Paymaster Woodward's early life was spent at school, and he took great interest in the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, having served his time (five years) with the same.

Being a patriotic man, and wishing to serve in the navy, he was appointed by Captain Alfred Taylor, commanding the United States steamer "Galena," North Atlantic Squadron, captain's clerk, the latter part of

April, 1862, on the above-named vessel. Early in the month of May, 1862, the "Galena" left for Hampton Roads, where, after staying a few days, it proceeded, in company with two or three other naval vessels, to open the James River. Nothing of importance occurred until they arrived at Drury's Bluff, or Fort Darling, where the entire fleet was repulsed, and the vessels dropped back to City Point, Virginia.

The next action in which he took part was at Malvern Hill, in company with the "Aroostook" and "Port Royal." The next morning the fleet dropped back to Harrison's Landing. Mr. Woodward, who had contracted a serious illness, was sent North, and upon his recovery was appointed, May 11, 1863, an acting assistant paymaster, with orders to report on board the bark "Ethan Allan," at Boston, Massachusetts. After leaving this port, most of his time was spent on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He remained in the service until September 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He married, March 5, 1867, Mary L. Townsend.

Mr. Woodward then entered upon business in civil life, and was at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Brooklyn, July 5, 1890, the head of the large wholesale firm of E. Fougere & Co., New York and Paris. Previous to his purchase of the business of E. Fougere & Co. he was connected with S. S. Townsend, in the dye-wood and drug business, for several years. His son, Edward Silvanus, succeeded him in his business, and his widow, Mary, survives him.

Paymaster Woodward was a member of the Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Brooklyn Riding and Driving Clubs, and a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

## HAMILTON FISH.

HAMILTON FISH, governor of the State of New York, and for two terms Secretary of State of the United States, was a native of New York City, in which he was born on August 3, 1808. He obtained his education in Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1827, and immediately began the study of the law. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. His inclination, however, led him rather to a political than a legal life, he early manifesting a strong interest in State affairs, from the stand-point of the Whig party. His first public service was as commissioner of deeds, which post he filled for several years. In 1834 he became a candidate for the Assembly, but was defeated. In 1841 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress to represent the Sixth District of New York, and was elected.

After serving one term in Congress he was nominated for the lieutenant-governorship of the State, but was defeated by the Anti-Renters, at that time a prominent disturbing element in New York politics. In the succeeding year he was renominated for the same office, and was now triumphantly elected, receiving a majority of thirty thousand votes. After serving one year in this office, he was, in 1848, nominated and elected to the governorship, and served one term as governor of New York State. This was followed by an election, in 1851, to the high office of United States senator, which he filled during the stormy period intervening between that date and 1857. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the opening steps towards the war, was opposed by him.

On the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, he joined its ranks, the old Whig party having vanished from national politics. He took no prominent part, however, in Republican politics.

After the close of his senatorial term, in 1857, Mr. Fish went to Europe, in which country he remained for something over a year. On his return he retired from activity in politics, though he worked earnestly for the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Fish's long experience in public affairs rendered him highly useful in the State councils, and he was appointed on the commission to work for the conservation of law and order in New York. In this service his energy, wisdom, and patriotism were conspicuously evident.

In 1862, Mr. Fish and Bishop Ames were appointed commissioners to visit the United States prisoners held by the Confederacy, and to "relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort." The authorities at Richmond, however, refused them access to the Confederate States, but made to them a proposition for the exchange of prisoners, the result being the formation of a system of exchange which continued till the end of the war. During the remainder of the period of conflict Mr. Fish



was frequently employed on delicate missions, and was one of those on whom President Lincoln depended for advice. His services were of much utility in the development of a spirit of loyal public opinion in his native city.

At the close of the war, Mr. Fish retired from public life, and during the several years that followed devoted himself to the practice of his profession. To all appearance the remainder of his life was to be passed outside the field of politics, and in that of quiet citizenship and forensic labors. But destiny willed otherwise. General Grant had made his acquaintance and felt the highest respect for his abilities. On the election of the successful warrior to the Presidency, he appointed Elihu B. Washburn Secretary of State. This was admittedly a temporary appointment, Mr. Washburn's health being so feeble that he was obliged to retire from the position after a week's incumbency. Mr. Fish was appointed to succeed him. This was an unlooked-for honor, which his first inclination induced him to decline. He was, however, induced to accept at the strong personal request of the President, and served as Secretary of State during Grant's two terms, from 1869 to 1877.

In this elevated office Mr. Fish's statesmanlike ability rendered his services of the highest importance to his country. Many important questions were settled by him in a manner most honorable to the United States. He was the warm personal friend and closest adviser and confidant of the President, who had so high an opinion of his abilities that he earnestly advocated his nomination to the Presidency. The convention, however, thought differently, and Mr. Fish again retired from public to private life. He died in New York, September 7, 1893. He was an ideal diplomatist and thorough gentleman of the old school, agreeable and popular in his association with all classes, and possessed of hosts of friends.



ARTHUR B. FARQUHAR.

ARTHUR B. FARQUHAR, a prominent manufacturer and political economist of Pennsylvania, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, September 28, 1838. His ancestry is of mingled Scotch, English, and German origin, his great-great-grandfather, William Farquhar, having emigrated from Scotland about 1700 A.D. to Frederick County, Maryland, bringing with him a number of religious refugees. His maternal ancestor, Robert Brook, who was born in London in 1602, and married the daughter of the dean of Worcester, emigrated to Charles County, Maryland, in 1650, and became commandant of the county and president of the council of Maryland. His descendants subsequently settled in Montgomery County.

In 1812, Amos Farquhar, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to York County, Pennsylvania, and erected there a cotton factory, which proved unsuccessful after the close of the war with England. William H. Farquhar, his son, was a man of the highest cultivation and attainments, a good Latin and Greek scholar at the age of thirteen, and a mathematician of note. Moncure D. Conway has spoken of him as the most accomplished gentleman he had ever the good fortune to meet.

Returning to Maryland, the father and grandfather opened a seminary for the private instruction of young women, and here the subject of our sketch was born. Receiving his education at Hallowell's select school for boys at Alexandria, Virginia, he spent a year in managing his father's farm. But his tendency was strongly towards mechanics, his taste for which had early appeared, and been fostered by his father, who proposed to start him in a mechanical career. For this purpose he gave the youth

every opportunity for gaining a knowledge of and practical experience in mechanics, and finally sent him to York, Pennsylvania, to learn a trade. Here he manifested such talent and industry that at the end of two years he was admitted as a partner into the business.

The company with which he was connected prospered until the outbreak of the Civil War, which reduced its business, while a fire which succeeded entirely wrecked the establishment, the firm being left with assets barely sufficient to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar. Such a settlement as this did not satisfy Mr. Farquhar's sense of integrity and desire for business independence. He therefore persuaded his creditors to give him an opportunity to start anew, and again embarked in business. At the end of two years he was enabled to settle his indebtedness in full. At that time he was at the head of a very modest business, conducted in a small frame shop with the aid of seven hands. From this small beginning has grown the present colossal establishment, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works. This concern was reorganized in 1889 into the A. B. Farquhar Company, limited, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, whose stock is entirely in the hands of members of the Farquhar family. A. B. Farquhar is president of this company, whose annual business at present is over one million dollars, and is yearly increasing. The products of the works are largely shipped to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chili, and South Africa. The name of Farquhar is a synonyme for progress in the city of York, which owes to the enterprise of Mr. Farquhar much of its prominence as a manufacturing centre.

Mr. Farquhar is a scholar as well as a manufacturer, and has become widely known as an authority on questions of political economy, finance, and industry. His essays on these subjects, published in the papers of New York and Philadelphia, have attracted general attention; and his pamphlets on finance, and notably on the silver question, have had a very wide circulation. His book, "Economic and Industrial Delusions," deals in a closely argumentative manner with the subjects of free coinage and high tariff, both of which he believes to be seriously detrimental to the best interests of this country.

Mr. Farquhar served as one of the commissioners from Pennsylvania to the Columbian World's Fair, by them was unanimously chosen Executive Commissioner, and was elected president of the National Association of Executive Commissioners of all the States at Chicago. Visiting Europe under a commission from the government, he performed valuable service there for the World's Fair. In every respect he is progressive and public spirited, and one of the most active and useful citizens of his community.



## REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS was born in Connecticut, and is a son of Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, who at the age of eighteen commanded the "Trippe," one of Perry's squadron at the battle of Lake Erie. Upon the old navy lists Lieutenant T. H. Stevens appears as the second of the "date of 1836," a notable one for the ability of those who composed it.

Thomas H. Stevens was appointed a midshipman from Connecticut in 1836, and after varied service became a lieutenant in 1849, and, after serving on board the "Michigan," some Coast Survey vessels, and the steam-frigate "Colorado," was ordered to the command of the "Ottawa" early in 1862. In this vessel he took part in the actions of the squadron at Port Royal, capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker, battle of Port Royal Ferry, and the different engagements with Tatnall's fleet. After that the "Ottawa" was constantly employed for many months in the waters of Florida, under fire many times. Stevens commanded the naval forces on these waters.

Lieutenant Stevens received his commission as commander in July, 1862, and commanded the "Maratanza" during the exciting period of the battle of Malvern Hill. Then, for a short time, he was in command of the celebrated "Monitor," covering McClellan on his withdrawal from the Peninsula. He next commanded the "Sonoma," in the West India squadron, and captured several blockade-runners. Commanded the monitor "Patapsco," during which period that vessel took part in numerous attacks on the defences of Charleston, and on the night of September 8, 1863, Stevens commanded the boat-assault on Fort Sumter. He next took command of the steam-sloop "Onecida." During the operations before Mobile, in August, 1864, to enable Commander Mullany (late rear-admiral), who had volunteered for the occasion, to take part in the fight, Stevens consented to take command of the double-turreted monitor "Winnebago," and Mullany took the "Onecida," so that both those officers could command fighting-ships. In the "Winnebago" Stevens took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and the capture of the "Tennessee" and her consorts, as well as Forts Powell, Gaines, and Morgan, in all which operations he was conspicuous for the handling of his command and for his personal daring. Resuming command of the "Onecida," he remained in command of the Texas Division of the West Gulf blockading squadron, participating in the final operations of the war, and returned North in that vessel in August, 1865.

During these stirring four years Stevens received testimonials in regard to his zeal and conduct from every superior officer under whom he had served, including Rear-Admirals Dupont, Wilkes, John Rodgers, Dahlgren, Rowan, Farragut, and Le Roy. All of these speak in



the highest terms, both in official reports and in special letters, of the judgment and discretion, the gallantry and unflinching determination of the subject of this sketch. No service was too arduous, no mission too perilous, for him to undertake, and his only failures to accomplish what he undertook were in capturing the "Florida," because he could not overtake her, and in the boat-assault on Sumter. After making an earnest protest against the plan of attack arranged by the admiral in command, he took charge of the expedition as it was; otherwise the attempt would have been abandoned. He had just returned from an all-day engagement with the harbor forts, when he was sent for to assume the command of the boat expedition which made the attack that same evening.

Admiral Dahlgren, in his farewell order, said, in regard to the night attack on Sumter, "When I began to perceive that the enemy was not likely to be driven out of Sumter, except by assault, and saw that the force which I had could not of itself go farther, unless he was driven out, I ordered the assault. It failed, but never was more gallantry displayed than in the attempt."

Admiral Rowan says, "I witnessed, upon one occasion, the gallant and intelligent conduct of this officer while engaged with Fort Moultrie and its other defences. I also witnessed his gallant bearing on occasion of the 'Ironsides's' attack on Fort Moultrie, when he passed from his monitor to the 'Ironsides,' and back to his vessel in a boat, while the fire of Moultrie and its surrounding batteries was concentrated on that ship."

Similar comments were made upon his conduct at Mobile Bay by his superior officers. After the war he commanded the frigate "Guerriere;" then the navy-yard at Norfolk; commanded, as rear-admiral, the Pacific squadron; and, upon arriving at the prescribed age, hauled down his flag while in that command.



EDWARD R. BACON.

EDWARD R. BACON, a distinguished member of the circle of railroad presidents of our country, is a native of the town of Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, where he was born in 1847, and in which town, and later in Poughkeepsie, he received his education. Having passed through a course of legal study and been admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practice of the law in the city of Buffalo, New York, where he became a member of a leading law firm, succeeding his deceased uncle, John Ganson, in this position.

It was not until 1879, after many years of successful legal practice, that Mr. Bacon took his first step towards that field of activity with which he has since been so closely identified. In that year he was retained by the stockholders of the old Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad in a legal contest against the Garrett interests in the Baltimore and Ohio corporation. On the termination of this suit, in the conduct of which his great ability was fully recognized by his opponents, he was engaged as legal adviser by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has ever since exercised a leading influence in the councils of that great corporation. Among the services which he has rendered it may be mentioned the recent three-million-dollar loan, for the successful negotiation of which the credit belongs to him.

In the years that followed his entry into this new avocation Mr. Bacon became connected with various stock and financial operations, growing widely known for his skillful management of the interests in which he was concerned. His true field of action, however, was not reached until 1889, when he first became engaged in those railroad reorganization plans which have occupied his time so fully since, and which stamp him, both in

this country and in England, as one of the most brilliant and successful railway organizers at present known. He in that year found the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad in serious financial straits. This rival, a southwest connection of the Baltimore and Ohio, extended from Parkersburg to Cincinnati. At the request of a committee of the New York and London stockholders of the weakened concern, which had already been several times reorganized, Mr. Bacon took it in hand, reformed it as the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and put it on its feet so firmly that in the succeeding two years its net earnings doubled, and it has since done a safe and profitable business. The presidency of the new road was promptly offered to and accepted by Mr. Bacon, and his subsequent management of it has proved a decided success. He at once administers the finances of the company, controls and directs its policy, and exercises a general supervision over all its affairs, while the ability of his policy and management have been recently amply attested by commendatory articles in the leading Cincinnati and St. Louis newspapers.

In 1891 the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a line running from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and of which he was a director, requested him to submit a plan of consolidation of this road with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. This plan was prepared and submitted by him, was immediately approved of by the London shareholders and the Baltimore and Ohio directors, and a committee of those financially concerned was organized to put it into effect. This effort precipitated a contest which brought Mr. Bacon very prominently before the railroad and financial world. The directors of the existing road, eager to retain their personal position, and fearing that their interests were threatened by the reorganization project, strongly opposed the plan devised, and took the case into court, where they fought it with all the vigor at their command. The fight was carried from court to court, Mr. Bacon, as counsel for the shareholders, skillfully contesting their claim, and finally winning a complete victory for the reorganization scheme. The change was completed in October, 1892, and ninety per cent. of all the security-holders accepted the new plan. When the consolidation was completed, the new corporation, under the title of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, came energetically into the transportation field, with a capital of more than five million dollars in its treasury.

Mr. Bacon has, in addition to his railroad enterprises, controlled large financial trusts, as executor and administrator of the Pratt, the Fargo, and other large estates, and was the organizer of the American Tobacco Company, one of the strongest and best paying of modern industrial corporations.

## CHARLES E. WARBURTON.

CHARLES EDWARD WARBURTON was born in Leamington, the famous resort in the English Midlands, on March 2, 1836. His parents removed to this country when he was only two years of age, and made their permanent home in Philadelphia, where his father, the late John Warburton, became a successful merchant. The son was educated in the public schools, and in early life acquired, by a thorough and practical business training, the unflagging industry, persistence of purpose, alertness of perception, and knowledge of men which qualified him so abundantly for the exacting calling to which nearly the whole of his active life has been devoted.

Combining his resources with those of his brother-in-law, J. Barclay Harding, he established *The Evening Telegraph* in the beginning of 1864, the first number of the new daily being issued on January 4 of that year from its present publication office, No. 108 South Third Street. Mr. Warburton's practical business training was supplemented by the journalistic experience and brilliant qualities of Mr. Harding. The latter was the son of Jesper Harding, one of the most famous of the old school of newspaper men, who had been for many years the proprietor and publisher of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer*. He had inherited his father's tastes for journalistic work, and had served under him a full apprenticeship in the editorial department. The inaugurators of the new undertaking thus possessed between them the knowledge and experience which were essential to its success. There was, also, a fairly open field for their enterprise, as there was at that time but one evening journal published in the city, although there was then, as now, an abundance of morning newspapers. The war for the preservation of the Union was at that period in its most critical stage, and a public eager for tidings from the scene of conflict extended a hearty welcome to the new evening paper when it demonstrated, as it did from the start, that it was to be conducted on the most intelligent and energetic basis.

The death of Mr. Harding in October, 1865, less than two years after the paper was established, threw the editorial, as well as the business, management of *The Evening Telegraph* into Mr. Warburton's hands, and he immediately demonstrated his capacity for the additional task. Although he has never been an editorial writer in the strict and technical sense, he has been through the succeeding years the editor-in-chief of *The Evening Telegraph* in all that the phrase implies; dictating its policy from day to day on all questions of importance, suggesting topics for discussion, outlining arguments and marshalling points in their support, and meanwhile keep-



ing a watchful eye on the news columns, and deciding when and how the service should be extended and improved. He is now (1896) the dean of Philadelphia journalism, being the oldest newspaper proprietor and editor, in point of continuous service, in the city.

Mr. Warburton has always been a Republican in politics, but has never held or sought office. In the columns of *The Evening Telegraph* he has for nearly a third of a century advocated the principles of Republicanism as interpreted from a broad, liberal, and independent standpoint, supporting such measures and candidates, and such alone, as would, from its point of view, promote the best interests of the country at large, as well as of the party. This independent spirit has frequently brought him and his paper into conflict with partisan leaders in the city, State, and nation. In following up this policy, *The Evening Telegraph* opposed the impeachment of President Johnson, the reckless operations of the "carpet-baggers" in the South during the Reconstruction period, a third term for General Grant, the nomination and election of James G. Blaine, the extreme provisions of the McKinley Tariff act, and all other radical measures which it regarded as being, from its independent stand-point, antagonistic to genuine Republicanism. In State politics it has always been arrayed against the "bosses," especially in the Independent Republican revolt of 1882, when it was the most influential Republican journal in the State that supported that movement.

Mr. Warburton is a widower, with a son and a daughter. The former, Mr. Barclay H. Warburton, has since the beginning of 1894 been associated with his father as publisher of *The Evening Telegraph*.



JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, one of the most versatile and graceful of recent American writers, was born in Boston, June 22, 1846, the son of the famous novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose power of deep psychological analysis stands almost unrivalled in the history of literature. The son's child-life seems to have been one of active migration. Leaving Boston at three months of age, he sojourned successively in Salem, West Newton, and Concord, Massachusetts, and a year or two in Lenox, where he had an infantile introduction to the late Louis Kossuth and other famous men, and the celebrated actress Fanny Kemble. When seven years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool, his father having been appointed American consul for that city.

His career, indeed, seemed to divide itself into seven-year periods. The second seven years of his life were spent in England and on the Continent, he returning to Concord in 1860, at the age of fourteen. His course of studies at this period included fencing, gymnastic exercises, French, and Arabian, followed by a period of preparation for college under F. B. Sanborn, of the famous boys' and girls' school of Concord. He entered Harvard in 1863, where he remained nearly four years, and spent another year in Harvard Scientific School, his college studies being tempered by athletic exercises, among them boxing, which art he studied under the noted pugilist, John C. Heenan.

The third seven-year period of his life thus completed, he sailed for Europe in 1868, and settled in Dresden, Saxony, where he devoted himself to the study of civil engineering, and the enjoyment of the various relaxations of German student life. While there he met and became engaged to a young American girl, who was spending the season in Dresden. She returned to New York in

1869, and he followed in 1870, their marriage taking place in November of that year. He here utilized his knowledge of civil engineering by entering the New York Dock Department, then under the charge of the late General McClellan.

Mr. Hawthorne's inclinations, however, turned strongly towards the profession of literature, not merely through hereditary influences, but from a decided native talent in that direction, which was first indicated in short stories contributed to *Harper's Magazine*. After two years' experience of engineering labor, he returned with his wife and infant daughter to Dresden, being at that time actively engaged in writing his first novel "Bressant." This he completed in Dresden, and published it simultaneously in London and New York. He completed a second novel, "Idolatry," during his period of residence in Dresden, and afterwards settled in London, where he remained until 1881, employed in literary pursuits.

He had now attained considerable literary repute, and was busily engaged with his pen while in London, writing reviews for the *Spectator* and contributing to other periodicals, while his novelistic ventures during this period included "Garth" and "Sebastian Strom," both works of high merit as examples of character-drawing and story-telling facility. During his period of residence in London he met with the misfortune of having his home burned. His family circle was increased to nine, including seven children. On leaving London, he spent six months in the south of Ireland, and in 1882 sailed for New York.

After a period of residence in New Jersey, he removed to Sag Harbor, New York, of which he was a resident for twelve years. His literary labors while there, were very versatile in character, including editorship of the literary department of the *New York World*, essays, criticisms, stories contributed to magazines, and several novels, "Fortune's Fool," "Dust," "Beatrix Randolph," etc. He also engaged, in association with Chief-of-Police Byrnes, of the New York Police Department, in writing a series of detective stories, the plots and incidents of which were largely taken from the personal knowledge of his collaborator. In addition, he published a biographical work, "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife," and edited some of his father's works. He contributed also several novelettes to *Lippincott's Magazine*.

In 1893, Mr. Hawthorne, after a visit to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, sailed to the West Indies, and took up his residence in Jamaica. An interesting event brought him back to New York. In 1895 the *New York Herald* proposed a novel competition, offering \$10,000 as the first prize. Hawthorne entered this competition, and had the fortune to win the prize over more than a thousand rival competitors. He is now in New York, "engaged," as he says, "in helping his friends to spend this money—which they have nearly accomplished."

PAYMASTER (LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER) HENRY  
CLAY MACHETTE.

PAYMASTER (LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER) HENRY CLAY MACHETTE, of the United States navy, was born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1842; his father, Samuel Tucker Machette, was a grandson of James B. Machette, of Trenton, New Jersey, who married Mary, a sister of Samuel Tucker, president of the Provincial Assembly. His mother, Lydia B. Musgrave, was a daughter of Joseph Philip Musgrave, a descendant of the old English family of that name; her grandfather, Joseph Musgrave, came to America prior to the Revolution, and, settling in Chester County, married there the noted beauty and heiress, "Esther Bennett, the flower of Kennett," as she was styled by the young beaux of her day.

The Machette family is said to be of Huguenot extraction, and to have emigrated to America about the close of the seventeenth century *via* the island of Jersey. The subject of this sketch entered the naval service in May, 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, serving first on the United States steamer "Flagg," off Charleston and the Southern coast, witnessing the attack on the latter city by Rear-Admiral Dupont, and subsequently on the "Governor Buckingham," off the coast of North Carolina.

In 1864, having been promoted to be acting assistant paymaster, he was assigned to duty on board of the United States steamer "Undine," in the Mississippi squadron.

Upon the capture and destruction of the latter in the Tennessee River by a part of Hood's army, he escaped to Fort Donelson, saving at the same time the government funds,—a fact to which the attention of the Navy Department was called by Acting Rear-Admiral Lee. He was afterwards assigned to duty on board the gunboat



"Donegal," and, the war having closed, was honorably discharged in 1866.

February, 1867, Paymaster Machette was reappointed in the regular service, and ordered to the Brazil station, where he served until 1870 on the "Wasp." He has since been attached to the following vessels on the North Atlantic station,—*i.e.*, monitors "Terror" and "Canonicus," and steam-sloop "Canandaigua;" on the Asiatic station to the "Monocacy," and lately to the United States sloop "Iroquois," in the Pacific. In addition to the foregoing, the paymaster (lieutenant-commander) has been attached to the ships "New Hampshire," "Wabash," and "St. Louis." He has also been attached to the Norfolk and League Island Navy-Yards. In 1885 he married Adelaide Granet; their two daughters, Adelaide Henriette and Lydia Musgrave, are both living.



CHARLES H. A. ESLING.

THE Esling family, of Philadelphia, ancestors of the subject of our sketch, have descended from John George Esling, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, to Philadelphia, in 1740, and whose son, John Paul Esling, was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia before and after the Revolution, and with his own son Nicholas founded the leading brick-making establishment of the city at that period. Nicholas second, grandson of Paul, served at successive periods as city commissioner, auxiliary superintendent of fortifications (1814), health officer, and harbor master. On his mother's side, Mr. Esling descends by one line from Cornelius Holohan, of Ireland, who settled in Delaware about 1750, and by another from the Bakers, of Pennsylvania, and John Winthrop's English colonists of Massachusetts Bay, in 1630.

Several of his ancestors figure as patriots in important historical events of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

Mr. Esling was born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1845. His early education was received at the Dame School of Madam Noronah, from which he passed to St. Joseph's College, and subsequently entered the Philosophy School, of Georgetown University. This institution, at its centennial celebration in 1889, conferred upon him the degree of A.M. *honoris causa*. At twenty-one years of age he entered the law office of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, then attorney-general of Pennsylvania, being the last student who had the valuable advantage of his training. He was admitted to the bar, June 19, 1869, but subsequently attended the reorganized law school of the University of Pennsylvania, which gave him the degree of LL.B., in 1882. He took a post-graduate course in civil law in the same institution, and has devoted himself since, with much success, to surrogate practice and the management of trust estates.

Mr. Esling, while assiduous in the practice of his profession, has devoted himself for recreation to the pursuit of literature, in its various branches of poetry, polemics, genealogy, and history, with such zeal and ability as to have made his mark in all these varied fields. His aptitude in the languages has also enabled him to do much excellent work in translation from the Latin, French, and Italian. His skill in this field is such that he has preserved all the delicacy and flavor of the original in his Anglicized productions. When he had scarcely reached his majority he had translated a selection of the hymns of the Roman Missal and Breviary with a beauty and fidelity that won the encomiums of some of the most scholarly critics of the religious world.

Besides writing several volumes of essays, Mr. Esling has been a frequent contributor to journals and magazines, while a series of letters from Europe, contributed by him, in 1877, to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, met with phenomenal popularity. He was also, for a time, a valued special contributor to the Philadelphia *Press*. It is in poetry, however, that he has chiefly made a literary reputation. His volume of poems, "Melodies of Mood and Tense," published in 1894, was received with high praise by distinguished authors and critics, and had special recognition from three of the crowned heads of Europe. This work was issued in England as well as in the United States. He was one of the three founders of the "Pegasus," the well-known Poets' Club, of Philadelphia, and probably the first association of its kind in the United States. He has also gained an enviable reputation as a lecturer, dramatic reader, and public speaker.

Politically he is a warm Republican, is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Republican Club, and has twice been offered diplomatic positions at the Russian court. He is greatly interested in athletic sports, particularly oarsmanship, and has been president of his boat club for several terms, and represented the Schuylkill Navy at the Henley Royal Regatta, 1895.

Descended from six American generations of Roman Catholic ancestors, he has been active in all church movements, notably as the founder of the De Sales Institute (Catholic club), and an organizer of the Roman Catholic Historical Society, and represented the American Church at the Vatican in 1877, during the Golden Jubilee celebration of Pope Pius IX., by whom he was specially honored. He was also created by Patent an honorary member of the Order of the Passion, Rome, June 3, 1877. He served as delegate from Philadelphia to the first Catholic Congress of the United States, at Baltimore, in 1889; and was appointed to the second, at Chicago, in 1893.

He is connected with various alumni associations, clubs, and societies.

## REGINALD DE KOVEN.

REGINALD DE KOVEN, a notable figure among American musical composers, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, April 3, 1859, being the son of Rev. Henry de Koven, a prominent Protestant Episcopal clergyman. His paternal ancestor, Captain de Koven of the English army, came to this country early in the seventeenth century, and, taking up his residence in Connecticut, married the grand-daughter of the historically famous governor John Winthrop. His descendants were well known throughout the history of Connecticut. On the mother's side, Mr. de Koven is descended from the Le Roys, of early New York history. His uncle, Rev. James de Koven, played a leading part in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, through his vigorous and aggressive championship of the high-church innovation. He introduced the Oxford cap and gown, and the gold tassel, in the ecclesiastical college at Racine, Wisconsin, to be worn by the most advanced pupils, and was also the first to organize the surpliced choir west of New York City. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts and of Illinois, but his extreme ritualistic theories caused his rejection in each diocese by the standing committee.

Rev. Henry de Koven took up his residence abroad in 1872, and there prepared his son for college. Entering St. John's College, Oxford, Reginald de Koven graduated with high honors in 1879, being the youngest B.A. of the year. His talent for music was very early displayed, and was so marked that he began to study when but seven years of age. When fourteen, he was placed under William Spcidl, of Stuttgart, for piano practice. Afterwards he studied harmony and counterpoint under Dr. Huff, at Frankfort; and going thence to Florence, took a course of instruction in singing with Signor Vannucinni, an able Italian master.

These early studies, and his subsequent diligent practice in musical composition, so developed his native talents that while still quite young he came before the world with a light opera, named "Cupid, Hymen & Co." This, though studied for production, was never performed, the company meeting with financial disaster. It was followed in 1887 by a more notable work, "The Begum," which was produced by the McCaull Opera Company, and proved a marked success.

This success so encouraged the young composer, that he revisited Europe to continue his studies, which he did under Richard Gence, the distinguished operatic composer at Vienna. While here, Mr. de Koven continued his original work, writing the opera of "Don Quixote," which was brought out in 1889 by the Bostonians, and



greatly increased his reputation as a dramatic and musical composer. His next work, "Robin Hood," produced in 1890, took the public by storm, and has since retained its high popularity. It has taken rank among the standard operas, being the first by an American composer to be admitted to that dignity. Its success, indeed, was instantaneous, and can scarcely fail to prove permanent.

In 1892 came out the melodious "Knickerbocker," and in the same year the brilliant "Fencing-Master," which had a success little less than that of "Robin Hood." This was followed in 1893 by the "Algerians," another timely and harmonious production, displaying the vigorous powers of invention and skill in construction that marked his preceding works. Other productions of merit have followed, and no American contemporary has equalled Mr. de Koven in prolific powers of production, and none in the high measure of success which has been met by his rapidly appearing works.

In addition to these productions he has been prolific as a song-writer, his earliest composition, "Marjorie Daw," of which he wrote both the words and the music, being very widely known and esteemed. His songs in all number over one hundred; other titles being "My Lover will come To-Day," "Indian Love-song," and "A Winter Lullaby."

Mr. de Koven married, in 1884, the daughter of ex-Senator C. B. Farwell, of Illinois. He is a familiar figure in the society circles of New York and Chicago, and is a member of most of the fashionable clubs of those two cities.





THEODORE D. WILSON.

THEODORE D. WILSON, for many years Chief Constructor of the United States navy, was born at Brooklyn, New York, May 11, 1840, and served a full term of apprenticeship as a shipwright under naval constructor Benjamin F. Delano at the navy-yard in that city. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the volunteer service, and became a non-commissioned officer in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, New York State militia, with which regiment he went to the front on April 23, 1861, and served in the first three months' campaign. On August 3, 1861, after the return of the regiment, he was appointed a carpenter in the navy, and served on the United States steamer "Cambridge," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, until 1863. The "Cambridge" was engaged in the first day's fight in Hampton Roads with the "Merrimac," "Yorktown," and "Jamestown."

In December, 1863, Commodore Wilson was ordered to special duty in New York with Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, general superintendent of all naval work outside of navy-yards, and under his orders was intrusted with the building, repairing, and alteration of scores of vessels, a task which involved the exercise of great judgment and skill. He continued engaged in this important duty until May 17, 1866, when he was examined for and appointed an assistant naval constructor in the United States navy, and placed in charge of the construction department of the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida.

In December, 1867, he was transferred to the navy-yard at Philadelphia, remaining there until July 3, 1869, when he was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, as instructor in ship-building and naval architecture. In this field of duty he remained for four years,

during which, in the summer of 1870, he was sent by the department on special service to England and France. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and much reliable information obtained for the naval service. On July 6, 1873, he was ordered to the navy-yard at Washington, D. C.

On July 1, 1873, Commodore Wilson was commissioned a naval constructor, and on June 1, 1874, was sent as naval constructor to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. During his period of service here he was appointed a member of the first naval advisory board, organized in 1881 by Secretary William B. Hunt for formulating a policy to rebuild the navy.

In March, 1882, he was nominated by President Arthur, and confirmed by the Senate, as Chief Constructor of the navy, with the relative rank of Commodore. He was renominated to this responsible position by President Cleveland, in December, 1886, and again confirmed, and was a third time nominated in December, 1891, by President Harrison, and once more confirmed, an honor which very few officers have had conferred upon them in the history of the United States navy.

The calculations and plans of the first steel ship of the new navy—the "Chicago"—were prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair under his supervision, and from that time up to July, 1893, the plans of all the vessels of the new navy (with the exception of the "Baltimore," "Charleston," and "Texas," which were purchased abroad, the "Philadelphia" and "Vesuvius," designed by the Cramps, and the "Cushing," built by the Herreshoffs), have been prepared under his direction. These include five double-turreted monitors, the harbor defence vessel "Monterey," the harbor defence ram "Katahdin," the armored cruisers "Maine," "New York," and "Brooklyn," the battleships "Iowa," "Indiana," "Massachusetts," and "Oregon," the steel cruisers "Chicago," "Boston," "Atlanta," "Newark," "San Francisco," "Raleigh," "Montgomery," "Detroit," "Marblehead," "Olympia," "Columbia," and "Minneapolis," with gun-boats and other vessels, the whole aggregating forty in number and one hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred tons in displacement.

He resigned his position, July 12, 1893, on account of ill health, being given two years' leave of absence. He is now on duty at Boston, Massachusetts. On January 14, 1893, the Institution of Naval Architects, of England, did him the high honor of electing him an honorary member of that body. He is also an honorary member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, first vice-president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of this country, and a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Naval Order of the United States.

## ELLIS LEWIS.

ELLIS LEWIS, a prominent jurist of Pennsylvania, was born at Lewisburg, in this State, May 16, 1798; his native town being one which had received its name in honor of his father, Eli Lewis, a man of wealth, wide influence, and developed literary tastes, who died when his son was but four years old. During the long minority of the son, his estate, the management of which had been placed in incompetent hands, was dissipated, and, while still a boy, he found himself thrown on his own resources and forced to shift for himself in life. He proved equal to the emergency; learning the printer's trade, to which he was put, so well that by the time he reached the age of manhood he was a good practical printer, and had done satisfactory editorial work. While occupied as printer and editor, he engaged in the study of law, and at twenty-four years of age was admitted to the bar, having acquired a profession to which he was admirably adapted by nature, and in which he was destined to make great progress. About this time he married Miss Josephine Wallis, the daughter of Joseph Wallis.



Two years after his admission to the practice of law, Mr. Lewis was appointed to the office of deputy-attorney-general for Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. In this position he made himself prominent politically, the result being that he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Here he made his ability, both as lawyer and legislator, so strongly felt as to attract the attention of Governor Wolfe, who in 1833 appointed him attorney-general of the State. In the latter part of the same year his career as a judge began, he being appointed president-judge of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, a position which he retained for ten years, when he received the appointment of president-judge of the Second District.

Judge Lewis's fine powers as a jurist, as displayed in these positions, were so manifest that in 1851 the highest judicial honor in the gift of the people was conferred upon him, he being elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1855 he attained the exalted position of chief justice of this court, which he retained for two years, and then retired to private life, declining, in 1857, the unanimous nomination of the Democratic committee to a renewal of his official position. It was as a justice of the Supreme Court, and during his later life, that Judge Lewis became connected with Philadelphia.

In addition to his judicial decisions, which displayed deep legal learning and the highest order of merit, and which are regarded as a valuable legacy to the legal profession, he published a work of much value, entitled, "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him on account of his knowledge of medical jurisprudence, while he received from two universities the degree of Doctor of Laws, in merited recognition of the width and profundity of his legal learning. He was, in truth, widely recognized as a ripe scholar, a deep thinker, and a public-spirited and benevolent man, whose life-record was one to win encomiums from all who knew him, either personally or by reputation. He died March 19, 1871.

As regards the children of Judge Lewis, the following information may be of interest. His oldest daughter married Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, who was United States minister to Sweden and Norway during the administration of President Lincoln, and a sketch of whose life we have elsewhere given. Mrs. Campbell entered the field of literature, and has become an authoress of some celebrity. His youngest daughter married Captain James Wiley, of the United States Marine Corps. The only son of Judge Lewis entered the Marine Corps just before the war, rose to the rank of major in this branch of the service, and died within a year of his father.



GEORGE S. GRAVES.

GEORGE S. GRAVES was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 11, 1853, and, unlike Americans in general, in whom restlessness seems to be born, he has spent the greater part of his life in his native city, and still makes it his chosen place of residence and the scene of his business activities. His education was confined to that afforded by the public schools of Springfield, and he presents an excellent example of the "self-made" type of man. In the words of a contemporary authority, "He has risen to his present position by hard work, indomitable courage, and the rarest manifestations of the business faculty, which is little less than genius."

The newspaper career of Mr. Graves began in 1871, when he was eighteen years of age, his virgin work in this field being the humble duty of carrier for the *Springfield Republican*, which netted him the not very munificent income of seventy-five cents per week. At the same time he served a route on the *Evening Union*, of Springfield. In 1873, after two years of this service, he was given a position in the counting-room of the *Evening Union*, where he was placed in charge of the subscription and mailing departments.

In 1876 he left the *Union* to enter the service of Phelps & Sanderson, owners of the *New England Homestead*. Subsequently Mr. Sanderson retired, and Mr. Phelps organized the company since so well known as the Phelps Publishing Company. In this association Mr. Graves took an interest, and assumed the business management of its affairs, which he has since retained. Closely associated with this company is the Orange Judd Company, of New York, which, through the *Amer-*

*ican Agriculturist* and its rural books, is known the world over. The *Agriculturist* is the oldest publication of its class in this country, having been established in 1842. It was purchased in 1856 by Mr. Orange Judd, who held it till 1873, and gave it its wide-spread reputation. In 1886 it passed under the control of the Phelps Publishing Company, and the two companies, which have an invested capital of over eight hundred thousand dollars, are now practically one corporation. Mr. Graves occupies the responsible position of treasurer and manager for both, and under his energetic direction the editions of the publications owned by the two companies have grown from ten thousand to the high total of four hundred and twenty-two thousand per issue. In fact, the Phelps Company has grown to be the largest agricultural publishing house in the world, and the third largest of any class in the United States. It confines itself to what is known as a "mail business," a very small percentage of its publications being sold on the news-stands.

Previous to September, 1894, the *American Agriculturist* was a monthly publication. It was then changed to a weekly, to meet the increasing demands of the times. At the same time the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, and the *Orange Judd Farmer*, of Chicago, were purchased by the Orange Judd Company, and added to the papers issued by the association. This combination is the first among agricultural weeklies to cover the whole country, and by their publication in five editions the local needs of each section of the country are thoroughly considered and attended to. The *Agriculturist*, now possessing a weekly circulation of one hundred and sixty-five thousand, is more than ever in a position to aid and instruct the farming community. It aims to keep abreast the progressive spirit of the age, and to continue a true exponent of the development of agricultural science, whose recent progress has been so great and promising.

In addition, the Phelps Publishing Company issue the *Springfield Homestead*, a local weekly, and *Farm and Home*, a semi-monthly agricultural and family journal, which has a circulation of two hundred and fifty thousand, and is read throughout the United States and Canada. An average of four tons of mail matter is sent out each day from this establishment, to meet which the Government has established a branch Post-office in its building, from which all mail matter is sent direct to the trains. The whole business of these companies is conducted at Springfield, Massachusetts, and under the immediate and active superintendence of Mr. Graves, who needs the inspiration of genius to control the vast interests intrusted to his hands.

## ROSCOE CONKLING.

ROSCOE CONKLING was born at Albany, October 30, 1829. His father, Albert Conkling, had been a member of Congress and afterwards United States district judge for Northern New York, and received in 1852 the diplomatic appointment of minister to Mexico. The son was given an academic education, and in 1846 removed to Utica, where he studied law, and obtained admission to the bar in 1849. As a lawyer his progress was rapid, and in 1850, one year after his admission to practice, he was made district attorney for Oneida County.

Politically he began life as an ardent Whig, in which party he continued until its decadence and disappearance, when he entered its successor, the Republican party, of whose principles he became an earnest advocate. His first political position was as mayor of Utica, to which office he was elected in 1858. In the same year he secured the Republican nomination to Congress, and was elected to that body, being at that time the youngest member of the House of Representatives. On the floor of Congress the young member soon acquired a reputation for eloquence in debate and courage in the expression of his opinions, and in 1860 he was again elected. He was defeated, however, in 1862, and returning again to legal practice, was employed by the attorney-general of the State in exposing the frauds which had been practised in New York in regard to the enlistments and bounties of soldiers. In this field of duty his services were valuable, and much of the secret speculation and fraudulent devices of the law-breakers was laid bare through his agency. In 1864 he was again elected to Congress, and resumed his seat on the floor of the House, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and as member of a committee appointed to consider a bankrupt law. He was also appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the special Reconstruction Committee of the House.

In these fields of duty Mr. Conkling vigorously opposed all measures whose operation would have given the late secessionists a voice in national affairs. In 1866 his constituents returned him to Congress for another term, but his period of duty as a member of the House came to an end in the succeeding session, the New York Legislature electing him to the Senate in January, 1867. He took his seat in that august body in March of that year. On the formation of the senatorial committees, Mr. Conkling was placed on that on the Judiciary, and during the remainder of his senatorial career, from 1867 to 1881, served on most of the leading committees of the Senate.

In 1876 his name was prominently presented before the Republican national convention as a candidate for



the Presidency, but it shared the fate of several other prominent names, in the nomination of General Hayes. The new President showed a disposition to adopt conciliatory measures towards the South, in which he was opposed by many members of his party, and strenuously by Senator Conkling, who was one of the leaders in opposition to such measures, and organized the "Stalwart" faction of the Republican party from the sympathizers with his views. As a political manager, both in New York and in the Senate, he manifested unusual skill, not only ruling the party in the State, but controlling in the Senate, in a measure, the nominations to office by the executive head of the government, and opposing the new doctrines regarding the civil service.

In the Chicago national convention of 1880, Mr. Conkling strongly advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term to the Presidency. In this effort he was unsuccessful. At the opening of President Garfield's administration he endeavored to retain the power he had previously held, of controlling the nominations to office, and particularly insisted on the withdrawal of the name of W. H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York. He met in Garfield, however, a man of vigorous determination, and, finding his power of appointment gone, he and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, resigned their seats in the Senate and appealed to the New York Legislature for re-election, as a vindication of the justice of their cause. In this they signally failed, the Legislature, after a struggle that lasted for months, appointing two successors in their places. Declining a nomination as justice of the United States Supreme Court, offered him by President Arthur, Mr. Conkling entered upon the practice of law in New York City, where he died April 18, 1888.



HORATIO S. STEPHENS.

HORATIO S. STEPHENS, until recently vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city in the year 1822. His ancestry was associated with the growth of the city of Penn, and his father, William Stephens, served as treasurer of the county of Philadelphia prior to that act of consolidation which extended the city to embrace the county limits. Mr. Stephens obtained his education in the city schools, and while still at quite a youthful age began his business life, entering a mercantile house in the capacity of a clerk. He continued with this house for some years, being eventually made the book-keeper of the firm.

He was still quite young when there came to him an offer for service with an engineering expedition to South America, which he, glad of the opportunity for adventure and experience which it afforded, readily accepted, and in which he accompanied his father and several engineers, who made up the staff of the expedition. The principal of these were the well-known Colonel George M. Totten, of New York, and John C. Trautwine, of Philadelphia, both engineers of much reputation and experience, and subsequently the builders of the railroad from Aspinwall or Colon to Panama across the isthmus of that name.

The purpose of this expedition was the construction of a canal from Carthagena—a walled and strongly fortified city on the Caribbean Sea, built by the Spanish in 1533—to the river Magdalena, an important stream of the then republic of New Grenada, now Colombia. This canal, to connect the ancient city with Calamar on the Magdalena, had been contracted for by the two engineers named, young Stephens accompanying the party as an aid. The climate of that section of South America, however, proved unsuitable to him, and after a period of service, ill health compelled his return.

His next business enterprise was in connection with the manufacture of anthracite iron on the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers in Pennsylvania. At that period there were but two or three establishments engaged in this branch of manufacture in the United States, and the business offered excellent opportunities for energy and capital. Mr. Stephens, however, did not remain long engaged in it, he being recalled to Philadelphia on May 1, 1851, to fill the position of cashier of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, an organization which had been formed three years previously, and in which an appointment to this position was tendered him.

Since that date, Mr. Stephens has remained continuously in the service of this important financial institution, a period of forty-five years, during which he has had the selection and management of the agents through whom its large business has been built up, and most of whom, like himself, remain connected with the company.

The Penn Mutual has, since the date of Mr. Stephens's original connection with it, grown from a small concern to one to-day possessing a capital of \$27,500,000, and a business of nearly \$150,000,000 in amount insured. In January, 1862, he was elected to the position of secretary of the company, and in March, 1863, vice-president, the management of the agency department being intrusted to his hands. In length of service, Mr. Stephens is probably, with one exception, the senior life insurance officer in the United States. He resigned the position of vice-president in May, 1895, on account of ill health, and was thereupon elected to the position of advisory officer of the company.

Mr. Stephens has a family of four children, one son and three daughters. His wife died ten years ago.

## CAPTAIN GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS.

Of Perkins, as a young lieutenant,—and holding a place which many a man twenty years his senior would have coveted,—Admiral Farragut said, "He was young and handsome, and no braver man ever trod the decks of a ship. His work in the 'Chickasaw' did more to capture the 'Tennessee' than all the guns of the fleet put together." "Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." Farragut was not lavish of his praises when fighting was in question, nor did he distribute commendation lavishly when the fight was over,—as some commanders are wont to do. If not another word about Perkins was to be said, Farragut's estimate of him might stand for his epitaph.

Captain George Hamilton Perkins was born in New Hampshire, October 20, 1836, of most worthy parentage, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1851. Here he distinguished himself, especially in gunnery. When he graduated he first served in the "Cyane," at a period when the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama, about 1856, served to show him some of the duties of a naval officer. Passing over that remarkable time, for the want of space, we may say that, in the same ship, he visited all the British provinces, and then made a cruise in the West Indies, full of interest from the state of things then existing. After this cruise, Midshipman Perkins served in the Paraguay Expedition; came home in the frigate "Sabine," and was at once ordered to the steamer "Sumter," as acting master, for a cruise on the West Coast of Africa. Here he passed through the various scenes familiar to those who have had the same experience, and not of great interest to those who have not. But about the end of that cruise came the mutterings of the rebellion. The South rushed on their suicidal course as if truly mad, and now "a wall, as of fire, rose up between the officers; every mess in every ship was divided against itself; brothers-in-arms of yesterday were enemies of to-day; and no one spoke of the outlook at home except in bated breath and measured speech, from fear that the bitter cup would overflow then and there, and water turn to blood." God grant that no officers in our time may ever experience the anxiety and distress of those who were on foreign stations in 1860-61!

The young lieutenant at last reached home, to find the country in the throes of war, indeed; and, after a brief leave to recover his health, somewhat shattered by exposure on the African coast, he was ordered as the executive officer of the "Cayuga," one of the new gun-boats, carrying a battery of an 11-inch gun, a 20-pounder Parrott, and two 24-pounder howitzers. She was commanded by Lieutenant N. B. Harrison, a stalwart, loyal Virginian, and afterwards became the bearer of the divisional flag of Captain Bailey, leading the fleet through the obstructions and past the forts at the time of the well-known ascent of



Farragut's fleet towards New Orleans. Such confidence had Harrison acquired in Perkins that he gave in his charge the piloting of the vessel past the forts. He noticed that St. Philip's guns were all aimed at mid-stream, and so coolly steered right under the walls of the fort,—suffering much in masts and rigging, but little in the hull. Once past the last battery, the officers looked back to find themselves alone and in the presence of the enemy's gun-boats and the ram "Manassas." They sustained an unequal combat until the rest of the division arrived. This was carried on muzzle to muzzle for a few moments. When relieved from this entanglement the "Cayuga" pressed on, and at daylight captured the Chalmette regiment, encamped close to the river-bank.

On arriving before New Orleans, Bailey and Perkins went on shore to demand the surrender and the hoisting of the flag. How they escaped the fiendish mob which surrounded them on their way to the mayor's office is a wonder. The story has been told many times, and by none better than by George W. Cable, the well-known author.

After many exciting scenes on board the "Cayuga" and the "New London," Perkins at last found himself in command of the "Scioto," and was about to be relieved after arduous service in that vessel, when the preparations for the capture of Mobile induced him to apply for any duty connected with the enterprise. Farragut knew his man, and appointed Perkins to the command of the "Chickasaw," a double-turreted monitor,—a command much above his rank. Not really completed, and with a green crew, the "Chickasaw" gave ample opportunity for energy, and, although short time for preparation was allowed, he managed to join Farragut off Mobile bar on August 1, and on the 5th the battle was fought, with imperishable fame for the subject of this sketch, then not twenty-eight years of age.

Captain Perkins voluntarily retired in 1891.





ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE.

ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, a great-grandson of Dr. Franklin, and well known for his long and efficient work on the Coast Survey, was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1806. His love of learning was shown early in life, while his education began at a classical school in Philadelphia, and was continued at the United States Military Academy, to which he was appointed at the youthful age of fourteen. Here he showed such diligence and ability in study that, though the youngest member of his class, he graduated at its head in 1825. During his four years in this institution he did not receive a single demerit mark, which can be said of very few students of the West Point Academy, which is noted for its rigid discipline. He was appointed, after his graduation, lieutenant of engineers, but was retained in the academy during the succeeding year as assistant professor of engineering. He then became assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, and here met Miss Nancy C. Fowler, who afterwards became his wife.

In 1828, Mr. Bache was elected to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and resigned from the army, his resignation being dated June 1, 1829. On reaching Philadelphia, he joined the Franklin Institute, to whose "Journal" he had already contributed, and to which he continued to furnish papers at intervals. He made at this time important researches in regard to the bursting of boilers and meteorological observations, and published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society" papers on valuable researches made by him in physics and chemistry.

In 1836 he was intrusted with the organization of

Girard College, and became its first president, being sent by the trustees to Europe to study the methods of instruction and discipline there employed. The report which he made on his return proved of much service to the art of education in this country. The college being unfinished and the trustees not ready to begin operations, Professor Bache offered his services to the city, and was made Principal of the High School, and during 1841-42 served as superintendent of the public schools, whose methods had hitherto been limited in scope, but it rapidly extended under the new administration, and plans for wide operations were put into practice. He succeeded in convincing Congress of the practical value of the Survey, and was well supported in his operations, which also met with the approval of geographers and scientists in general. During the Civil War he placed the resources of the Coast Survey at the disposal of the naval forces, much to their assistance, and in 1863 constructed the defences of Philadelphia against threatened attack from the invading Confederates.

He was one of the incorporators of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, and was annually re-elected by Congress. During the war he served efficiently as vice-president of the Sanitary Commission. He received many honors from universities and learned bodies, being given the degree of LL.D. by the University of New York in 1836, by that of Pennsylvania in 1837, and by Harvard in 1851. He served as president of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Academy of Sciences, whose chair he was the first to occupy. Many leading foreign societies elected him to honorary membership, and several foreign medals were conferred upon him in recognition of the excellence of his work on the Coast Survey and in science in general. He published numerous papers on scientific and engineering subjects, and a work entitled "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard College." He died February 17, 1867. His property, to the extent of forty-two thousand dollars, was left to the National Academy of Sciences, its income to be devoted to physical research.



## GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN was born in Ohio, February 8, 1820, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1840. He was promoted second lieutenant Third Artillery the same day, and first lieutenant November 30, 1841. He served in the Florida War, 1840-41; on duty in various Southern States and in Pennsylvania, 1842-46; on breaking out of war with Mexico he applied for duty in the field, and was assigned to Company F, Third Artillery, then under orders for California; he was bearer of despatches from General Smith to War Department, and, after six months' leave of absence, joined Company C, Third Artillery, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence September 27, 1850, and stationed at St. Louis and New Orleans, but resigned from the army September 6, 1853, and entered upon a civil career as a banker in San Francisco and New York until 1857; was major-general of California militia in 1856; counsellor-at-law at Leavenworth, Kansas, 1858-59; superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, 1859-61.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he was reappointed in the United States army, colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861. He served in the defences of Washington, and was in command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, in the Manassas campaign, until July 23, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was then assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland until November, 1861, when he was transferred for duty to the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report to Major-General Halleck at St. Louis; on inspection duty at Sedalia, Missouri, and commanding camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, Missouri, 1861-62; at post of Paducah, Kentucky, expediting and facilitating operations in progress up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and organizing a division to be commanded by himself; bore a distinguished part in the battle of Shiloh and in the operations against Corinth; commanding District of Memphis and an expedition against Vicksburg, 1862; assigned to command of Fifteenth Army Corps in January, 1863; participated in capture of Arkansas Post; took part in operations preceding and attending siege of Vicksburg; assigned to command of Department of the Tennessee, October 27, 1863; joined his forces to the army under General Grant at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of that name; moved with great energy to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee, and returned to Chattanooga, 1863; made an expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, destroying much railroad and war material thereabouts, and returned to Vicksburg; assumed command of Military Division of



the Mississippi, March 18, 1864; captured Atlanta, Georgia, and made his march to the sea which terminated in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864; marched northward from Savannah, captured Columbia, South Carolina, compelling the evacuation of Charleston; repulsed the enemy under General J. E. Johnston at Bentonville, and joined his forces with those of General Schofield at Goldsborough; moved against General Johnston, who, on April 26, 1865, surrendered his army on the same terms as had been granted General Lee.

General Sherman was appointed major-general of volunteers May 1, 1862, and brigadier-general United States army July 4, 1863. He had conferred on him the commission of major-general, August 12, 1864, for "gallant and distinguished services as commander of the Mississippi Division in the conduct of the campaign in Georgia," and was further honorably mentioned by Congress in the following joint resolution of thanks, February 19, 1864:

"To Major-General W. T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga, which contributed in a great degree to the success of our arms in that glorious victory." June 10, 1865: "To Major-General W. T. Sherman and officers and soldiers of his command for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city."

General Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general, United States army, July 25, 1866. Appointed general of the army, March 5, 1869, and retained that position until retired from active service, February 8, 1884. He died February 14, 1891, at New York City.



CHARLES EDMUND PUGH.

CHARLES EDMUND PUGH was born at Unionville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1842. He is the son of the late Elijah Pugh, a well-known merchant of Chester County.

Mr. Pugh's early education was received at the district school in the village of Unionville. He applied himself closely to study, and, when duly prepared, entered the State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Here he completed a very thorough course of study, and, upon graduation, went into his father's office as a clerk.

Such vocation, however, soon grew distasteful to him, and it did not take long for him to discover that his heart was not in the monotonous duties of a clerk in the retail trade. Accordingly, he determined to secure a more congenial occupation, in which the latent capabilities he was conscious of possessing might be afforded opportunity for development. Thus it was he left home at the age of twenty in search of a wider field of usefulness. Although wholly inexperienced, through perseverance he succeeded in securing a position in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

This was in the year 1859, and his work was that of a station agent at Newport, Perry County, Pennsylvania. Considerable responsibility was attached to his duties at that point, through which he proved his ability. The company was not slow in recognizing his merit, and determined to advance him.

The position selected was the very important one of train despatcher. To equip himself for this important post, and more especially to familiarize himself with all the details of practice and theory attending the running

of trains, he served six months as a conductor on a passenger train. In 1864, having made himself master of the required knowledge, he was appointed train despatcher of the Philadelphia Division. Promotion then followed rapidly. In 1870 he was made General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Philadelphia, and held this position until 1879, when he was again promoted to the office of general superintendent, with head-quarters at Altoona.

He remained in this office until October 1, 1882, when he was appointed to the position of general manager, with head-quarters at Philadelphia.

During the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, Mr. Pugh was ordered to the Centennial stations in West Philadelphia, and placed in charge of the movements of all trains entering and leaving them. It is safe to say that never before in the history of American railroads had a heavier responsibility been laid upon one man's shoulders. But the Pennsylvania Railroad illustrated its boasted policy of the "right man in the right place," and this exceptionally trying time of Centennial travel found the man competent to cope with it. Mr. Pugh's labor in this regard was truly remarkable, and his success was the marvel of railroad men at home and abroad. Over three million passengers were received at and despatched from these stations during the continuance of the Exhibition, and so admirably were the arrangements perfected by Mr. Pugh, not only for handling such an immense number of people, but for doing so with every care for their comfort and safety, that in all that time, a period of nine months, not a single accident occurred.

Mr. Pugh has abundantly demonstrated his fitness for every position to which he has been appointed, and his rapid promotion has been honorably earned. He is an indefatigable worker, untiring in the discharge of duty, and personally supervises the work of his immense department.

As general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, Charles E. Pugh demonstrated not only his great executive ability in developing the immense transportation facilities of the company, but his thorough acquaintance with railroading as a science, and has shown a knowledge of those infinite details of management in the multitude of departments under his charge attained only by many years of experience coupled with close attention to business.

In March, 1893, Mr. Pugh was advanced to the high post of third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he now holds.

He is prominent in social life, and has been for several years a director of the Union League.

## REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LORIMER WORDEN enjoys the distinction, unique in our service, of being placed upon the retired list, at his own request, upon full pay, the latter being done by special act of Congress. Admiral Worden's name will always be especially associated with the "Monitor," but he performed valuable service before the idea of the "Monitor" was conceived, as well as long after she went to the bottom.

Rear-Admiral Worden entered the navy as midshipman from his native State, New York, in January, 1834, and served in the Brazils and the Mediterranean before going to the Naval School at Philadelphia. Promoted passed midshipman in July, 1840, and was in the Pacific for three years, after which he went to the Naval Observatory, at Washington. He obtained his next two steps in the same year, master in August, and lieutenant in November, 1846. He went out to the Pacific Station in 1847, and served there in the "Southampton," "Independence," and "Warren," coming home in the line-of-battle ship "Ohio," in 1850. For several years afterwards he was on duty at the Observatory, and in the Mediterranean, at the navy-yard, New York, and as first lieutenant of the frigate "Savannah," Home Squadron.

On April 6, 1861, Lieutenant Worden reported at Washington for special duty connected with the discipline and efficiency of the naval service, but, finding that ships were being rapidly fitted for service, in consequence of secession movements, asked to be relieved from special duty, and applied for service afloat. On the 7th, at daylight, he was sent to Pensacola with despatches for the commanding officer of the squadron off that port, the orders to re-enforce Fort Pickens, and reached there about midnight on the 10th. A heavy gale prevented him from communicating with the ships on the next day. But on the 12th he delivered his despatches at noon. At 3 p.m. left to return to Washington by rail. It was necessary to go *via* Montgomery, Alabama, and on the 13th, about 4 p.m., he was arrested at a station just south of the rebel capital, taken there, and detained as a prisoner until November 14. He was then paroled and ordered to report to the Secretary of War, at Richmond. He found that he was to be exchanged against Lieutenant Sharp, a Confederate who was confined on board the "Congress," at Newport News. By flag of truce from General Huger to Admiral Golds-



borough, this exchange was duly effected November 18, after Mr. Worden had been more than seven months a prisoner. On January 16, 1862, he was ordered to the command of the "Monitor." The story of this extraordinary engine of war, and its influence on our own fortunes and upon naval construction all over the world, has often been told, and cannot be told too often. In his battle with the "Merrimac," on March 9, 1862, Lieutenant Worden was severely injured, and was obliged to be removed as soon as the action was over, but not until complete success had crowned the efforts of one who was fighting an entirely novel and untried vessel, which had only come in the night before from a perilous voyage. He was made commander, July, 1862, and upon partial recovery was upon duty at New York, as assistant to Admiral Gregory, in superintending the construction of ironclads. Commander Worden commanded the monitor "Montauk," from October, 1862, to April, 1863, in the South Atlantic Squadron. In her he attacked Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, and on February 28, 1863, destroyed the Confederate privateer "Nashville," under the guns of that fort.

On April 7, 1863, he participated in the attack of the ironclads, under Admiral Dupont, upon the defences of Charleston. In the mean time, February 3, 1863, he had been promoted to be captain in the navy. Commodore and superintendent, Naval Academy, 1868, Rear-admiral commanding European Station, 1872, and much other service.



FRANK TILFORD).

FRANK TILFORD, born in New York, July 22, 1852, is the youngest son of John M. Tilford, for many years a prominent merchant of that city. The Tilford family is of Scotch descent, its emigration to America having taken place during the reign of George II., its locality in this country being in the strongly Scotch settlement of Argyle, near Albany. On his father's side, Mr. Tilford can trace his family name to 916 A.D., when, in a battle between Normans and barbarians, a Count d'Angoulême, with one slash of his terrible sword, cut in twain the body and iron girdle of Storis, the barbarian king; whereupon he was named "Taile-fer" (sword-edge). His mother, Jane Tilford (*née* Jane White), was a direct descendant of William White, who came over in the "Mayflower." For generations the Tilfords were tillers of the soil, their first entry upon city life being made in 1835, when John M. Tilford, then twenty years old, made his way from the paternal farm to the city of New York. He obtained a position there in a grocery store, worked diligently, and in 1840, in association with a fellow-clerk, Joseph Park, began business in a small way, under the firm-name of Park & Tilford. This modest beginning was the origin of the great establishment of to-day, which has grown up largely through the hard work, business judgment, and unceasing energy of John M. Tilford. He died in 1891, having continued until within a month previously to attend to business affairs.

His son and successor, Frank Tilford, was educated in the schools of New York, his course of study being completed at Mount Washington Collegiate School. He then entered his father's establishment, preferring a mercantile life to the other fields of employment which he was at full liberty to enter had he chosen. His father had become conspicuous among the great merchants of

New York, and, with a desire to sustain and increase this reputation, the son entered the establishment, still known by the original name of Park & Tilford, at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York. Here he began in one of the minor positions, his father wisely desiring that he should pass through every department of the business, and gain a thorough knowledge of its details. He was advanced only as he showed his competency for a higher field of work. This practical course of apprenticeship continued until 1873, when, having passed his twenty-first year, and being familiar with all the workings of the business, he was placed in charge of the store opened that year at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, a position for which he was well fitted by the careful training he had received.

Shortly afterwards he began to take part in the management of financial institutions, being, in 1874, elected a director in the Sixth National Bank. He was at that time the youngest bank director in the city. He resigned from this position ten years afterwards. In 1876 he joined the Real Estate Exchange, and entered upon a series of operations in real estate in the upper part of the city, which he still continues with a judgment and foresight which have brought him much success. The North River Savings Bank elected him on its board of trustees in 1885, and in 1889 he, in association with Mr. G. G. Haven, organized the Bank of New Amsterdam, of which he has since continued the vice-president.

These real estate and financial operations did not divert his attention from the store. A branch of the Park & Tilford establishment was opened in 1885 at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which was placed under his charge. The business continued to grow until, in 1890, it became advisable to convert it into a joint-stock corporation, Mr. Tilford, senior, being made its vice-president. After the death of the latter, in January, 1891, Mr. Frank Tilford was elected to succeed him. In September, 1893, he opened a store at Seventy-second Street and Columbia Avenue, and in March, 1896, another at Thirty-ninth and Broadway.

Mr. Tilford was married in 1881 to Julia Greer, and has a family of two daughters. He is a member of the Union League, the Republican, the Colonial, and several other clubs, also of the Society of Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Tilford is also a member of the Lotos Club, Press Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade and Transportation. While taking an interest in public questions, and being ready to aid with money and time any project for the benefit of the community, he has no political aspirations, and has declined all propositions to enter official life, preferring to confine his energies to business affairs. He is social in disposition, simple in tastes, invariably courteous in manner, and, as a business man, possesses enterprise and excellent executive powers.

## WILLIAM H. SHOCK.

CHIEF-ENGINEER WILLIAM H. SHOCK, of the United States navy, was born in Maryland, and appointed third assistant engineer in the navy from that State in January, 1845. During the Mexican War he served in the "General Taylor," "Princeton," "Spitfire," and the frigate "Mississippi," in which vessels he participated in the capture of Tampico, under Commodore Conner, and of Alvarado, Tuxpan, Tlacotalpan, and Vera Cruz, under Commodore Perry. He was promoted second assistant engineer July 10, 1847, and afterwards served in the steamer "Engineer," of the Home Squadron. On October 31, 1848, Mr. Shock received his promotion to first assistant engineer, and in 1849 became senior engineer of the steamer "Legaré," on the Coast Survey. The two succeeding years were spent by him upon special duty at Philadelphia, he superintending the construction of the machinery of the steam-frigate "Susquehanna." He was raised to the rank of chief-engineer in March, 1851, and was ordered to Boston to superintend the construction of the new machinery for the "Princeton," at which he was engaged during the next two years. In 1853 and 1854 he served as inspecting engineer of ocean steamers for United States mail service, and as chief engineer of the steamer "Princeton," of the Home Squadron.

During 1854-55 he was on duty at the West Point Works, superintending the construction of machinery for the steam-frigate "Merrimac," and in 1855-56 he served as chief engineer of the "Merrimac," on the Home Station. That ship was then one of the most formidable afloat in any navy. From 1857 to 1860 he was chief engineer of the steam-frigate "Powhatan," of the East India Squadron. In the years 1860-62 he officiated as president of the Examining Board of Engineers, and for the next two years was on special duty at St. Louis, superintending the construction of river monitors rendered necessary by the exigencies of the war in the West. From 1863 to 1865 he was fleet-engineer of the West Gulf Squadron, and while on this duty he participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, under Admiral Farragut, and of the Spanish Fort and the city of Mobile, under Admiral Thatcher.

After the war, Mr. Shock served two years as chief engineer of the Boston Navy-Yard, and a similar term at the Washington yard. During 1868-69 he was on



duty as fleet-engineer of the European Squadron; and in 1869-70 served as inspector of machinery afloat, and member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In the summer of 1870 he was appointed acting chief of the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, and retired from that office with the written thanks of the department for the efficient manner in which the duties of the bureau were discharged. In 1871 he was again called to take temporary charge of the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, and upon retiring from this position was actively employed on other duty in the United States until 1873, at which time he was ordered to Europe, on a tour of inspection of the public and private dock-yards on that continent, and to represent the Bureau of Steam-Engineering at the International Exhibition at Vienna. By direction of the President he was appointed one of the American judges of awards.

Upon his return from Europe, Commodore Shock was again employed actively until March 3, 1877, when he was appointed and confirmed engineer-in-chief of the United States navy. On the 3d of March, 1881, the term of service under his first appointment expired by law, and he was reappointed by President Hayes and confirmed by the Senate for a second term. Under this second commission he served until the 15th of June, 1883, when, having reached the age of sixty-two years, he was retired, with the rank of commodore, under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871.



NATHAN A. REED, JR.

NATHAN A. REED, JR., better known as Colonel Nate Reed, was born July 2, 1839, at Waketfield, Rhode Island. His father, Rev. N. A. Reed, D.D., is a well-known clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He was noted during the late war for his ardent patriotism and for giving five sons to the army. His second son, Major B. C. G. Reed, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was killed at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, while leading a charge against Forrest's cavalry. Major Reed was captured with Streight's command in North Georgia, and was a prisoner for some seventeen months. While at Libby prison he raised the United States flag, for which he was imprisoned in a dungeon for thirty days. He was one of the three captains selected as hostages and was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, and from there to Charleston, South Carolina, from which place he made his escape to the blockading squadron. After a few weeks' rest at home he went into the field and met his fate in one of the late engagements of the war. The third son, First Lieutenant E. O. G. Reed, Company A, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died three years after the close of the war from wounds received at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi.

The eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was designed to follow the footsteps of his father in the ministry, but the attractions of the printing-office proved greater than the pulpit. When but a boy he became a contributor to several weekly publications. His health failing him, he made a sea-voyage, and upon his return engaged in divers pursuits,—clerking, teaching school, the insurance business, etc., but at the time he continued his literary work.

In the years 1857 and 1858 he was in Kansas during the troublous times and made a trip across the plains to Fort Bridger; returning, he visited Europe, Australia,

and South America. In May, 1862, he joined the army as newspaper correspondent, and, in company with Chaplain Gaddis, captured the office of the Huntsville, Alabama, *Democrat*, and started the *Huntsville Revue*. When General Don Carlos Buell relieved General O. M. Mitchel, the *Revue* was stopped summarily, and newspaper correspondents ordered north. On his arrival in Ohio Mr. Reed did recruiting services, and in July, 1862, went into the field with the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and after his recovery was assigned to staff duty. His last service was upon the staff of Major-General Stoneman, and his last contribution as military correspondent was a description of the last great Stoneman raid, which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Mercantile pursuits engaged his attention for two years, after which he went to New York and worked on the New York *Sun* and the New York *Sunday Mercury* for some time. In 1872, after having been connected with some of the leading newspapers of the country, he abandoned that profession for the law, in which he was engaged for five years, but during that period accomplished much newspaper work. In 1879 he went to Chicago, where he has been a resident, excepting one year's experience as editor of the *Centralia, Illinois, Sentinel*. In 1880, he was made the managing editor of the *Morning News* (since the *Chicago Record*), which position he resigned to go into country journalism. On his return from Centralia, he organized a bureau representing the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Boston *Herald*, St. Paul *Globe*, and other papers, and became a leading politician.

Since 1891, Colonel Reed has been active in the Keeley movement. He started the *Banner of Gold*, a sixteen-page weekly paper, which has taken a high stand as a journal of philanthropic work and a leading literary family magazine. Colonel Nate Reed is an enthusiast, a strong writer, and an eloquent and magnetic public speaker.

In 1882, Colonel Reed was married to Miss M. Kate Perrine, of Prospect Hill fruit farm, Centralia, Illinois, and, as founder of the Woman's Keeley League and associate editor of the *Banner of Gold*, she has been an efficient helpmeet, adding to the reputation of her husband and the extension of the Keeley League movement.

Colonel Reed is a member of various Masonic bodies, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Keeley League, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veterans' League, the Marquette Club, the Logan Club, Union Veterans' Legion, Illinois State Press Association, Chicago Press Club, etc. Mrs. M. Kate Reed is an active member of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, Press League of Chicago, National Executive Board of the Woman's Keeley League, etc.

### MAJOR AND QUARTERMASTER JOHN LINCOLN CLEM.

MAJOR AND QUARTERMASTER JOHN LINCOLN CLEM was born in Newark, Ohio, August 13, 1851. He entered the volunteer service, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, as a drummer, in May, 1861, but on account of his youth (not ten years old) was not enlisted, although he served as a drummer in Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, until he was enlisted, May 1, 1863. He served in the field in the Army of the West; was promoted sergeant of Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry at the battle of Chickamauga, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, September 19, 1864.

Major Clem is probably the youngest soldier on record, and began active service when about eleven years of age. Shortly after the death of his mother, he offered his services to the Third Ohio Regiment as drummer, but was rejected, being then not ten years of age. He afterwards offered himself to the Twenty-second Michigan Regiment, but was again rejected. He determined, however to cast his fortunes with the Twenty-second Michigan, and April, 1862, found him beating the "long-roll" before Shiloh, where his bravery was so great that he was mustered in, and was known as "Johnny Shiloh." But it was on the 23d of September, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, that he won the name which will live long after he has passed away. Here, though just passed his twelfth year, he had laid aside the drum for the musket, and, after acting for a while as a marker, with a musket, the barrel of which had been cut down expressly for his use, he took his place in the ranks. As the day closed and the army retired to Chattanooga, his brigade was ordered to surrender by the enemy, and "Little Johnny" himself was covered by the sword of a Confederate colonel, but quickly bringing his gun into position he shot the Confederate colonel. His regiment was then fired into, and, falling as if shot, the juvenile soldier laid close until dark, when he went to Chattanooga and joined his command. For his bravery he was made a sergeant by General Rosecrans, and attached to the head-quarters of the Army of the Cumberland, and was presented with a silver medal by Miss Kate Chase, a daughter of the chief justice. He was afterwards



captured and held prisoner for sixty-three days, and after his release was made orderly sergeant by General Thomas, who had succeeded General Rosecrans, and was attached to his staff. At the close of the war he went to school and graduated at the Newark High School. In 1871, General Grant, in recognition of his merits, appointed him second lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and he served on signal duty at Fort Whipple, Virginia, during the years 1872-73; then ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1875; he was after this detailed as professor of Military Science at Galesville University, where he served from June 8, 1879, to May 4, 1882.

Joining his regiment in Texas, he remained with it until appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster and ordered to Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1882, where he remained until transferred to Fort McHenry in 1883. In 1886 he was assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, and in 1888 removed to Columbus, Ohio, doing duty as depot quartermaster at Columbus Barracks. Since 1892, Major Clem has been on duty at Atlanta, Georgia, in charge of national cemeteries, and was appointed major, May 16, 1895.





SMITH ELY.

SMITH ELY was born on April 17, 1825, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Ambrose Kitchell, at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey. His ancestry were notable in the history of our country. Judge Aaron Kitchell, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and at a later date served as United States Representative and Senator, and Presidential elector-at-large. His father, Epaphras C. Ely, leather merchant in New York City, served as a soldier in the War of 1812; his grandfather, Moses Ely, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his two more remote paternal ancestors, William Ely and Richard Ely, were captains in the colonial army during the old French and Indian War. By virtue of this military service of his ancestors, Mr. Ely is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, of Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Ely, after the period of his preliminary education, adopted the law for his profession, studying for three years in the office of Frederic De Peyster, and afterwards graduating at the Law-School of the University of New York. Yet he never practised the profession, devoting his middle life instead to mercantile pursuits. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and many years of his life have been spent in official service as a representative of that party. In 1856 he was elected school trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, and held the office for four years. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate by a large majority,—being the first Democrat ever elected in the district. In the Senate he was the only Democrat on the two most important committees, the Committee on Cities and the Sub-Committee of the

Whole, and was thus enabled to do much good and prevent much evil in legislation.

In 1860 he was elected to the Board of County Supervisors, one of whose important functions, at that period, was to raise money and enlist men to carry on the war. He held this office for eight years, and while a member of the board became conspicuous by his rigorous opposition to its extravagant use of the public funds. In 1867 he was re-elected, in opposition to the regular Democratic and Republican candidates, being supported by every daily newspaper in the city, and in the same year was made commissioner of public instruction. In 1880 he was nominated as one of the Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Ely's term of Congressional service began in 1870. In that year there was a union of the factions of the Democracy of New York, and he was nominated and elected to the Forty-second Congress from the seventh district. He was placed by Speaker Blaine on the Railroad Committee of the House, and did good service in that capacity. In 1874 he was re-elected, and during this term served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department,—being chairman of the last-named committee.

In 1876, while he was still serving in Congress, the different Democratic elements of New York City united in nominating him as a candidate for mayor. The Republicans nominated the distinguished soldier and statesman, General John A. Dix. Mr. Ely was elected by a majority of over fifty-five thousand. His administration of the important office for which he had thus been chosen was characterized by the qualities which he had shown throughout his official life, those of wise and strict economy and judicious administration of the duties committed to his charge. In each of the years of his term the net amount of the city debt was reduced, it being in January, 1877, \$119,811,310; in January, 1878, \$117,700,742; and in January, 1879, \$113,418,403, there being thus a total reduction in two years of nearly \$6,500,000. At the same time the tax levy, notwithstanding the increase of population, was similarly reduced, decreasing from \$31,109,521 in January, 1877, to \$28,008,888 in January, 1879. No other mayor ever succeeded in attaining a similar result. Before the expiration of his term as mayor, Mr. Ely was offered by the Democratic party in his old Congressional district the nomination for Congress. He declined the honor, however, preferring to retire to private life.

Since the period named Mr. Ely has not held office. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Century, the Manhattan, the Drawing-Room, and the Presbyterian Union Clubs.

## ELIHU C. IRVIN.

E. C. IRVIN, president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1839. His school education was followed by a period of service as school-teacher at Duncannon, near the mouth of the Juniata. This was while still a youth, and was soon abandoned for a study of the iron business, in the works of the well-known Duncannon Iron Company. His ability in this direction was so marked that he was soon made manager of the works, and continued in this service for a number of years. In 1869 he entered the fire insurance business, with which he was thereafter to be identified, as special agent for Pennsylvania of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, of New York. He continued with this company until 1874, in the autumn of which year he became general agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, making Philadelphia his place of residence. He has since that date resided there. The business of the company was an extended one, and Mr. Irvin had a wide field to cover, the territory under his management comprising, with the exception of New York, the whole region along the Atlantic coast from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. He continued with the Phoenix, doing most excellent work as an inspector, adjuster, and agency manager, until February, 1884, when he was offered and accepted the vice-presidency of the Fire Association, a company which has been in existence for nearly eighty years, and whose history is closely identified with the whole recent development of the Quaker city. In 1891 he was elected to the presidency of the company, a position which he still most acceptably fills.

The career of the Fire Association has been so interesting, that we may reasonably supplement our sketch of its president by a brief account of its history. It was organized September 1, 1817, and incorporated March 27, 1820, with Michael Fox as its first president and Caleb Carmelt as its first secretary. The organizers of the company were the volunteer fire and hose companies of old-fashioned Philadelphia, and it was understood among them that the building bearing the long-familiar representation of the fire-plug, with which the association ornamented all buildings insured by it, should be the first to receive attention in the event of a fire. This understanding, which was an open secret, worked strongly for the advantage of the association, every prudent citizen quickly coming to feel a decided preference for the policies of this company.

The great fire of 1850 marked an event in the history of the association. Finding itself with but \$100,000 to meet its losses by that fire, the thirteen trustees went



energetically to work to raise the necessary funds, making themselves individually liable, while the engine and hose companies pledged their apparatus and other property. As a result, the money was secured and all losses paid in cash. In this case honesty proved good policy; the confidence and sympathy of the community were enlisted in favor of the company, and within four years the association had regained its former strength. In 1870, when the Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia, which had existed since 1743, gave place to the present Paid Fire Department, part of the assets of the Fire Association was converted into capital, and the ten thousand shares distributed among the members of the disbanded engine and hose companies, the joint-stock arrangement being duly provided for by charter. At present the association is domiciled in a very handsome white marble building on Walnut Street, west of Fourth Street, one of the choice architectural adornments of that locality.

Mr. Irvin has done much for the advancement of the company. On accepting the vice-presidency, he found the association in a depressed condition, and at once proceeded to reorganize its agency system. The second year of his duty found a large reduction in losses, and in the year following the surplus began to recuperate. Since then, under his careful and intelligent management, there has been a steady progress, and by the year 1891, Mr. Irvin had added three-quarters of a million to the company's assets and half a million to its net surplus, besides paying annual dividends of forty per cent. Since his promotion to the presidency, this progress has continued, and the venerable association, in its new home and under its energetic president, is excellently equipped for a future of success.



CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Vermont, October 5, 1830. His father, Rev. William Arthur, was a Baptist minister, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, and preached at several localities in New York and Vermont. The future President was born in a log cabin which his father occupied while waiting for the erection of a parsonage. He was educated at Schenectady, New York, at first in an academy there, and afterwards in Union College, from which he graduated in 1848. During part of his college career he supported himself by teaching, and after graduation he continued to teach while studying law at Lansingburg, New York. Thence he went to New York City, where he entered the law-office of E. D. Culver. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became junior member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur.

Early in the young barrister's career his firm was concerned in the celebrated "Lemmon slave case," in which Arthur selected William M. Evarts as consulting counsel. It ended in the freeing of the slaves, in which result the young advocate took an active part, though all the honor is usually given to Mr. Evarts. Mr. Arthur's firm afterwards became the legal champions of the colored people, and in 1856, by their successful handling of the Jennings case, established the right of the African race to ride in the street cars.

Politically, Mr. Arthur was in his earlier days a Whig, but on the absorption of his party by the new Republican party, he became one of its ardent members, and was active in its local organization. In 1860, Governor Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief on his staff. This

had previously been an office with nominal duties, but the outbreak of the war made it important, and Mr. Arthur's previous connection with the militia made his services valuable. In April, 1861, he opened a branch quartermaster's department in New York, at Governor Morgan's request, and was soon after given the entire task of preparing and equipping the regiments raised in the State. This duty he continued to perform until the end of the war, being appointed quartermaster-general in 1862.

In January, 1862, he made an elaborate report of the defences of New York harbor, and in February, being appointed inspector-general, he visited the New York regiments in the Army of the Potomac and saw that their wants were supplied. On the election of Governor Seymour in December, 1863, Mr. Arthur returned to the practice of the law. But he continued active in military and political affairs, was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State, and worked actively for the nomination and election of President Grant in 1868. On November 20, 1871, he was appointed by the President collector of the port of New York, and at the expiration of his term, in 1875, was renominated and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He held this position until July 12, 1878, when he was removed at the instance of Senator Sherman, who brought against him charges of political mismanagement of the office, which were indignantly and successfully repelled. Collector Arthur proved that the removals from office of his subordinates was in an unusually small percentage, and that many improvements had been introduced.

In 1879 he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee, and when, in July, 1880, General Garfield was nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for President, it was decided that the second nominee should be taken from New York, and General Arthur's name was offered and accepted. In November he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and in March, 1881, took his seat as President of the Senate. On the retirement of Senator Conkling, Mr. Arthur sought to procure his re-election by the State Legislature, but failed in this purpose.

The assassination of President Garfield raised the Vice-President to the Presidential chair. President Arthur took the oath of office privately in New York, September 20, 1881, and was publicly inaugurated in Washington on September 22. Of his acts in office we have no space here to speak. It will suffice to say that his administration won wide-spread commendation, even from those who had at first predicted for him a weak or corrupt executive career. He did not long survive the conclusion of his term of office, dying November 11, 1886.

## CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND.

CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND was born in Hillsborough Town, Somerset County, New Jersey, November 23, 1828; eldest son of Andrew, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Christoffel, Hoagland. This sturdy pioneer of the family was born in Holland in 1634, and his name first appears on the records of the Burgomaster and Schepens Court in 1655, his first name being shortened to "Stoffel." In 1661 he married Catrina Creiger, daughter of Captain Creiger, a noted officer under Keift and Stuyvesant.

In 1837, Andrew emigrated to Miami County, Ohio, and Cornelius, the subject of this sketch, began the study of medicine in 1845, when seventeen years of age. During the winter of 1848-49 he attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1852.

In 1854 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in 1856. At this date he was a private in a militia company, the "Lafayette Blues," of Troy, Ohio, and at the outbreak of the war volunteered in a company from that place, which company became Company H in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant. On the expiration of the three months for which the troops were called, he re-entered the service for ten years.

Soon afterwards he was detailed as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

In October, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being recruited at Camp Tod, Troy, Ohio. He accompanied his regiment to Paducah, Kentucky, in the spring of 1862, participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing in April, after which he served with a detachment of his regiment in garrison at Clarksville, Tennessee, and later at Gallatin. At this latter place his health gave way, and his resignation was tendered and accepted. In appreciation of Dr. Hoagland's character and services, the officers of the regiment at this time presented him with a sword, which he preserves with great pride. Upon the return of his health, at the request of the officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was reappointed surgeon, and continued as such to the close of the war.

Soon after rejoining his regiment he was appointed surgeon in charge of the hospital at Gallatin, Tennessee. Some months later, upon his request, he was relieved from this duty and joined his regiment at Decherd, Tennessee.

In the fall of 1864 his regiment was ordered to the front at Atlanta, becoming part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. Shortly afterwards, Dr.



Hoagland was appointed chief surgeon of the brigade, on the staff of Colonel P. Sidney Post, which position he occupied during the remainder of his services. At the battle of Nashville, on the 16th of December, 1864, he was seriously injured by a Minié-ball in the breast.

After this battle the brigade followed Hood's forces out of the State, and went into winter-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. Early in the spring they went to East Tennessee, and were at Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson, when Abraham Lincoln was shot. In July, 1865, the Fourth Corps, with others, was sent to Texas *via* river steamer to New Orleans, thence by steamer across the Gulf, landing at Indianola, and by march to San Antonio. In November they were mustered for discharge, and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where they were discharged in the first week of January, 1866. Soon after the close of the war, Dr. Hoagland engaged in the manufacture of baking-powder, and is now the president of the Cleveland Baking-Powder Company, of New York.

In 1887 he founded in Brooklyn the "Hoagland Laboratory," instituted for the pursuit of original research in the higher branches of medical science, bacteriology, pathology, and physiology being the principal departments. The cost of this institution, with equipments, exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, to which he subsequently added fifty thousand dollars as an endowment fund.

Dr. Hoagland is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, life fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, and trustee and director of numerous financial and benevolent institutions.



GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, D.D.

REV. DR. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, pastor of the famous "Little Church around the Corner," was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 1, 1820. After receiving a preliminary school education, he entered the New York University, where he was graduated in 1842. Afterwards, having decided to enter the Protestant Episcopal ministry, he pursued a private course of theological study, and took holy orders in the autumn of 1845. For some time he acted as assistant to Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, after which, gathering a small number of admiring friends, he began to lay the foundations for a church and congregation of his own in a private house in New York. In 1849 this growing body of followers formed an organization under the title of the Church of the Transfiguration, and had a building erected on Twenty-ninth Street near Fifth Avenue, which was partly paid for by a benevolent member of the parish. This structure, which, though small, may claim to be one of the most picturesque church edifices in any of our cities, was first occupied on Sunday, March 10, 1850.

For four years the entire pew rents were employed in reducing the debt incurred in purchasing the ground and building the church. For a number of years the congregation had a severe struggle to maintain its existence, but has progressed until now the Church of the Transfiguration possesses one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in New York City. Dr. Houghton has attained a wide reputation for his knowledge of Hebrew, and for twelve years held the position of instructor of

Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As a teacher of that language he has had few superiors, and his reputation for theological learning brought him, in 1859, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College.

The peculiar title borne by his church, and by which it is familiarly known far beyond the limits of New York City, arose from an interesting incident. On the death of the eminent and admired actor, George Holland, another equally eminent actor, Joseph Jefferson, went to the clergyman of a certain fashionable church, with the request that he would open his church for the burial of the deceased actor. This mediæval pulpit orator, not dreaming of the storm he would draw down on his devoted head, objected to having his holy precincts desecrated by the burial of a "professional player." He told Mr. Jefferson, however, that he had better apply at "the little church around the corner," where he might meet with more success. Jefferson did so, and found Dr. Houghton with a soul large enough to admit that an actor was a man, and possessed of all the rights that man can claim. He freely and readily performed the burial service for the dead actor, and by so doing lifted himself and his church into enduring fame.

This incident lies largely at the bottom of Dr. Houghton's marked success, though it is in great measure due to his ability as an orator, the fascination of his personal character, and the purity of his life as a Christian. His ministrations began with six persons only. This small group has since grown into a large and admiring congregation, whose members are ardently devoted to their pastor.

Dr. Houghton is highly respected by all who know him, and sincerely beloved by all his congregation. His character is one calculated in its traits to win esteem; and alike as citizen, pastor, and man he occupies a high position in the public regard. The Church of the Transfiguration, built for him through the efforts of his small circle of early followers, has continued his only charge; it was born and has grown under his ministrations, and he has always been identified with it in the public mind,—he and the "Little Church around the Corner" being constantly associated in thought. It need scarcely be said that the theatrical world have not forgotten their friend in need, and that Dr. Houghton's church has been a favorite place of resort by this large fraternity.

Dr. Houghton's publications have been confined to occasional sermons, his principal field of action outside his pulpit being in his long-continued course of Hebrew instruction in the General Theological Seminary.

## CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, the popular editor of *The (Philadelphia) Press*, is of Connecticut origin, having been born at Mansfield, in that State, in 1842. His parents moved to Albany in 1849, and he received his education in the public schools of that city, and at Union College, from which he graduated in 1861. During the two succeeding years he performed valuable services on the staff of General Rathbone, who had charge of the depots in which were organized regiments of volunteer soldiers. Part of this time he served as assistant adjutant-general. From 1863 to 1865 he was a teacher in the Albany Academy, and in the latter year became editor of the *Albany Express*.

His journalistic work had really commenced at the age of sixteen, when he began writing for the *Albany Evening Transcript*, to which paper, for six months, he furnished its daily leading editorial articles. He continued to cultivate at every opportunity his precocious powers in this direction, and finally gained a full opportunity for their development in the editorship of the *Express*. While thus engaged, he served, in 1868, as private secretary of Governor Fenton. In 1870 he purchased an interest in the *Albany Evening Journal*, and became joint-editor of that paper with the well-known George Dawson. On the death of the latter, in 1874, Mr. Smith became editor-in-chief of the *Journal*.

During his connection with this paper he served in several public and political positions. He was elected a trustee of Union College, and subsequently was nominated and elected by the New York Legislature regent of the University of New York. In addition, his deserved reputation as a fluent public speaker brought him constantly into demand as an orator for military, press, educational, and other associations. His political career consisted principally in his frequent election as a delegate to Republican State conventions, in which he served on many successive annual occasions, being repeatedly chosen chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. His work in this direction was important, he playing a prominent part in the formation of the party platform of the Republicans of the State of New York.

In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, as the representative from New York on the committee. In drafting the resolutions for the Presidential campaign of that year he took a prominent part, and the platform, as finally adopted, embraced the measures which he had already embodied in the party platform of New York. In the New York State convention of 1880 he was chosen temporary president, and was subsequently elected permanent president of that body.



Mr. Smith's residence in Philadelphia began in 1880, in March of which year he accepted and assumed the position of editor-in-chief of *The Press*, then one of the most prominent Republican journals of the State. He soon after purchased an interest in this paper, and by his energy and vigorous editorial power restored it to the position which it had in a measure lost,—that of the leading Republican paper of Pennsylvania, the chief exponent of Republican views in the Keystone State.

In the Garfield election campaign of 1880, Mr. Smith's fine powers as a political orator and debater were called actively into play, he stumping the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in favor of the Republican candidate, and aiding essentially in the campaign of education, by the aid of which Garfield was carried triumphantly into the presidential chair,—that chair which was so soon to be made vacant again by the hand of an assassin.

In the subsequent presidential campaigns, Mr. Smith continued to do efficient service for his party with pen and voice, and his useful labors were suitably rewarded in his appointment by President Harrison, in February, 1890, to the highly honorable and important diplomatic position of United States Minister to Russia. In this high post he represented his country at St. Petersburg for two years with much credit, returning to America in 1892. It may be said, in conclusion, that Mr. Smith is an able representative of the art of political journalism, his wide knowledge of men and public affairs enabling him to present clear and cogent statements of the drift of public events. As a man he is affable and genial, as a speaker he is attractive and sympathetic; he is a close and logical speaker, a skilful and adroit politician, and has an exceptional command of reason and rhetoric both in speech and with pen.





WILLIAM M. THOMS.

In this practical age, and especially in this land of golden opportunities, it is a rare thing to find a young man turning a deaf ear to the *cl dorado* voice of trade and commerce, and pursuing consistently, devotedly, and honorably the literary and artistic bent of his character; for the Muses continue to deal out no more tangible currency than encouraging smiles and approbative nods.

W. M. Thoms is still a young man, having been born in 1852, and coming from a family which had given the world assurance of possessing genuine creative talent. His grandfather was a soldier, his father, a mechanical engineer of great ability, and was engaged in the construction of the first turreted war-ship, of the monitor type, with which has been immortalized the name of Ericsson, and from the brain of another ancestor, in 1820, sprang the application of iron in piano construction.

Mr. Thoms is a typical New Yorker, and owes much of his alert intellectual force to the training of the metropolitan public schools. Like all boys born with the artistic bent, while the concourse of sweet sounds hummed in his head, schemes of color and design pricked his finger-tips, and his first dollar earned was by painting, in oil, boxes for John W. Watson, whose name is known to the world as the author of "Beautiful Snow." As a lad he began the study of music with the Nash and Bristow system. Chamber music and symphonic forms he pursued under Frederick Mollenhauer, piano with Henry C. Watson, and Italian singing under Madame Loder of the London Royal Academy. It will be noted

with what endowment he entered the field of musical journalism as the *protégé* of Henry C. Watson, that eminent art and music critic of the *Tribune*, and became the publisher of the *American Art Journal*, founded by Watson in 1863. Under Watson's hand, young Thoms was not slow in developing into a journalist of potency, so that the *Art Journal* became then, as it is now, the leading American weekly, wholly devoted to music and the music trade, and recognized throughout Europe and America as the best critical authority on those subjects.

We use the word "American" advisedly, for while Mr. Thoms on the purely practical side of journalism enjoys the well-earned reputation of having been the first to make illustrations a permanent feature of his paper, and to add absolute value and character to it by the publication of diagrams of patents, custom-house reports, etc., yet, in the domain of art, he has persistently and consistently championed American composers, and extended a strong and helping hand to every man with a message or idea of any import.

The columns of the *American Art Journal* have done most admirable service in the advancement of musical taste and culture in the United States. In 1870-71, Mr. Thoms published *The Journal of the Day*, the first musical daily ever projected in this country. He also issued the *Musical Monthly*, a thirty-six page quarto, and in 1877 edited and published a superb art periodical entitled, *The World of Art, its Eminent Men and Women*.

While engaged in various projects, Mr. Thoms has given the key-note of success to many young men of talent. Not a few New York journalists were trained in the editorial rooms of the *Art Journal* under his guidance, and now occupy leading positions on the metropolis press.

Mrs. Clara E. Thoms, his wife, is one of the most renowned American pianists, and is a descendant of that grand old Revolutionary patriot, General Israel Putnam. They have one child, William Frederick Thoms, in whom the artistic temperament is strongly marked.

As it is the easiest thing in the world for trade journalism to degenerate into mere parasitical growth upon the particular industries which it may represent, Mr. Thoms has cause for sincere congratulation that, after a quarter-century of activity in his special department of class journalism, his standing in the musical instrument circles, whose interests he has so indefatigably and jealously safeguarded, is above suspicion, and that he enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of his patrons as an honest and trustworthy critic and adviser.



## AARON S. DAGGETT.

GENERAL AARON S. DAGGETT, a native of Maine, was born June 14, 1837. He is descended from a paternal ancestry which can be traced, with an honorable record, as far back as 1100 A.D. His mother was Dorcas C., daughter of Simon Dearborn, a lineal descendant of General Henry Dearborn. His more immediate ancestors came from Old to New England about 1630, and both his grand-parents served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. He was educated, in his native town, at Monmouth Academy, Maine, and State and Maine Wesleyan Seminaries. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private, April 29, 1861, in the Fifth Maine Infantry; was appointed second lieutenant May 1, and promoted first lieutenant May 24, 1861. He commanded his company at the first Bull Run battle, and was promoted captain August 14, 1861.

From the first engagement of the regiment to the end of its three years' memorable service, Captain Daggett proved a faithful and gallant soldier. He was promoted major January 8, 1863, and on January 18, 1865, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers, Hancock's Corps, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1867, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." He also received the brevets of major in the United States army for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia," November 7, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia." Immediately after the battle of Rappahannock Station, the captured trophies, flags, cannons, etc., were escorted by those who had been most conspicuous in the action, to General Meade's head-quarters, Colonel Daggett being in command of his brigade. General Upton, to whom he owed this distinction, wrote of him as follows: "In the assault at Rappahannock Station, Colonel Daggett's regiment captured over five hundred prisoners. In the assault at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, his regiment lost six out of seven captains, the seventh being killed on the 12th of May, at the 'angle,' or the point where the tree was shot down by musketry, on which ground the regiment fought from 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., when it was relieved. On all these occasions Colonel Daggett was under my immediate command, and fought with distinguished bravery. Throughout his military career in the Army of the Potomac, he has maintained the character of a good soldier and an up-right man, and his promotion would be commended by all those who desire to see courage rewarded."

General Upton also wrote to the governor of Maine as follows: "I would respectfully recommend to Your Excellency, Major A. S. Daggett, formerly Fifth Maine Volunteers, as an officer highly qualified to command a



regiment. Major Daggett served his full term in this brigade with honor both to himself and State, and won for himself the reputation of being a brave, reliable, and efficient officer. His promotion to a colonelcy would be a great benefit to the service, while the honor of his State could scarcely be intrusted to safer hands." He was subsequently recommended for promotion by Generals Meade, Hancock, Wright, and D. A. Russell. He was in every battle and campaign in which the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was engaged from the first Bull Run to Petersburg, and was twice slightly wounded. On July 28, 1866, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was appointed a captain in the United States regular army, on recommendation of General Grant, and has since been promoted lieutenant-colonel in this service. During his subsequent career he has won the reputation of being a fine tactician, and of being thoroughly versed in military law, as is indicated by Major Hancock's commendatory words in 1878: "I look upon him as by far the best tactician in the regiment, and as for a thorough, clear knowledge of tactics his superior is not in the army. As regards military and civil law, I know of no one so well informed." His ability and soldierly qualities have been commended by General Crook.

As a public speaker, the following was said of him by the Rev. S. S. Cummings, of Boston: "It was my privilege and pleasure to listen to an address delivered by General A. S. Daggett on Memorial-Day of 1891. I had anticipated something able and instructive, but it far exceeded my fondest expectations. The address was dignified, yet affable, delivered in choice language without manuscript, instructive and impressive, and highly appreciated by an intelligent audience." General Daggett is noted for his courteous manner and his sterling integrity of character. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.



FRANCIS H. LEGGETT.

FRANCIS HOWARD LEGGETT was born in New York, March 27, 1840, and is the descendant of an old Westchester County family who came to this country in the seventeenth century, and whose history may be briefly given as preliminary to that of the subject of our sketch. The family is traced back to Essex County, England, where it dwelt for many generations, the name originating in the title of papal *legate* at Rome. The first American of the family came to this country from Barbadoes. His son married Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of a large land-holder in Westchester County, New York, and his grandson was for years mayor of Westchester borough, and one of the leading citizens of that district. From this person descended Abraham Leggett, father of the subject of this sketch, and for many years a highly respected merchant of New York City, where for half a century he carried on a large wholesale grocery business on Front Street, and where he aided in founding the Market Bank.

Francis H. Leggett received a good education in an academic institution, upon the completion of which, in 1856, he began his business life at the age of sixteen as clerk in a produce commission house. He continued here until 1862, gaining a thorough acquaintance with business methods, and displaying that industry and intelligence to which qualifies his more recent rapid progress has been due. In the last-named year he went into business on his own account, in partnership with an older brother, and continued thus associated until 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to engage in business with his

younger brother, Theodore (now deceased), the name of the new firm being Francis H. Leggett & Co.

The business thus started in a modest way grew with the most encouraging rapidity, increasing so quickly that from the original establishment it extended in 1873 to occupying three stores on Reade Street. Later it became necessary to add a fourth store on Chambers Street, to accommodate the large business which had developed. The progress here briefly described continued until the extended quarters mentioned became too small for the great trade of the firm, and it became necessary to gain increased room. In 1881 the present imposing warehouse on West Broadway, Franklin and Varick Streets, ten stories in height, was erected, and thoroughly equipped with every requisite for the handling of groceries on the largest scale.

The house does a large importing business in high-class groceries, coffees, and teas, while many articles are manufactured from the raw material or otherwise prepared for the trade on the premises of the firm. In addition it has an office in Bordeaux, France. Since the origin of the firm three other partners have been admitted, from the experienced and trustworthy employees of the house, the original firm-name being retained. Mr. Leggett continues at the head of the concern and is the active manager of its great business, over which he keeps an immediate and careful oversight.

Aside from his mercantile business, he is a member of various financial and other institutions, being a director in the Home Insurance Company, a trustee in the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Produce and the Cotton Exchanges. He was formerly a director of the National Park Bank, which position he held for twelve years, but has since resigned.

Recently Mr. Leggett was selected as foreman of the special grand jury, which served for three months in bringing up the police official bribery cases. His work in this body brought him the thanks of the judge and general praise from press and people.

Aside from his business connections, Mr. Leggett belongs to several social organizations, including the Union League, the Merchants', the Metropolitan, the Tuxedo, and a number of other clubs. He takes a warm interest in the Charity Organization Society, or the association of public charities, of this city, being a member of its council and a frequent contributor to its funds. Religiously he is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His country-seat is at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York, where he has an extensive establishment.

## RICHARD RUSH.

RICHARD RUSH, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, was born in 1780; he graduated at Princeton in 1797, and entered upon the study of the law. He would doubtless have achieved a great reputation in this profession but for his predilection for a political life. His defence of William Duane, who was charged with libel on Governor McKean, was so able as to bring him much reputation. In 1811 he was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania, but resigned this office before the year ended, to accept that of comptroller of the United States Treasury. His next public position was that of Attorney-General of the United States. This he held from 1814 to 1817, in which year he served for a time as Secretary of State, and was then sent as United States Minister to England, which post he retained until 1825.

During his eight years as minister he negotiated several important treaties, principally that of 1818, respecting the fisheries and the northeastern boundary. In 1825 John Quincy Adams, then President, recalled him, and appointed him Secretary of the Treasury. Three years later he ran for the Vice-Presidency in association with Adams for President. The ticket was defeated, but Mr. Rush did not cease his public services under the new President. He used his influence abroad to obtain foreign loans for the city of Washington and other places, and in 1836 was sent by President Jackson to England, with the important commission of obtaining from the British courts the legacy of James Smithson to the United States. In this mission he was successful, gaining the full amount of the legacy, five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars,—a sum from whose wise disposition has grown the flourishing Smithsonian Institution, one of the most promising of modern scientific institutions.

In 1847, Mr. Rush was again selected to serve his country abroad, being appointed by President Polk Minister to France, a position which he filled with much credit. He was the first of the foreign ministers at Paris to recognize the French republic of 1848. In 1849 he resigned this position and returned to the United States, to spend the remainder of his life in private pursuits in the city of his birth. He died at Sydenham, his country-seat, near Philadelphia, July 30, 1859.

In addition to his legal and diplomatic duties, Mr. Rush paid much attention to literature, and was the author of a number of works on political and similar themes. These include "Laws of the United States," published in 1815; "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of St. James," 1833; "Incidents, Official and Personal, from 1819 to 1825," a second volume on the same theme, 1845; "Washington in Domestic Life," 1857; and "Occasional Productions," published after his death.



His brother, Dr. James Rush, born 1786, followed his father's profession, graduating from the medical college of the University in 1809. He practised for some time in Philadelphia, after preliminary study in Edinburgh, but gave little attention to his profession after his marriage to the daughter of Thomas Ridgway, who brought him a princely fortune. Mrs. Rush was long a brilliant leader of society in Philadelphia, but her husband, inclined to studious habits, spent the most of his later years in the seclusion of his library. His studies were signalized by a number of works, notably "The Philosophy of the Human Voice," which able critics declared to be the most philosophical work on the voice and human speech ever produced. His other works were "Hamlet, a Dramatic Prelude," 1834; "Analysis of the Human Intellect," 1865; "Rhymes of Contrast in Wisdom and Folly," a satirical dialogue, 1869. He died May 26, 1869.

Mr. Rush left his estate to the Philadelphia Library, and the bulk of it has been expended in building the massive granite building on south Broad Street, known as the "Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library," a noble monument to literature, and one of the most imposing and striking edifices in this country.

This building stands in the square of ground bounded by Broad, Thirteenth, Christian, and Carpenter Streets, in a solitary grandeur which gives a fine effectiveness to its magnificent Grecian façade. The building is admirably appointed within, and is made the receptacle of the less used books and treasures of the library, some of them of great antiquarian value. In a room set apart for the purpose are kept certain costly articles of furniture which belonged to Mrs. Rush, and in another apartment is contained the tomb of Dr. and Mrs. Rush.



WILLIAM SELLERS.

WILLIAM SELLERS, a prominent iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, was born, September 19, 1824, on the old homestead estate in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which had been taken up by Samuel Sellers in 1682, when he came to America from Bristol, England, as one of William Penn's company of Quaker emigrants. The marriage of Samuel Sellers is the first one recorded in the minutes of the Friends' Meeting of Darby. Part of the estate is still held under the original patent by William Sellers and his brother John. His mother was Elizabeth Poole, of Wilmington, Delaware. The family tradition is that her great-grandfather was sent from England by the Royal Geographical Society, in the last century, to observe in this country a transit of Venus, and that he found the attractions of the New World such that he decided to remain. It is interesting to learn that the paternal great-grandfather of William Sellers was, in his turn, appointed by the American Philosophical Society to observe a transit of Venus, perhaps the same, as there were only two transits in the century. This gentleman was one of the original members of the Philosophical Society, and membership has been continued in the family unto the present generation, William Sellers being a member.

Mr. Sellers was educated in private schools, and at the age of fourteen entered the machine-shop of his uncle, J. M. Poole, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he served an apprenticeship until twenty-one years of age. He then assumed charge of the shops of Bancroft, Nightingale & Co., at Providence, Rhode Island, and two years afterwards came to Philadelphia, where he started in business for himself at Thirtieth and Chestnut

Streets. A year later (in 1848) he entered into partnership with Mr. Bancroft, his former employer in the Providence establishment, and removed to a shop on Beach Street, Kensington, the title of the new firm being Bancroft & Sellers. In 1855, Mr. Bancroft died. John Sellers had previously been admitted to the firm, which now took its present title of William Sellers & Co. Several other persons have since formed members of the firm.

The business of the establishment continued to grow, until in time it became one of the largest in its line, that of the manufacture of machine tools in the United States. It was eventually removed to its present location at Pennsylvania Avenue, Sixteenth and Buttonwood Streets, where it occupies extensive buildings, and possesses a plant of unsurpassed excellence in its line of production.

In 1873, Mr. Sellers became President of the Midvale Steel Company, at Nicetown, Philadelphia, a large and important establishment, which he afterwards reorganized. At an earlier date (in 1868) he had established the Edge Moor Iron Company, for the manufacture of iron and steel building material. He is still president of this concern, which supplied all the iron material for the buildings of the Centennial Exposition, and possesses one of the largest plants in the country for the building of iron bridges and other structures in iron and steel. In 1864 he became president of the Franklin Institute, whose finances were then in a critical condition. Mr. Sellers's able management brought it quickly into a state of greater prosperity, which it has since maintained. He is still closely connected with this institution, and is a member of the Finance Committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences. During his presidency of the Franklin Institute he proposed the first formula ever offered for a standard system of screw-threads and nuts. His system was adopted, and is now the standard in the United States.

Politically a Republican, he became a member of the Union Club, founded early in the Civil War, which afterwards became the Union League. For several years he served as vice-president of the latter body. On the formation of the Park Commission he became one of its first members, and later became active in furthering the Centennial Exposition, being for some time vice-president of its Board of Finance. For several years he was a director of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and for many years a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. In 1868 he was elected one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, which position he still retains. The productions of the Sellers Works have received high honors and many medals from the various World's Fairs, and the establishment stands to-day in the front rank of the industrial interests of Philadelphia.

## MELVILLE W. HUTCHISON.

MELVILLE WELSH HUTCHISON, a prominent and influential journalist of the West, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Muskingum County of that State, on the 24th of September, 1854. He is the oldest son of Rev. Samuel M. and Emily P. Hutchison, his father a well-known and much respected divine of that locality. Mr. Hutchison, after a preliminary term of school-life in the schools of his native place, entered Muskingum College, of New Concord, Ohio, an institution under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church. Here he graduated in 1874, when only nineteen years of age.

The young graduate found the first channel for his activities in the vocation with which he was as yet most familiar, that of teaching, which he entered upon with energy, and in which he continued engaged for the ensuing six years. While thus employed, however, his pen was not idle, and he developed a facile and forcible literary style which was to serve him in good stead in the profession to which his tastes and inclinations next led him, that of journalism.

He entered the field with which he was to be thereafter identified, that of the newspaper business, in 1880, and has been actively connected with it since. His first venture in this direction was as editor of the *Enterprise*, a local journal of New Concord, Ohio, in whose pages his native adaptation to this field of labor first manifested itself. Thence proceeding to Cambridge, Ohio, he took editorial charge of the *Herald*, an influential independent sheet of that growing manufacturing city. His next field of labor was in a district far to the West, in the city of Olathe, Kansas, a thriving market-town of that rapidly developing agricultural State. Here he assumed the editorship of the *Mirror*, a Republican weekly journal, to which his trenchant pen gave vigorous local influence in the party councils.

In these several centres of journalistic experience, Mr. Hutchison continued until 1883, fitting himself gradually for the wider and more exacting field of Metropolitan journalism, which he entered in the year named as a member of the editorial staff of the *Kansas City Journal*. He continued connected with this paper and with the *Times* for the succeeding ten years, making himself a power with the constituency of these influential political sheets by his vigorous and forceful pen, and thorough



grounding in the principles of the party of which he had become one of the ablest advocates, the Republican.

The long experience in newspaper labor thus acquired induced Mr. Hutchison finally to embark in business on his own account. Selecting the field of evening journalism as the most inviting one, he, in 1892, established the *Kansas City Mail*, which ably conducted sheet, under his energetic and skilful management, has had a success which is phenomenal, it having rapidly developed in circulation and influence till now it holds a high position as one of the most influential journals of the wide world of prairiedom, and the exponent of practical and progressive Republicanism for the rapidly-growing and important city whose interests it represents.

Mr. Hutchison's success in journalism, and the position he has attained in the newspaper world of the West, are due to his native powers as a writer and news-gatherer and his prompt and ready judgment in selection and arrangement of material. He has the reputation of being without an equal in the West as a skilful handler and rapid condenser of telegraphic news, and the well-balanced columns of his paper attest to his ability in this direction. The *Mail*, which is the only penny paper in the Missouri Valley, has become a power in the West, and its course must continue to be upward and onward in the hands of its able editor and publisher.

Mr. Hutchison was married in 1887, and has one son. His home is one of the handsomest in Kansas City.



EDWARD BROOKS.

EDWARD BROOKS, superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools, was born at Stony Point, New York, in 1831. After attaining an academic education, he spent three years in his father's factory, devoting his leisure hours to the study of literature, mathematics, etc., and at the age of eighteen began his career as a teacher in the village school of Cuddebackville, New York. In the following year he entered the Liberty Normal Institute as a student, and while there was offered and accepted a position in the University of Northern Pennsylvania as assistant teacher, with opportunities for continued study in literature and mathematics. His high ability in mathematical study was so marked and evident that the professor of that department being taken sick, he was given charge of the class in higher mathematics, and in the following year was elected professor of this department. In the year succeeding, the department of literature was placed under his care, and he aided in introducing and developing the newly devised system of grammatical analysis in the teaching of grammar.

Shortly afterwards, Professor Brooks accepted the chair of literature and mathematics in the Monticello Academy, New York, and in the following year (1855) became professor of mathematics in the newly-organized State Normal School, at Millersville, Pennsylvania. During the eleven years in which he remained in his position he published a series of mathematical text-books which revolutionized the methods of teaching mathematics throughout the country; while his system, as developed in his own teachings, gave the Millersville school a national reputation. In 1866 he was elected president of the Normal School, and adopted a course of instruction in pedagogy which anticipated much of what is now known as the "New Education." The

teachers he trained were widely sought for, and many of them now occupy leading educational positions. During this period he published two works, "Normal Methods of Teaching" and "Mental Science and Culture," which have been widely used in the education of teachers. His work on "The Philosophy of Arithmetic" is a masterly production, which shows fine powers of analysis and generalization.

Dr. Brooks's work at the Millersville Normal School gave him the reputation of being one of the foremost educators of the country. He was frequently offered the presidency of other schools at a higher salary; in 1858 received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College; and in 1868 was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. In 1876 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by three different institutions, and in the same year he officiated as president of the Normal Department of the National Teachers' Association. The Normal Department of the Pennsylvania exhibit at the Centennial Exposition was placed under his charge, while his mathematical works, which were on exhibition, were favorably noticed by the French Commissioners of Education in their report to their government.

In 1883, Dr. Brooks resigned his position at Millersville to take a much-needed rest, and settled in Philadelphia. The following year he was elected president of the National School of Oratory, which he resigned at the end of a year, to engage in literary and general educational work. His services as a lecturer were widely in demand, and he gave courses of lectures in all parts of Pennsylvania, was connected with summer schools for the education of teachers at Saratoga, Round Lake, Glenn's Falls, etc., and for two years had charge of the Normal Department of the Florida Chautauqua.

In the spring of 1891, after the resignation of Professor McAlister, to take charge of the Drexel Institute, Dr. Brooks was elected superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia, a prominent and important position, his efficient administration of which has already attracted wide attention. His most important work as yet in this position has been the reorganization of the Girls' High School, the establishment of a separate Girls' Normal School, the revision of the elementary course of instruction in arithmetic, the introduction of a course in modeling, the reorganizing of the course in drawing, and the organization of an Educational Club. In 1893 he was president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association.

In addition to the works named, Dr. Brooks has published several other school treatises on arithmetic and the higher mathematics, together with "The Story of the Iliad" and "The Story of the Odyssey."

## CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

CORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS, a prominent merchant and a leader in the Republican party in New York City, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, whither his father had removed from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, long the location of the family in this country. The American founder of the family was one of the early New England Puritans, reaching America about 1635.

Mr. Bliss's father died young, while his son was still an infant. His mother married again, her second husband being Edward S. Keep, of Fall River. In 1840 she and her husband removed to New Orleans, leaving the boy behind at school. He continued here till fourteen years of age, attending the public school, and subsequently the academy of his native town, and then went to New Orleans, where his mother placed him, to complete his education, in the high-school of that city.

Mr. Keep, his step-father, was engaged in a mercantile business in New Orleans, and after the completion of his education, Mr. Bliss was taken into the counting-room of the establishment, where he remained for a year, gaining in this interval a fair degree of practical business experience. At the end of this period, he left New Orleans for Boston, where he obtained a position in the dry-goods firm of James M. Bebee & Co., at that time one of the largest dry-goods importing houses in the United States. Here the young man found an excellent opportunity to complete his business education, and displayed an industry, perseverance, and ability which quickly made him not only familiar with all the details of the business, but indispensable to the firm, who recognized in him an assistant of unusual powers.

As a result of their appreciation, Mr. Bliss was offered and accepted a partnership in the house, whose business quickly felt the impetus of his energetic methods. In 1866 the firm was dissolved. He then became a member of the firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., a Boston house doing a large commission business. This concern also quickly felt the influence of his energy, its business increasing encouragingly. His connection with it was followed by his establishment of a branch house in New York, which developed with great rapidity under his skilful control, becoming in time one of the greatest concerns of its kind in the country. Philadelphia also became the seat of an important branch. The firm-name under which this extensive business was first conducted was Wright, Bliss & Fabyan. It was subsequently reor-



ganized under the title of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. This firm still endures as one of the largest and most firmly established dry-goods commission houses in this country, while its reputation is international.

Politically, Mr. Bliss is an active member of the Republican party, in which he has risen to a position of leadership in New York City. For many years past he has been prominent in the local movements of the party, his influence being potent not only in city affairs, but in State and national politics as well. He has been prominent in State and national Republican conventions for years. In 1884 he served as chairman of the committee of one hundred business men appointed by a public meeting to attend the Republican National Convention and urge the nomination of President Arthur for the Presidency. In the following year he was urged to become a candidate for governor, but he declined the honor. His name was presented, despite this refusal, and a large complimentary vote was cast for him. The only office he has consented to hold has been that of a member of the International Conference.

Aside from politics and his immediate business relations, Mr. Bliss has made himself prominent in New York. He is vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, and holds a similar office in the Union League Club. He has served as president of the New England Society, is a member and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the governors and treasurer of the New York Hospital.





THEODORE ZELLER.

THEODORE ZELLER, engineer in the United States navy, was born in 1823 in New York, from which State he was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States navy, June 15, 1843, and ordered to duty on the frigate "Missouri." This ship was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar in September, and in the following year he was assigned to the steamer "Colonel Harney," stationed, for the protection of live-oak timber, in the Gulf of Mexico and the rivers of Florida and Louisiana. In 1846 he served for some months in the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs. Promoted in 1847 second assistant engineer, he was engaged in various duties till April 18, 1849, when he was ordered to the Pacific Ocean to join the "Massachusetts" as senior engineer.

He was promoted first assistant engineer November 6, 1849, and in October, 1853, started on a cruise in the "Saranac," as senior assistant engineer, from which he returned in 1856. Promoted chief engineer August 15, 1856, he was ordered in 1857 to the "Saranac" for a cruise in the Pacific, from which he was detached, and returned in November, 1859. He was next ordered to Erie, Pennsylvania, to superintend repairs to the steamer "Michigan." He continued on the "Michigan," in lake service, till June 3, 1861, when he was ordered to New York to superintend the building of machinery for gun-boats, screw sloops of war, ironclads, and other vessels, on which, with other duties, he was engaged till 1863, acting during this time as president of a board to test the evaporative efficiency of varieties of coal. On May 19, 1863, he was appointed fleet engineer of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, with the rank of captain. He remained here, upon the staff of Rear-Admiral Theodore Bailey, until September 1, 1864, when he was permitted by the Department to return North to recruit his health, after

a severe illness from yellow fever. He was, however, immediately ordered for duty to the North Atlantic Squadron, and on October 5 reported to Admiral D. D. Porter for duty as fleet engineer, on which duty he remained till the close of the war.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 6, 1864, Admiral Bailey spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Zeller's services as fleet engineer, and in the following month, Mr. Zeller, then in New York, received a letter from Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, expressing gratification at the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties. On August 9, 1865, he was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard as chief engineer, and while there, on March 30, 1866, was appointed president of a board to determine a standard gauge for bolts and nuts for the navy. He continued in Philadelphia till March, 1869, and in July of that year was ordered to special duty in New York, where he remained till April, 1874, in which month he was ordered to report to Chief-Engineer B. F. Isherwood, for duty connected with preparing reports on the performances of vessels during the war.

In November, 1875, he and Chief-Engineer Isherwood proceeded to Europe on a tour of inspection of the dock-yards, vessels, and methods employed in the British, French, and Italian navies, and also of the large private engineering establishments of Western Europe. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the Experimental Board. He became president of this board October 6, 1884, and made important experiments and reports on the laws of steering by rudder and propeller. On completing this service, having attained the age of sixty-two, he was transferred to the list of retired officers of the navy with the rank of commodore, on December 1, 1885.

The following are copies of the letters above referred to:

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1864.

SIR,—In forwarding to you a copy of a report from your late commander, Acting Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, relating to the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which you performed your arduous duties as fleet engineer of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, the Department cannot withhold the expression of its sincere gratification and pleasure in communicating such reliable testimony of your character as an officer and services to the government as expressed in this report.

GIDEON WELLES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Chief-Engineer THEODORE ZELLER, U. S. N.

HAMPTON ROADS, November 6, 1864.

SIR,— . . . I am fortunate at this moment in having a so thoroughly honest and independent a man as Chief-Engineer Zeller to expose this neglect, and also fortunate in having a man who so well understands his business and is equal to the emergency.

DAVID D. PORTER.

HON. GIDEON WELLES.

## PETER A. JORDAN.

AMONG the men who, in a quiet but strong way, had a large influence in building up the fame of Philadelphia as the leading manufacturing city of America, Peter A. Jordan held a notable place, as one of the proprietors and a ruling spirit in the development of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Type-Foundry, long acknowledged as the most prominent house in this important line of business in our country. Mr. Jordan was a native of Philadelphia, being born in that city on May 30, 1822. His education was gained in the best schools of the city at that period in its career, and he began his business life in his early years as clerk in a hardware store. After gaining a degree of valuable business experience in this situation, he entered the house of Cowpland & Cresson, a well-known business firm, in which establishment he held a position of trust and confidence. In 1854 he accepted a position in the establishment of L. Johnson & Company, at that time the most important type-founding firm in the United States, and the predecessors of the present firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan. Mr. Jordan was admitted as a member of the firm in 1860, on the death of Mr. Johnson, and during the remainder of his life rendered it the most valuable service, having much to do with its development into the commanding position which it occupies to-day.

This establishment is worthy of note from its prominent career, and its close connection with the development of the art of printing in America. It is more than a century old, having been originally founded in the closing years of the eighteenth century, and has produced more printing material than any other concern of its kind in this country. At present it is located at Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, where it occupies large quarters, and is in full tide of its highly successful career. The specimens of the typography issued by this house as examples of its work are said to be models of the type-making art.

Mr. Jordan was very happy in his social environments, and strictly domestic in his tastes, finding his chief pleasure and recreation in his home circle. His wife, well known and esteemed in their circle of friends for her accomplishments and excellence of character, was



Adelaide Linton, daughter of John Linton, an old and highly respected merchant of Philadelphia. She died in Denver, Colorado, April 12, 1882.

Mr. Jordan was a man of unusual literary attainments, being possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, and very fond of books and reading. His cultivated tastes in this direction led him to the collecting of valuable works, and his library in time came to be considered one of the finest in this city. It contained in profusion rare copies of old and modern books, valuable alike for their contents and as handsome examples of the bookmaker's art. Being of a retiring and quiet disposition, he spent his hours between the active pursuit of business duties and the enjoyment of family life, of his library, and his circle of friends, avoiding any open part in public affairs. Privately, however, he made his strong and kindly hand felt in many important directions, one of these being that of charity, in which he, while freely responding to demands for aid, preferred that his benefactions should remain unknown. He died in this city on March 25, 1884, leaving but one child, his son, G. Frederick Jordan, who has become his business successor in the firm.



FRANCIS MARION DRAKE.

GENERAL FRANCIS M. DRAKE, who took his seat as governor of Iowa in January, 1896, was born at Rushville, Illinois, in 1832, his parents being natives of North Carolina, and his father, John Adams Drake, a descendant of the celebrated Adams family. In 1837 the family removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, which at that time was surrounded by Black Hawk's Indian tribe. In 1846 they removed to Davis County, and settled there on land recently purchased from the Indians. Upon this land-claim Judge Drake, the father, founded the village of Drakeville, where he engaged in the mercantile business; the son, at the age of sixteen, entered his establishment as a clerk. In the year 1852 the California gold excitement was at its height, and young Drake, organizing an ox-train, consisting of two wagons, ten yoke of oxen, and six men, started across the plains to Sacramento, California. Crossing the Missouri at Council Bluffs on flat-boats, he there organized a company of seventeent men, called the Drakeville train, of which he was elected captain; and continued his journey till the Horseshoe Bend of Shell Creek, near the Platte River, was reached.

Here the train was halted by fifty Pawnee warriors, who demanded a toll of five oxen for crossing the bridge. Young Drake preferred to fight rather than to be robbed, sent back for aid to a train in the rear, and began battle with the Indians. By the time the reinforcements arrived, the savage party was increased to about three hundred by warriors who had been concealed in the willows along the creek, and a hot conflict ensued. The rifles of the emigrants, however, proved too much for the arrows and tomahawks of the Indians, and the latter were driven, with severe loss, across the Platte. From this point the journey continued without further exciting incident until Sacramento was reached.

The young adventurer now secured a ranch on the American River, engaged a herder to take care of his cattle, and spent some time in gold-seeking in the Yuba River diggings. He afterwards engaged in the horse business in Sacramento, acting as his own auctioneer in selling his stock. After a period of financial success in this enterprise, he returned to Iowa, whence, in the spring of 1854, he again crossed the plains to Sacramento, with a hundred cows, five yoke of oxen, and five horses. He lost only three cows in the journey, his trip across the plains being the most successful one known. He started to return on the steamer "Yankee Blade," which foundered on the coast reefs, September 30, he narrowly escaping with his life. Sailing again on the "Golden Gate," he safely reached his Drakeville home.

He now entered into partnership with his father and elder brother, in the mercantile, pork-packing, and milling businesses; and in 1858, on the dissolution of the firm, he took as his own the milling business. He continued successfully engaged in business till the outbreak of the war, when, in 1861, he enlisted a company, was elected captain, and soon after became major of Colonel Edwards's Independent Iowa Regiment. The regiment quickly engaged in active service in Missouri, Major Drake, with a part of its force, holding the post at St. Joseph against General Price. He was in 1862 made lieutenant-colonel, took part in the Yazoo Pass expedition, and commanded the regiment at the battle and capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1864 he rendered important service in General Banks's Red River expedition, and, after the defeat of Banks, made a gallant defence of Elkins's Ford, on the Little Missouri River, he commanding but five hundred men against Marmaduke's division of three thousand.

At the battle of Marks's Mills, where he commanded fifteen hundred men against a force of from six to eight thousand, he was severely wounded in the left thigh, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He rejoined his command after six months, was brevetted brigadier-general "for special gallantry," and was mustered out of service with his brigade in 1865.

After the war, his wounds preventing him from engaging in active business, he entered the practice of the law, and three years afterwards became president of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, which flourished under his energetic management. After 1873 he again entered into legal practice. General Drake has been active in all the public concerns of Southern Iowa, and in philanthropic, religious, and educational interests, and was the founder of the Drake University, at Des Moines. In politics he has always been a Republican, but held no office until his election in 1894 to the governorship of Iowa by one of the largest pluralities ever given a candidate in that State.

## LESTER A. BEARDSLEE.

REAR-ADMIRAL LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, United States navy, was born in Little Falls, New York, February 1, 1836. Appointed acting midshipman March 5, 1850; sloop "Plymouth," East Indies, May, 1851, to January, 1855; participated in one battle and several skirmishes with Chinese army at Shanghai; Naval Academy, October, 1855, to June, 1856.

Promoted to passed midshipman June 20, 1856; steam-frigate "Merrimac," special service, 1856-57; sloop "Germantown," East India Squadron, 1857-60. Promoted to master January 22, 1858. Promoted to lieutenant July 23, 1859; sloop "Saratoga," coast of Africa, 1860-63. Promoted to lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862; monitor "Nantucket," North Atlantic Squadron, January to May, 1863; participated in attack of the iron-clad fleet on the defences of Charleston harbor, April 7, 1863; steam-sloop "Wachusett," special service, on coast of Brazil, cruising for rebel privateers, October, 1863, to January, 1865; participated in capture of rebel steamer "Florida" at Bahia, by "Wachusett," October, 1864; commanded prize steamer "Florida," from October, 1864, and brought her to Hampton Roads, Virginia; steam-sloop "Connecticut," special service, West Indies, 1865; commanded steam-gunboat "Aroostook," 1867-68, taking her to East India Squadron from Philadelphia; commanded steamer "Saginaw," Pacific Squadron, October, 1868; executive of steam-sloop "Lackawanna," Pacific Squadron, 1868-69.

Commissioned as commander June 12, 1869; Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, 1869-70; steamer "Palos," April, 1870, to January, 1871; took her to East Indies; Hydrographic Office, January, 1871-72; navy-yard, Washington, May, 1872, to April 1, 1875; mem-



ber of United States Board for Testing Iron, Steel, and other Metals, April, 1875, to April, 1879; commanding sloop "Jamestown," Alaska, April, 1879, to October, 1880.

Promoted to captain November, 1880; leave of absence, 1882-83; commanding receiving-ship "Franklin," 1883-84; commanding steam-frigate "Powhatan," June, 1884, to June, 1886; Torpedo Station, 1887; waiting orders, 1888; commanding receiving-ship "Vermont," July, 1888-91.

November 9, 1891, assumed command of naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina. January 23, 1894, promoted to commodore; August 24, 1894, assumed command of naval forces in the Pacific Station, flag-ship "Philadelphia." May 21, 1895, promoted to rear-admiral, and continued in command of the Pacific Station.



FRANK LESLIE.

THE great New York publishing house of Frank Leslie owes its inception to the enterprise and intelligence of a young Englishman, who had the quick judgment to perceive the wide field for illustrated journalism which lay open in this country forty years ago, and the energy to seize upon and improve the opportunity. Frank Leslie—or Henry Carter, to give him his original name—was born at Ipswich, County of Suffolk, England, March 29, 1821, the son of Joseph Carter, a prosperous glove manufacturer. The father intended young Henry for a commercial life like his own, and, after giving him a good English education in his native town, made a place for him in his glove factory.

This occupation proved repugnant to the ambitious youth, whose native inclination was for the life of an artist, and who, while still a boy, developed unusual talent in this his predestined occupation, in which he did some highly creditable work while still at school.

His father, however, opposed this predilection, which to his mind meant failure, and sent the boy, when seventeen, to London, to enter a large dry-goods establishment kept by his uncle. He could not have taken a more injudicious step for the accomplishment of his purpose. The young artist was not long in London before he began to send sketches to the *Illustrated London News*, then just started, and the pioneer among illustrated journals. These sketches were promptly accepted by the paper, and he soon became a regular contributor, his work bearing favorable comparison with that of such men as Linton and Landells. His sketches were signed "Frank Leslie," a *nom de crayon* taken by him from a favorite novel. Before he was of age he had quite cut loose from mercantile pursuits, and at the age of twenty was placed in charge of the engraving department of

the *News*. Here he had an admirable opportunity to improve himself in his chosen profession, and to gain a practical acquaintance with all the details involved in the publication of an illustrated newspaper.

The young artist, after remaining for some years in his position on the *News*, developed an ambition to start an illustrated paper of his own, and with this purpose in view he crossed the ocean, in 1848, to New York, which he had selected as the best field for his projected venture. Here he found that the fame of "Frank Leslie" had preceded him, but nobody had heard of Henry Carter. This fact seriously interfered with his new purpose, and he finally found it desirable to adopt his *nom de plume* as his legal name, and became Frank Leslie by Act of Legislature. This name he ever afterwards bore.

Lacking capital, his early experience in the New World was as an artist on the rather rude "picture papers" which then existed, including *Glason's Pictorial* and the *Illustrated News*. Having vainly sought a partner with money, he at length decided to start with no capital but his artistic skill, and on December 14, 1855, issued the first number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He found himself at once in the midst of difficulties, chief among them the lack of capital. But the tide soon turned in his favor. The paper was ably conducted, its illustrations were of a superior character, and its editor and proprietor was enterprising in presenting to the public pictures of the most interesting passing events. By the end of the Civil War it was firmly established, and Mr. Leslie added to it from time to time other journals, including the *Chimney Corner*, the *Boys' and Girls' Weekly*, *Pleasant Hours*, *Lady's Journal*, *Popular Monthly*, *Sunday Magazine*, and *Budget*, all still flourishing. To these he added the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, a German pictorial paper, and three illustrated annuals.

Frank Leslie deserves to be entitled the founder of illustrated journalism in America. In addition to his rare merit as an artist and engraver, he had excellent literary ideas, and knew just how to cater for the public. He was master of the whole establishment, and understood its every detail. Nothing could go wrong in any department but he was able to straighten it out at once.

In 1877 a temporary embarrassment forced him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. In 1879 a tumor appeared in his neck, which could not be removed without severing the jugular vein, and he died on the 10th of January, 1880, almost his last words being a request to his wife to "Go to my office, sit in my place, and do my work until my debts are paid." It need scarcely be said that Mrs. Frank Leslie has fully carried out this wish of her dying husband, after a long succession of obstacles, and has, by her subsequent success in business, fully demonstrated the ability of a woman to manage successfully great business interests.

# LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUY V. HENRY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUY V. HENRY was born at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, March 9, 1839. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in the class of 1861, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the First United States Artillery. He served with distinction in that regiment until made colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, in the fall of 1863, and continued throughout the war with that command.

The attention of the commanding general was called "to the gallant and distinguished services of First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry" in the battle of Pocotaligo, South Carolina, October 22, 1862, and again to the advance led by Colonel Henry, of the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, into Florida, in 1864, in the following words by General Seymour: "I cannot commend too highly the brilliant success of this advance, for which great credit is due Colonel Henry and his command, and I earnestly recommend him to your [General Gillmore's] attention as a most deserving and energetic officer." General Seymour again complimented Colonel Henry, in his report on the battle of Olustee, as follows: "Colonel Henry kept his cavalry in constant activity, watching and neutralizing that of the enemy, and by important and gallant services before and after, as well as during the battle, was eminently useful. I desire to recommend him to you [General Gillmore] as a highly deserving officer."

At the close of the war, when Colonel Henry was mustered out of the volunteer service, he was brevetted a colonel in the regular army, and had the honor conferred upon him of being made a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. Since the war, Colonel Henry has had various positions of trust assigned him in the Indian country west of the Missouri River, and was transferred to the Third United States Cavalry in 1870, reaching the grade of major of the Ninth Cavalry in 1881. While in the cavalry service he has not only endured hard campaign duty, but has met with some sad misfortunes while in the performance of it. He has been engaged with different tribes of Indians in Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, and Dakota; and in the expedition to the Black Hills in the winter of 1874 and 1875 he, with his command, was badly frozen. Notwithstanding this misfortune, Colonel Henry is found again with his command in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, where he was severely wounded through the face, losing the use of his left eye, in the battle of Rosebud Creek, Montana. He is honorably mentioned in General Orders by General Crook for this affair, and as "carrying on his person honorable marks of distinction in the severe



wound he received at the hands of the enemy." Before thoroughly recovering from his wounds, he is found commanding a battalion in the capture of Crazy Horse Village of Sioux Indians in 1877.

After these arduous duties, and being much broken in health, Colonel Henry was granted leave of absence, and made an extended tour through Europe, returning in time, however, to take part in the White River expedition from September to December, 1879. In the winter of 1890 he commanded the Ninth Cavalry in the Sioux Indian troubles at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. Brevet brigadier-general United States army for gallant and meritorious services in action against Indians, on Rosebud Creek, Montana, June 17, 1876, where he was severely wounded. Received a medal of honor from Congress for "noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry, while colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, leading the assaults of his brigade upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864, where he had two horses shot under him, one while leaping over the breastworks of the enemy."

In addition to his extensive field service, Colonel Henry was an instructor at the Fort Monroe Artillery School from 1867 to 1869.

Colonel Henry is a son of Major William Seaton Henry, Third United States Infantry, and grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was twice governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States; also of Smith Thompson, who was Secretary of the Navy and judge of the Supreme Court.

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Seventh Cavalry, January 30, 1892, and was in command at Fort Myer, Virginia. Transferred to Third Cavalry, and commanding regiment and post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, since October, 1895.



JOSEPH L. CAVEN.

In the present warm interest that is being shown in municipal reform, and particularly in the effort to divorce city affairs from party politics and conduct them on business instead of political principles, the name of Joseph Lewis Caven becomes important as the first active advocate in the Philadelphia City Council of this desirable principle. Mr. Caven was born in Abington Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1835. His father removed to Philadelphia when the boy was three years old, and he was educated in the public schools of this city, leaving the Central High School in 1851 to study conveyancing under A. B. Carver & Co. He afterwards studied law in the offices of Charles E. Lex and Charles M. Wagner, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1861, his examination being held on the day that Fort Sumter was fired upon.

Mr. Caven's first political position was as school director in the Fifteenth Ward. He served in this position for three years, during part of the time as president of the board. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party for the Common Council. He had by this time become so popular in the ward that the nomination was concurred in by the Democrats and by a pioneer reform association. This general endorsement of their candidate did not please the political magnates, and they tried, by a manipulation of the vote, to discard Mr. Caven from the party ticket. Their action roused a storm of protest in the ward. The candidate, who had so far been lukewarm, aroused to activity, defeated the efforts to remove his name from the ticket, and was elected by a marked majority.

Mr. Caven was in no sense under obligation to the

party leaders, and he acted in the Common Council with an independence that was little to their liking. His work began with an impeachment of Councilman Siner, who had been convicted of keeping a gambling house, and who found it wise to resign. Then he turned his attention to the Highway Department, insisted that all contracts should be given to the lowest bidder, and carried this measure, which since then has saved the city no small sum of money. The new member was irrepresible. Fear or favoritism had no influence upon him. Reform in the city administration was his settled purpose, and he worked for it with undeviating energy. In the spring of 1874 the party refused to nominate him, but he accepted an independent nomination, was endorsed by the Democrats, and again returned to Council.

His record in this term of Council was an eventful one. A strong effort was made, assisted by A. Wilson Henszey, president of the chamber, to nominate John Bardsley, chairman of the Finance Committee, for city treasurer. After a sharp contest, Henszey was deposed from the presidency, Caven elected to this office, and Bardsley lost his chairmanship, and with it his chance of a nomination as treasurer. This movement brought Mr. Caven into such prominence that in 1877 he received a citizens' independent nomination for mayor. He was defeated by William S. Stokely, the Republican candidate, by the aid, as was shown in an investigation by a committee of the Reform Club, of ballot-box intrigue.

Mr. Caven continued to be elected to Common Council, and was its president for five successive terms, during which, through his influence, the reformers became dominant, and carried measures of legislation that made marked changes in the management of city affairs. His fixed purpose was, as he openly expressed himself, "that the government of the city of Philadelphia should be removed from the influence of party politics," and he worked with ardor and earnestness for this end. In 1881, to the great regret of his associates, he voluntarily retired from public life. A public dinner was tendered him, and a handsome gold medal presented in recognition of his eminent services. In 1883, he was appointed by the Board of Judges of Philadelphia County a member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts (which position he had formerly held by virtue of his office as president of Common Council). He is now vice-president of that body, and has assisted, by his large experience, in the management of the Girard Estate and College. After his retirement from Councils he was elected president of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, and more recently has been made president of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, the first corporation of the kind organized in America.



## JONAS CRABTREE.

JONAS CRABTREE, well-known and distinguished as an engineer and inventor, was born fifty-eight years ago in the north of England, of poor parents, though descended on both sides from ancestry who had been the recipients of titles from their sovereigns for deeds of valor. His father, by his genius in mechanics and engineering, deserved the title of the George Stephenson of his locality, and seems to have transmitted his native powers to his son. Mr. Crabtree's school education was a very sparse one. He was left an orphan very early in life, and from the time he was nine years of age he worked in the factory on half time (about seven hours a day), his school hours being restricted to an hour and a half daily with some night-school instruction. From his twelfth year he had to earn his own living, and his educational opportunities came to an end, beyond those he could make for himself. Yet so eager was his thirst for knowledge that, when apprenticed as machinist, he worked at the lathe with an English grammar hidden in a hole in the wall, for stolen intervals of use, while at seven o'clock on Sunday morning he recited his weekly acquisitions to a friend.

Mr. Crabtree showed such inborn mechanical skill that, while still an apprentice, he was made engineer of the works, and placed in full charge of what was then considered a large plant. At the age of twenty-four he began business for himself, in company with two older brothers, as worsted spinners, and here his engineering skill came usefully into play. The production of their factory was tripled by the aid of home-made contrivances, one of which they patented, and, from lack of capital, traded for more machinery. The business flourished, and, though started on borrowed capital, proved sufficiently remunerative to enable them to repay this obligation, with interest of over thirty per cent. per annum.

In 1870 the manufacture of tapestry carpet was added. This led to the necessity of decorative art culture, in which Mr. Crabtree proved as notable as in mechanics. In 1874 the firm purchased a large Brussels carpet and rug plant, in the belief that the results of the American panic of 1873 would soon pass away. But this, with the previous "Black Friday" in England, in 1866, proved the bane of the carpet trade, and, though their production grew very large, their profits vanished. In 1877, Mr. Crabtree was offered and accepted the position of general manager and director of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in England. He continued in this employment



for three years, during which the market value of the shares of the concern tripled.

In 1880, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he resolved to visit the United States. Some time afterwards he sent for his family, became a citizen of this country, and, with the energy and adaptability he had shown in his native land, won an enviable position in the fraternity of engineers. For ten years he continued engaged in engineering labors in this country, and then, in 1890, accepted a position as mining engineer in Mongolia, China, where he was highly successful in the introduction of American machinery. He had an exciting experience during the Chinese rebellion of 1891, being several times reported killed. But he eventually won the friendship of all the Chinamen with whom he came into contact, and received a gold medal and a testimonial that his visit had been unprecedentedly successful in the introduction of machinery.

On his return home, Mr. Crabtree erected, for the Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company, of Easton, Pennsylvania, one of the most perfect of modern machine-shops; and has since then erected the large air-compressing plant at Jerome Park reservoir. His greatest recent achievement is the invention of an air-compressor which he believes will bring compressed air into common use.

Mr. Crabtree has made himself an adept in physical science, and is wedded to music as a recreation. Short articles from his pen on philosophical and ethical subjects have attracted much attention. He has two sons, who have inherited his mechanical talent.



PETER F. ROTHERMEL, SR.

PETER FREDERICK ROTHERMEL, SR., one of America's ablest and best-known artists, was born in Nescopack, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1812, and began his long period of life in Philadelphia about 1820, at which period his father removed to that city, and became host of the old Eagle Hotel, on Third Street below Arch. This house was then and long afterwards one of the leading hotels in the city.

He received a common school education, after which his father, who was disposed to take a practical and business-like view of life, put him to study land-surveying, ignoring the boy's decided tendency to artistic pursuits, which had been indicated in his early life. As he grew older, his strong love of art abstracted him so greatly from the proper attention to the pursuit for which his father had intended him that the sturdy old gentleman found himself obliged to yield to destiny, and the youthful candidate for fame, after his patient struggle against obstacles and opposition, found himself, before his twenty-second year, free to change the surveyor's instruments for the painter's brush. He had now gained not only his father's consent, but also his sympathy and substantial aid, and he entered upon the study of art with an enthusiasm that could scarcely fail to yield important results.

His art studies began under John R. Smith, who gave him instruction in drawing, and were continued under Bass Otis, then a famous portrait-painter of Philadelphia, and whom the young man had selected as his tutor. Mr.

Rothermel quickly displayed an unusual ability in his new calling, and was not long in making his name known as an artist of superior powers. At the age of thirty he married Caroline Goodhart, a lady whose ancestors had long dwelt in Philadelphia, and settled down earnestly to work in what was then known as "Art Row," on Sansom Street east of Eighth.

He remained here for many years, actively engaged in art work, and turning his attention more and more towards historical painting, a branch of art in which he was to gain his highest reputation. In 1856 he went to Europe, for the purpose of advanced study and practice in the historical field of art. His period of residence abroad extended over three years, two of which were spent in Rome, while he also found time to visit and study in the other large cities of Italy, and in those of England, France, Germany, and Belgium. In 1859 he returned to Philadelphia, in which city and its vicinity he has since resided.

From 1847 to 1855 he had served as a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and on his return to Philadelphia was elected a member of this institution. As a painter he displayed remarkable facility, and produced a large number of works, many of which are well known. Among them may be named "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before Isabella the Catholic," "The Embarkation of Columbus," a series of paintings illustrating Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico," "Vandyke and Rubens," "King Lear," "The Virtuoso," "Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum," "Patrick Henry before the Virginia House of Burgesses," "Paul at Ephesus," "St. Paul preaching on Mars Hill," "Paul before Agrippa," "Trial of Sir Henry Vane," "The Lands-Knecht," and "Bacchantes." Many of these have been engraved. A "St. Agnes" by him is owned in St. Petersburgh. His "Christabel" and his "Katharina and Petruccio," won great commendation in the early period of his artistic career. After the Civil War he was commissioned by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to paint a picture illustrating the battle of Gettysburg, and in 1871 completed his colossal painting on this important subject. This great work of art is the one by which he is best known, and is destined to be long remembered as the great historical battle-piece of the war. It is now in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, where it forms one of the leading attractions of that museum of art. Mr. Rothermel, now a veteran in age, has of recent years been attacked by cataract in both eyes, and his artistic career is, in consequence, at an end.

## PETER F. ROTHERMEL, JR.

PETER FREDERICK ROTHERMEL, JR., son of the celebrated Philadelphia artist of the same name, and one of the most successful members of the junior bar of Philadelphia, was born in this city, September 27, 1849, and, with the exception of a few years, has spent here his whole life. The Rothermel family originally came from Holland or Germany, the first American of the name reaching Pennsylvania in 1703. In time his descendants made their way to the northwest section of the State, some of them making their home in that romantic valley of Wyoming which has attained celebrity alike for its history and the beauty of its scenery. From this locality the grandfather of the subject of our sketch removed to Philadelphia about 1820, and became proprietor of the old Eagle Hotel, on Third Street below Arch. Under his care this hotel became a favorite resort for marketmen from the surrounding counties and for merchants and travellers from neighboring towns, who at that period were in the habit of coming once or twice a year to the metropolis of the State to make their purchases. In its day the Eagle Hotel was what the Continental is to-day.

Peter F. Rothermel, the artist, was born in Luzerne County, before the coming of his father to Philadelphia. He made his home and established his studio in a residence on Sansom Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Here his son, Fred Rothermel, as he is familiarly known in his profession, was born, one of a family of three children. When he was ten years of age, his father sought Europe for study and practice in historical painting, and his education, which had begun in the Philadelphia schools, was continued in those of France, Italy, and Germany, during the several years of his father's residence abroad. On their return to Philadelphia, young Rothermel was sent to the Central High School, and took the full classical course of that institution, from which he graduated in 1867. He had decided to adopt the profession of the law, and at once entered the office of James T. Mitchell, who since that date has served as judge of Common Pleas Court, No. 2, and is now upon the Supreme Bench of the State. In due time he passed the necessary examination and was admitted to practice.

Mr. Rothermel's course at the bar became a persistent and aggressive contest for business and position. He was a fluent speaker and cogent reasoner, and would have shone in the field of criminal law, but in preference



chose the quieter and more arduous, but more profitable, line of civil practice, in which he has steadily progressed, his business being largely that of corporation cases. He is to-day counsel for some of the largest concerns in the city and State, among them several of the leading mercantile houses. One of these is that of John Wanamaker, the greatest retail establishment in the city. In the arduous duties and complicated questions involved in his special field of practice Mr. Rothermel has been notably successful, and has attained a high reputation in his profession.

His powers of thought and of oratory brought him early to the notice of the political leaders of his party, the Republican, and strong efforts have been made to induce him to enter into the contest for some of the local offices of profit and prominence. These importunities he has resisted, as incompatible with his professional duties and engagements, though he has taken an active part in political campaigns, freely giving money, time, and talent alike in the service of the candidates of his party. In 1884 his name was put in nomination for the office of city solicitor, but he withdrew it in favor of Charles F. Warwick, and worked earnestly for that gentleman's election. His name has been frequently pressed for a judgeship, but he has never seconded the efforts of his friends to win for him this prize of the profession. He was married in 1881 to Miss Bryant, and divides his life between professional labors and social duties.



THOMAS A. EDISON.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the distinguished electrical inventor, was born at Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1730, his grandfather, a banker in New York at the time of the Revolution, living to the age of one hundred and two. His mother, of Scotch descent, was for some time a Canadian school-teacher, and gave her son his education at home, his total school life not extending over more than two months. In 1854 the family removed to Port Huron, Michigan. Here the son, who had become an omnivorous reader, engaged in several enterprises, being at once railroad newsboy, and having a news-stand, a book-store, a vegetable market, in which enterprises he employed eleven boys. At fifteen he tried journalism, buying some old type and plates for "patent insides," and setting up and printing his paper on the train. The *Grand Trunk Herald*, "the only newspaper ever published on a railway train," ran through forty weekly numbers. His enterprise came to a close by his trying chemical experiments in the car, which he managed to set on fire.

He engaged in other newspaper enterprises, and learned telegraphy from a grateful station-master, whose child he had saved from death by snatching it from the wheels of a locomotive. The active youth quickly strung a wire from the station to the town, and was forwarding messages at ten cents each, when the Western Union Company engaged him as their Port Huron operator. He was afterwards employed from time to time at various other offices, one of them at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where, by a shrewd trick, he learned the higher art of taking "report," which he continued to do surreptitiously until his scheme was discovered and suppressed.

After working for a time at Cincinnati and Louisville

he went, at seventeen, to Memphis, where he was under military control, and earned one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month and rations. Yet his money went in experiments and otherwise as fast as it came, and, losing his situation, he soon after appeared in Louisville with empty pockets, seeking his old position. Here he remained two years, when an accident arising from his chemical experiments caused his discharge. After some further wanderings he made his way East, and appeared in search of work in a Boston office, as usual poor and shabby. Here the clerks, seeking to make sport of him, set him to take reports from one of the fastest operators in New York. To their amazement he did this with ease, and sarcastically asked the rapid operator to "please send with the other foot." He was at once placed at work on the New York wire.

While here his experimentation continued, and he took out his first patent, a chemical vote-recording instrument. He also began work in duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, as yet unsuccessfully. In 1871 he went to New York, where he was fortunate enough to point out the cause of a break-down in the gold-exchange indicators, and was at once engaged as superintendent at two hundred dollars a month. From that time forward his success was steady. Various inventions appeared, and in 1872 the duplex telegraph was brought to success, to be followed in 1874 by the marvellous quadruplex, which has immensely lessened the expense of telegraphy. He was soon in possession of a factory in Newark, New Jersey, employing three hundred men, where his prolific facility in invention could be fully exercised. In 1876 he organized his establishment at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in which he became very actively engaged in the business of invention, and where many of his conceptions have developed into machines of marvellous utility. For years he experimented with the incandescent electric light, trying hundreds of materials before he settled on a fully satisfactory one. His experiments with the telephone were equally exhaustive, and while engaged in them he fell upon the principle of the famous phonograph, the most wonderful of his inventions. This invention, regarded as a useless toy at first, was eventually sold for one million dollars. The Menlo Park establishment in time becoming too small, a new one was started at Orange, New Jersey, where Mr. Edison continues actively at work, his latest experiments having been with the Röntgen rays, in which he has achieved striking success. His patents are said to number over four hundred in all.

In 1878, Union College made him a Ph.D., and the French government has made him a commander of the Legion of Honor. He has been twice married, and has a beautiful home in Llewellyn Park, on the Orange Mountains, not far removed from his laboratory, within whose walls most of his life is spent.

## NATHAN W. AYER.

THE Ayer family was among the makers of old New England, John Ayer having been but sixteen years behind the "Mayflower" pilgrims, entering the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1636, two hundred and fifty-eight years ago.

The family soon removed to Connecticut, where they settled permanently, and where the subject of this sketch, Nathan Wheeler Ayer, was born on January 21, 1817, at Preston, near Norwich.

He was graduated from Brown University, then under the care of that famous educator, Dr. Francis Wayland, in 1840. In 1852, he was admitted to the bar in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, but practised law only a short time. Much of his life was spent in teaching. He was principal of several large academies in New York State, and came to Philadelphia in 1867, to assume charge of a young ladies' seminary. This was, however, soon disposed of, and in April, 1869, with his son, F. Wayland Ayer, he established a Newspaper Advertising Agency, then and since known as N. W. Ayer & Son.

The conditions then existing in the business world make the conception and inception of this enterprise a matter of general interest. Where the utility of newspaper advertising may now be said to be little understood, then it was scarcely suspected. The undertaking involved the development of a method, whose use perhaps none of the bright men mentioned in this work would then have even considered, into one which scarcely any business man can afford to ignore; and the elevation of the advertising agent from the canvasser, whose chief concern was to get an order for something, to the agency whose skill, experience, and facilities should be sought alike by those who wish to spend a dollar or a hundred thousand.

Three convictions governed in the foundation of this new and unusual business, and have controlled it to this day:

First, an unwavering belief in the value of newspaper advertising as a common-sense method of getting and keeping business, and in its applicability to almost every line.

Second, that profit or loss to the newspaper advertiser depends almost altogether on how the advertising is done; it being not a matter of "just hitting it," but rather of when, where, and how the strokes are given.

Third, that every customer should receive the best advice experience could suggest, the most exact service organization could secure, and the greatest value his money could buy.

So founded and conducted, large success was but a matter of time, and dates are but milestones in the path of its progress. It was first quartered at 530 Arch Street,



where two hundred and fifty dollars, the only outside cash it ever received, was put in as capital. Here, without acquaintance, experience, or employees, the two partners, father and son, started out to demonstrate to business men the value of newspaper advertising.

They soon moved to 719 Sansom Street, and in 1871 to 733 Sansom Street. Here growth was rapid. While located here, on February 7, 1873, the father and founder died, leaving the son alone to push the enterprise along the lines they had together marked out. On January 1, 1874, Mr. George O. Wallace, the first employee of the house, became a partner. More room being again necessary, December, 1876, they leased the second floor of the *Times* Building, then just erected, at Chestnut and Eighth Streets. Here the business has remained, absorbing more and more space, until all the floors above the first, together with those of an adjoining building, have been filled with their busy clerks. In October, 1877, Coe, Wetherill & Co., old competitors, were bought out, and in 1881 the Philadelphia branch of S. M. Pettingill & Co. was likewise absorbed. In January, 1878, H. N. McKinney became a partner. On December 28, 1887, Mr. Wallace died. To-day the firm consists of Mr. F. W. Ayer and Mr. McKinney. With its one hundred and twenty-five employees, and an annual business expressed in millions, it is everywhere recognized as the leader in its line.

Such, in briefest outline, is the history of a business that has been made in Philadelphia; that has brought millions of dollars to this locality, and has extended knowledge of that city and its facilities wherever in this land press and paper unite to tell the world of what the world proposes, what it is doing, and what it has done.



ALONZO J. EDGERTON.

JUDGE EDGERTON, distinguished alike for his Congressional, military, and judicial career, is a lineal descendant of a Puritan family which settled at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1647. Several of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, one under General Stark, at Bennington, one under Washington, at White Plains, and one at Saratoga, under Gates.

He was born near Rome, New York, in 1827, prepared for college at the celebrated preparatory school of Lowville Academy, Lewis County, New York, and at the age of twenty entered the Sophomore class of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. From this institution he graduated in the class of 1850.

While still a young man, Mr. Edgerton removed to Minnesota, where he took so active a part in the political interests of that developing commonwealth, and showed such marked ability, that he was elected to the Legislature for the session of 1858-59. In 1876 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors for that State, and in 1877-78 served another term in its Legislature.

The outbreak of the Civil War called him early into the field in defence of his adopted State and of the country at large. In the early summer of 1862 he recruited Company B, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers. He was appointed captain of this company August 21, 1862, and served with it throughout the Indian campaigns of 1862 and 1863. He continued in the service until after the end of the war, serving in Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri, and Louisiana, in different commands. During this service he rose in grade to colonel and brevet brigadier-general,

with which rank he was mustered out of service in January, 1867.

On his return to civil life, Colonel Edgerton became again actively in touch with public affairs. From 1871 to 1874 he served as railroad commissioner of Minnesota, and in 1881 was given the highest rank which the State could confer, that of United States senator. In this distinguished position he succeeded Mr. Windom, who had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Garfield. He also served for some years on the board of regents of the State University of Minnesota.

In December, 1881, he entered upon a new and exalted field of duty, being appointed chief justice of the Territory of Dakota. While occupying this judicial position he became, in 1885, a member of the constitutional convention of South Dakota, and took a prominent part in formulating the present constitution of that State. He was elected president of the convention by a unanimous vote, and the same high compliment was tendered him in 1889 as a member of the convention called to readjust the constitution in accordance with the requirements of Congress. The new State is especially indebted to Judge Edgerton for his conservative action in the convention, and for the judicial wisdom and large experience which enabled him to take a leading part in the preparation of the organic law of the new formed commonwealth.

On the admission of the State into the Union, he was appointed by President Harrison district judge of the United States for the district of South Dakota. Upon the organization of the State government, Judge Edgerton was made president of the board of regents of the State educational institution, but the onerous duties of his judicial office compelled him, reluctantly, to resign this position after a few months of service.

The high scholarship and judicial knowledge attained by Judge Edgerton brought him, in 1891, the honorary degree of LL.D., from Wesleyan University, his alma mater, and a similar degree from the State University of South Dakota. These honors were well deserved, since their recipient is not only a scholar of wide general culture, but has been a close student in the higher fields of his own profession, alike in those of the common and the civil law.

For years past, Judge Edgerton has been an indefatigable worker, and, though showing the effects of his life of labor and incessant application, he refuses to take the necessary rest to recuperate. Personally, he represents the most thorough type of liberal Puritanism, transmitted to him by a stalwart ancestry. Of him it may be justly said that he is not afraid to do his duty and not afraid to die.

## WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS.

MAJOR WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, formerly of the United States army, was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1838, his parents being among the leading people of that section of the country. He received his education in the Bangor public schools, and in 1858 removed to St. Louis, where he became engaged in business.

On the outbreak of the Civil War the young merchant at once took a strongly patriotic part, and rendered the Union cause such efficient service in Missouri that, on the recommendation of Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin and General Frank P. Blair, he was appointed by President Lincoln first lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, United States infantry. In this regiment he served throughout the war, receiving several promotions during its continuance. He was promoted, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a captain by brevet, to rank as such from the third day of July, 1863;" and, "for meritorious service in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia, a major by brevet, to rank as such from the ninth day of April, 1865." On December 23, 1865, he received regular promotion to the rank of captain.

The service at Gettysburg, in part, was the following: Lee's army remained there until the night of July 4, when it commenced to retire, the rear of the column leaving its position after daylight of the 5th. During the afternoon of the "Fourth of July" Major Mills was sent, with fifteen picked men of the Fourteenth Infantry and two of Berdan's sharpshooters, across the field from Little Round Top to the brick house on the Emmitsburg road, known as Sherfey's, to silence a party of Confederate sharpshooters stationed near that locality, who had become very annoying. Major Mills, after a careful survey from the hill-top of the ground he was directed to cross, led his little detail over the intervening space, taking advantage *en route* of such shelter as could be found, and making his movements with such skill and judgment that he reached the assigned station without loss. Carefully placing his men,—the two of Berdan's in the little attic windows of the house,—fire was opened on the rebel sharpshooters so effectively that they were speedily dislodged, while none of Mills's men were injured. The bricks around the windows show the marks of very many of the enemy's bullets.

After the close of the war, the Fourteenth Infantry was sent to California, the Second Battalion going to Oregon, and the First and Third Battalions to Arizona. For about a year Major Mills acted as depot-quarter-master and commissary at Fort Yuma, California, in charge of supplying the posts of Arizona. He after-



wards took command of an expedition to establish a new post "in the midst of the hostile Indians,"—the Apaches. On December 12, 1868, he resigned his commission and retired to private life.

Major Mills has by no means ceased to take an interest in military affairs. When the Postal Department changed the historic name of Appomattox for that of "Surrender," it was mainly through his influence exerted upon and through the press of the country that the old name—with its suggestion of heroic deeds by American soldiery—was restored, and the new title—so offensive to Southern ears—removed. The *intente cordiale* existing between those who fought the terrible war of 1861-65 is in a large measure due to his efforts during the last thirty years. When, on February 1, 1895, Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, appointed a committee to seek the support of other bodies of Confederate veterans, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, in securing from Congress an appropriation for the establishment of a national park at Appomattox, Major Mills worked earnestly in its interest, and wrote out a plan for its accomplishment. The proposition, however, while widely favored in the North, aroused so much opposition in the South from veterans and others that it was abandoned. He advocates one more national military park, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, to cover the ground occupied by the contesting armies in that memorable conflict.

The efforts of Major Mills in this direction have been so appreciated by his friends in Fredericksburg, that he has been made an honorary member of Maury Camp of Confederate Veterans, and of R. S. Chew Camp, No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of that city. He is at present a resident of the national capital.





FRANK WHEATON.

GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, U.S.A., was born at Providence, Rhode Island, May 8, 1833, being the descendant of a colonial New England family. His grandfather, Dr. L. Wheaton, when a boy not sixteen years old, walked with his brother forty-two miles to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill,—the two having but one cartridge between them. He was for many years a professor in Brown University, and afterwards an eminent physician of Providence. His father, Dr. F. L. Wheaton, was a surgeon in the Mexican War, for years surgeon-general of Rhode Island, and in the Civil War medical officer of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, which was commanded until 1862 by his son. His maternal ancestor, Edward Rawson, was the first secretary of the Plymouth Colony in 1636, the family removing from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, to Rhode Island in 1646. One further member of the family needs mention, his cousin (and uncle by marriage), Henry Wheaton, who represented this country as minister at several European courts, and was the author of the standard work, "Elements of International Law," and several able historical works.

General Wheaton studied civil engineering at Brown University, where he graduated with the degree of M.A. In 1850 he was appointed an assistant on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and remained engaged in this and other engineering labors until 1855. During this time there were various hostile encounters with the Indians, in which he rendered such efficient service that the War Department appointed him first lieutenant in the First Regiment United States Cavalry, to date from March 3, 1855.

Joining his regiment in November, he served in the Kansas border troubles, and in August, 1856, after escorting a number of captive Sioux chiefs to Fort Kearney, led in the pursuit and attack of a war party of Cheyennes. He afterwards, as staff-officer to Colonel Sumner, took part in the battle with the Cheyenne tribe, July 29, 1857, and, as aide-de-camp to General P. F. Smith, escorted his remains to Philadelphia on his death in 1858. Subsequently, on the staff of General W. S. Harvey, he took part in the Utah expedition, and afterwards served with his regiment till the outbreak of the Civil War, being promoted captain March 1, 1861.

General Wheaton played a remarkably active part in the Civil War, being engaged in every battle and campaign of the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run battle till Lee's surrender, and also in all the Shenandoah Valley operations of General Sheridan. He is perhaps the only living officer of whom this can be said. He fortunately escaped personal injury in the many battles in which he took part, though he had three horses shot under him. His several official positions were the following: On July 16, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and took command of this regiment after the battle of Bull Run, its colonel having been killed. During the battle of Fredericksburg he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and in 1864 was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant service, receiving after the close of the war a sword of honor from Rhode Island for his meritorious conduct. In the regular army he was promoted major in the Second United States Cavalry November 5, 1863, and subsequently received the brevet ranks of colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general "for gallant and meritorious services."

After the war, General Wheaton was engaged in various military duties, was promoted lieutenant-colonel in November, 1866, and served at first in the Thirty-ninth and afterwards in the Twenty-first Infantry, with which he took part in operations against the Arizona Apaches in 1869, and commanded the regiment in the Modoc Indian campaign of 1872-73. He was subsequently engaged in active field service in the Nez Perce outbreak of 1877, and that of the Bannock Indians in 1878, and was afterwards engaged in various military duties in the West, being on several occasions in temporary command of the Department of the Columbia. On April 18, 1892, he was promoted brigadier-general, and on June 1 assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, where he directed an active campaign against the violators of the neutrality laws. On April 30, 1895, he was made commanding general of the Department of the Colorado, with head-quarters at Denver.

## ABSALOM BAIRD.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, United States army, descends from excellent American historical stock, his great-grandfather having been an officer in the French and Indian War, and his grandfather a physician in Washington's army throughout the Revolution. His father, William Baird, was an accomplished scholar and eloquent orator of Washington, Pennsylvania, in which town the subject of this sketch was born August 20, 1824. Graduating at Washington College in 1841, he studied law for three years, and then entered the United States Military Academy, where he graduated in 1849, being given the brevet rank of second lieutenant. In 1850 he was assigned to the First Artillery as second lieutenant, and took part in the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians until 1853, in which year he was promoted first lieutenant. During the succeeding three years he served as assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, and was then made principal assistant of this branch. He subsequently served on frontier duty in Texas, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was in garrison at Fort Monroe. General Baird's war service began as commander of a light battery in the defence of Washington, followed by duty as assistant in the adjutant-general's office,—as brevet captain of staff,—and afterwards as adjutant-general of General Tyler's division, with which he took part in the action at Blackburn's Ford, and the first battle of Bull Run. In August, 1861, he was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, and was promoted major on November 12. In March, 1862, he was assigned to the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, as inspector-general and chief-of-staff, and as such took part in the Peninsula campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg.

He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers April 28, 1862, and subsequently transferred to command of the Seventeenth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, with which he was engaged in the capture and occupation of Cumberland Gap. In September, 1862, he was placed in command of the Third Division, Army of Kentucky, and took part in the principal actions in that region throughout 1863, being engaged in the repulse of Van Dorn's assault on Franklin, Tennessee, and in General Rosecrans's Tennessee campaign, taking part in the advance on Tullahoma and the capture of Shelbyville. In the battle of Chickamauga, General Baird especially distinguished himself, and was rewarded for his gallantry with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. In command of a division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, he took an active part in the occupation of Chattanooga and the subsequent operations, his division being prominent in the capture of Missionary Ridge. These services brought him the brevet rank of colonel in the regular army. He pursued the enemy to Ringgold,



Georgia, and held the gap at Taylor's Ridge for many weeks within a few miles of the enemy at Dalton.

In the spring of 1864, General Baird was engaged in active operations, having many skirmishes with the enemy, and he afterwards participated in the Atlanta campaign, and the memorable march through Georgia, taking active part in all the movements of Sherman's army until the surrender of General Johnston, in North Carolina, April 26, 1865. His later promotions were to the brevet rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, for "gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia;" of major-general for the same "in the field during the Rebellion;" and of major-general of volunteers for "faithful services and distinguished conduct during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly in the battles of Resaca and Jonesborough, and for general good conduct in the command of his division against Savannah."

After the close of the war, General Baird became actively engaged in various military duties. From November, 1865, to September, 1866, he was assistant commissioner for Louisiana and military commander of the Department of Louisiana. As such, during the riot of July, 1866, in New Orleans, he declared that city under martial law, and took possession of the civil government. For this action, President Johnson relieved him from duty, and he was mustered out of the volunteer service. Returning to duty in the regular service, he filled successively the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the inspector-general's department, and in 1885 was promoted brigadier-general (inspector-general). In 1887 he was sent to Europe to view the field manoeuvres of the French and English armies, and received from the President of France the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the 20th of August, 1888, General Baird was retired from active service under operation of law.



JOHN W. HAMERSLEY.

JOHN WILLIAM HAMERSLEY, born in New York City, May 24, 1808, was a descendant of a family long prominent in the metropolis, and whose ancestry can be traced back to Hugo le Kinge, who removed from Provence, France, to England about 1366, and acquired there the estate of "Hamersley," from which the subsequent family name was derived. The American family is directly descended from Sir Hugh Hamersley, lord mayor of London in 1627, his great-grandson, William Hamersley, having migrated to New York about 1716 and founded the American branch of the family. He became a successful merchant, and his descendants have continued wealthy and prominent members of metropolitan society.

Mr. Hamersley, second son of Lewis Carré Hamersley, a well-known merchant and financier of the early days of the century, was educated at Columbia College, from which he graduated in the class of 1826. He travelled widely after his graduation, studied law, and practised it with much success, finally retiring to the enjoyment of a large fortune and the pursuit and encouragement of literature, to which his tastes particularly turned. The "Friday evening gatherings," which he established at his home in his later years, were unique occasions in New York society, they bringing together celebrities of the most diverse character, representing art, science, and philosophy, law, business, military and naval affairs, etc. "Banquets worthy of the host and of the guests" accompanied these intellectual occasions, which were continued weekly for years.

Mr. Hamersley was himself a conversationalist of unusually fine powers, and had made a dozen visits to Europe and the East, thus supplying his mind with all

that can be gained from travel and observation. He was witty, full of anecdote, and learned, particularly in history, and fully competent to take the lead in these periodical *conversaciones*. Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known novelist of adventure, was one of his intimate friends, and made him the hero of his novel "The Lone Ranch," of which he presented him a copy. He was himself an author to some extent, publishing a volume of reminiscences of Lady Hester Stanhope, and translating from the French of Jacques Abbadie the curious work "A Chemical Change in the Eucharist." This work, one of the most powerful ever written on the subject, has become an ecclesiastical authority.

In his younger years Mr. Hamersley was colonel of one of the regiments of New York State Volunteers, and was always known as Colonel among his old friends. During his early travels he was presented at the court of St. James. He was, however, strongly American in sentiment, and when Napoleon III. sought to place Maximilian on the throne in Mexico, he joined with Hon. J. W. Beckman in giving a memorable banquet in New York, as a demonstration of sympathy with Mexico. Many distinguished men attended, and speeches of much eloquence, inspired by the Monroe doctrine, were made. This demonstration had a strong influence in inducing Congress to recognize the Mexican republic, and, as a consequence, in arousing the strong feeling before which Napoleon desisted from his efforts, leaving Maximilian to care for himself. As a reward for this service the Mexican minister promised Mr. Hamersley that the life of Maximilian should be spared. This, however, the Mexican government found itself unable to perform, in consequence of the intense popular demand for an execution of the captive.

In character Mr. Hamersley was honorable, upright, and deeply religious. He was warmly loved by his family and friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. For many years he was a member of Grace Church, and after his death his children presented to that church a massive brass lectern in his memory. He was earnestly charitable, the Children's Aid Society being particularly the recipient of his benefactions, while many other benevolent institutions found in him a liberal patron. In his memory a library and reading-room have been built by his son for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, at their country home, Bath Beach, Long Island.

Mr. Hamersley was married to Catharine L. Hooker, daughter of Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie. Being an only child, Mrs. Hamersley inherited the large fortune of her family, consisting of extensive landed property and of real estate in Poughkeepsie. She was a woman of sterling worth and gentle manners, a true helpmeet to her husband, and devoted to her children. Mr. Hamersley died June 7, 1889.

## JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY.

JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY, the only son of John William Hamersley, a sketch of whose life we have given on the opposite page, was born in New York on January 26, 1844. In the sketch of his father the story of his paternal ancestry has been given. On his mother's side he descends from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut, while his grandfather, Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie, was noted for his legal acumen as judge of the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County, and as one of the first proposers of the Hudson River Railroad, the building of which was largely due to his persevering energy. Another has observed that Mr. Hamersley, through his mother's family, "is connected with the Reades, Livingstons, Stuyvesants, Beekmans, Van Cortlandts, De Peysters, and, in fine, with nearly all the distinguished families of the State."

When a boy Mr. Hamersley was placed at school in Paris, and had already travelled somewhat widely when but twelve years of age, having seen most of the capital cities of Europe, climbed on foot the cone of Mount Vesuvius, and been presented to the Pope, Pius IX. He was prepared for college at a school in Poughkeepsie, and afterwards entered Columbia College, the seat of his father's collegiate education. He graduated there with honors in the class of 1865. His course in college had been brilliant, and he was chosen an orator at the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music, New York.

Mr. Hamersley's college course was followed by a period of law study in the Columbia Law School, and of practical experience in the office of James W. Gerard, then the leader of the New York bar. On his admission to the bar he entered actively into practice, and for ten years was successful as a lawyer, but at the end of that time withdrew to give his time to the care of the Hamersley estate and to gain time for the literary studies and production to which his tastes strongly inclined him. He is greatly interested in history, and is a classical scholar of ability, reading his favorite ancient authors with ease and satisfaction in the original. As a writer he wields a ready and graceful pen, his occasional articles on the important topics of the day having brought him into notice as a thinker and reasoner. In addition to his prose productions he is a poet as well, and the author of numerous striking poems, among which may be named "Yellow Roses," "Fog Curtain," "The Midnight Sun," "Ronkoukoma," "The Countersign," and "The Voice of the Breakers." In fact, it is as a poet that he will be best known and longest remembered.

Mr. Hamersley is a strong Republican in political sentiment and has taken much interest in the political movements of his time. In 1877 he was elected, by the Independent Republicans, a delegate to the State Republican Convention at Rochester. More recently he was



nominated for the New York Assembly by the Republicans of the Eleventh District, but declined to run, withdrawing in favor of William Waldorf Astor, in whose canvass he was an earnest worker.

He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, including the University and the Metropolitan Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the City and the Badminton Clubs, of the New York Law Institute, and various other social and literary organizations. He is president of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club. He also belongs to the Geographical Society, and for many years served as a director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest insurance concerns in this country.

Mr. Hamersley was married in 1888 to Margaret W. Chisolm, daughter of William F. Chisolm, of an old South Carolina family. They have had three children, of whom two, Catharine Livingston and Louis Gordon, are living. The eldest child, a daughter, died in infancy.

Mrs. Hamersley's mother was a daughter of John Rogers, a real-estate owner of New York, in whose memory his widow erected the Church of the Holy Communion, and donated to it the land on which it is built, at the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. In Mrs. Hamersley's direct line of ancestry is Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the First House of Representatives, and brother to General Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame. She is a grandniece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital. Personally, Mrs. Hamersley is a woman of charming manners, quick intelligence, and great executive ability, while her amiable disposition makes her a general favorite in society. She, in common with her husband, is warmly interested in many charitable and benevolent institutions.



WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

REV. WILLIAM REED HUNTINGTON, S.T.D., D.C.L., rector of Grace Church, New York, is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, in which city he was born September 20, 1838. His father, Dr. Elisha Huntington, was long a physician of Lowell, where he practised with great success. He was at one time president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. For eight years he served as mayor of Lowell, and in 1853 was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of Massachusetts.

The son, William R. Huntington, obtained his education at Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was class-poet of Harvard in this year. During the remainder of that and part of the succeeding year he taught in the University as temporary instructor in chemistry, then, having decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he went through the necessary course of study, was ordained in 1860, and in the years 1861-62 served as assistant rector of the Emmanuel Church of Boston. Subsequently he accepted the rectorship of All Saints' Church, at Worcester, Massachusetts, which he held during 1862-63.

By this time Dr. Huntington had acquired a high reputation as an able theologian and an eloquent pulpit orator, and in 1863 he was called to the important position of rector of Grace Church, New York City. In this position he has remained until the present time.

In 1870, Dr. Huntington made his appearance again at his *alma mater*, as poet for that year of the Phi Beta

Kappa College Society, and in 1873 Columbia College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Huntington, in addition to his active labors as rector of one of the leading parishes of the city of New York, has been active also in the literary field, having produced a large number of papers and works on religious subjects, liturgical revision in the United States, etc. In 1892 he was the leading spirit in bringing to a successful termination the revision of the American prayer book, an important task in which for years previous he had taken an earnest and active part. In fact, this movement had from its beginning been under his guidance, and as completed it owed more to his industry and ability than to any other individual concerned in the work.

We may name among the various works which owe their authorship to Dr. Huntington, "The Church Idea, an Essay towards Unity," published in 1870, "Conditional Immortality" (1878), a learned consideration of a subject which has excited attention among recent philosophical theologians; "The Peace of the Church" (1891); "Popular Misconception of the Episcopal Church" (1891), "The Church Porch," a Sunday-school manual with hymns, and the following pamphlets: "American Catholicity," "Questions on the Fourth Gospel," "Twenty Years of a Massachusetts Rectorship," and "The Book Annexed, its Critics and its Prospects."

Grace Church, with which the Rev. Mr. Huntington has been so long and usefully connected, is, next to Trinity Church, the wealthiest corporation of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in New York. The present structure, at Broadway and Tenth Street, was built in 1845, and is one of the handsomest church edifices in the city, it being of Gothic architecture, and built of white limestone. Standing, as it does, just where Broadway turns abruptly from the north to the northeast direction, the church-porch and steeple close the view from the south, the position being, architecturally, the most effective of any edifice in the city. The parsonage, so long the home of Mr. Huntington, is similar in design to the church, and is connected with it by a building erected in 1880. Between the two is a very interesting antiquarian object, a colossal terra-cotta jar, brought from Rome, where it was found buried forty feet under ground. During his connection with this church its interests have been greatly advanced by the earnestness and devotion of its able rector, who has its progress and usefulness in well-doing warmly at heart.

## DAVID PHILLIPS JONES.

CHIEF-ENGINEER DAVID PHILLIPS JONES, United States navy, was born in Philadelphia, and educated at the Central High School of that city when the celebrated scholar and educator, Professor John S. Hart, was at its head.

In 1858, when but a youth, he was appointed one of the principal examiners of the Utah surveys. The duty of the examiners was to test the accuracy of the surveys of the public lands in that Territory. After the completion of this work he was appointed resident engineer of the surveyor-general's office.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he returned East, and in 1862 entered the navy as assistant engineer, and was ordered to duty on the gun-boat "Cinmerone." This vessel was attached to the James River fleet, and afterwards assigned to Admiral Wilkes's Flying Squadron, and thence transferred to Admiral Dupont's fleet, where she participated in various engagements on the St. John's River, Florida. His next service was on the ironclad "Sangamon." This was the vessel that received the Confederate commissioners, Stephens and Campbell, upon their memorable mission to secure an interview with President Lincoln. The arduous duties and close confinement on the ironclad undermined Engineer Jones's health, and he was condemned by medical survey and detached.

In a short time he again reported for duty, and was ordered to the "Mendota." The "Mendota" was attached to the James River fleet, and participated in many actions on that river preceding the fall of Richmond.

While this vessel was stationed at Hampton Roads, Engineer Jones was detailed to carry the despatches from Admiral Porter informing General Grant of the capture of Fort Fisher. Army head-quarters were at that time at City Point. The dangerous journey was made at night, and the despatches safely delivered to General Grant in the early morning. For this service he was highly complimented by his commanding officer.

His next duty was on the flag-ship "Powhatan," on the South Pacific. While on this vessel he witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards in 1866. After leaving the "Powhatan" he was attached to the "Gettysburg" and "Michigan," and to the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. He was stationed at the latter place when Admiral Farragut died there, and was one of the officers' guard-of-honor selected to watch over the remains. He was afterwards on duty in the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, and was thence assigned to the Naval Academy, where he aided in perfecting the system of mechanical drawing and machine design for the cadet engineers. He was retained on this duty for five years. During this period, such eminent scientists as Professor Hollis, of Harvard, Professor Cooley, of University of Michigan, and Professor Spangler, of University of Pennsylvania, were among his pupils.



Besides the duties enumerated, Engineer Jones has been attached to various vessels and stations. While upon extended leave he became the engineer of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway, and designed and built the great railway transfers at Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky.

Of his ability and the esteem in which he is held, Commander (now Rear-Admiral) John Irwin, wrote, "With his professional ability and scholarly attainments, I consider him one of the most accomplished officers in the service." The lamented Captain Shoonmaker, in a special report to the Navy Department, says, "This method of repairing the defect in the machinery (of the 'Nipsie') was the design of Passed Assistant Engineer Jones, and is very creditable to the designer, showing knowledge, skill, and ingenuity."

Chief-Engineer Jones is a member of many prominent scientific societies, and has a broad and comprehensive grasp of engineering subjects. He has always been identified with the progressive element of the Naval Engineer Corps, and has never failed to retain the confidence and esteem of the engineers-in-chief. The law authorizing the detail of naval engineer officers as instructors in technical schools was his conception.

As a writer he has contributed much to establish the importance and define the responsibilities of his corps, while his official reports upon professional topics are regarded as models. He is also the author of many well-known navy songs. He has considerable reputation as a public speaker. His witty and eloquent responses to the toast of "The Navy," at the inaugural banquet given to Governor Davis, of Rhode Island, in 1890, and at the thirtieth anniversary of the Rhode Island Artillery at Newport in 1891, will long be remembered.





ANDREW S. BURT.

COLONEL ANDREW SHERIDAN BURT, of the United States army, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1839, and educated in his native city. Shortly after he had attained his majority the Civil War began, and on the President's call for volunteers he at once enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Infantry. Soon after he was made a sergeant, and in the same year (1861) was appointed a lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regular Infantry. His service in the field began in the autumn of 1861, and continued throughout the war.

His regiment, as part of Colonel R. L. McCook's brigade, General Thomas's division, Army of the Ohio, took part in the battle of Mill Springs, in which he was wounded. His gallantry in this action was such that he was subsequently given the brevet rank of captain,—one of the earliest brevets of the war. In 1862 he was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of captain, and assigned to Colonel McCook's brigade; and in 1863 reported to General Rosecrans, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and was assigned for duty in the inspector-general's department of that army. In this capacity he served through several campaigns, and was highly commended for gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, and for his services in other engagements.

In the fall of 1863, having received a captaincy in the line, he withdrew from staff duty, and took command of Company F, Eighteenth United States Infantry, which he led in the charge on Missionary Ridge. General Palmer personally thanked the company for its gallantry in this action. Captain Burt subsequently took part in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign

from Buzzard's Roost to Jonesborough, and received the personal thanks of the department commander for gallant services in the last battle. These services brought him, in 1864, the brevet rank of major.

Since the war Colonel Burt has been actively engaged in army service. In 1867, while in command of a detachment of recruits *en route* to Fort McKinney, he was attacked by Indians under Red Cloud. The Indians were beaten off. In 1868 he had two other successful skirmishes with hostile Indians. In 1873, he served on Stanley's Yellowstone expedition; in 1875, with the Jenney expedition to the Black Hills; and with General Crook's expedition in 1876. At the battle of the Rosebud, a battalion of cavalry being routed by the Indians, Major Burt and Major Burrows, with their companies, stopped the Indian pursuit, and rescued the battalion from a dangerous situation. At Slim Buttes, in the same campaign, his battalion repulsed an Indian attack.

In 1877, Major Burt, with his company, was sent to Chicago during the riots. In 1879 he was sent to Hastings, Nebraska, to protect Judge Gaslin's court against a threatened attack by cowboys. In 1885, while in command of Fort Bidwell, California, he received the thanks of the citizens for his services in preventing an Indian outbreak. Since that period he has received two promotions, that of lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry, and that of colonel of the Twenty-fifth, which rank he now holds. He has qualified three times as a sharpshooter, and in the season of 1865 stood at the head of the list of sharpshooters of the entire army.

Colonel Burt's field of activity has not been confined to army service, he having made himself well known in the literary world. In his early days of service on the frontier he was an industrious newspaper correspondent, and in 1875 was employed as a special correspondent on the New York *Tribune*. He is, besides, the author of several plays, among them "May Cody, or Lost and Won," the most successful play of W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). The title, "The Rock of Chickamauga," applied to General George H. Thomas, was given by him in a public address in 1865, in Cincinnati. Colonel Burt has also made his mark in the whist world by his humorous writings over the nom de plume of "The Colonel."

As a soldier Colonel Burt has amply done his duty, having been present at every field service in which any command of which he was part was engaged. He commanded two posts for a year each without a single desertion, though keeping his men under strict discipline, an inspector officially reporting his command,—"One of the finest bodies of troops I have ever seen in this country."



## JAMES M. MUNYON.

PERHAPS no one person in the field of medical service is attracting wider attention to-day than Professor James M. Munyon, president of Munyon's Homeopathic Home-Remedy Company. Certainly no other man has made such strides as he in revolutionizing the practice of medicine.

Born at Thompson, Connecticut, August 3, 1848, he while still a mere child manifested a strong predilection for that study of medicine in which he was to distinguish himself in later years. While a boy his chief delight was to gather herbs and roots, from which he made decoctions to sell to his youthful companions in the miniature drug-store which he had established. Thus it is that the boy is often "father of the man." While at school this same predilection was strongly indicated in his ardent study of chemistry, in which branch he stood always at the head of his class, and invariably carried off the prizes in experiments and examinations in this branch.

After reaching maturity, however, Professor Munyon was led to embark in other pursuits, being concerned in the advertising business and eventually drifting into that of publisher. *Munyon's Illustrated World* became a well-known and very successful publication. It was afterwards changed into a magazine, in which form it enjoyed a large and profitable circulation. During these years, however, Professor Munyon did not forget his first love. His studies in chemistry and medicine continued, and eventually yielded the valuable remedies whose general use has made him so widely known. About four years ago he embarked in the homeopathic specific business in Philadelphia, and in this short interval has built up an enormous business and gained for himself a large fortune.

We may quote from the *Philadelphia Times* an apt criticism on his ability and character: "Professor Munyon is to medicine what Professor Edison is to electricity. He is progressive, inventive, wide and liberal in his ideas, and, altogether, a man in his profession far in advance of his time." To this well-founded praise we may add that he is a man free from prejudice in his profession, admitting that each school of medicine has much of good. It has been his life's study to select the best from each, and embody them in an intermediate school of his own. He is not one of that class of physicians who believe that a single remedy can be made to cure a dozen different diseases. On the contrary, he has formulated a separate specific for each disease, so labelled that any one can become his own doctor, and adapted to the cure of that disease alone.

Professor Munyon understands well the necessity of reaching the public through advertising, if one would



bring even the most valuable specifics to the general knowledge. By the double means of producing remedies of great curative value and bringing them extensively to public attention, he has built up a business that runs into millions of dollars annually, and which has probably a larger mail correspondence than any other medical establishment in the world, while his parent house at Philadelphia has grown until now there are branches in every important city of the Union, each under the charge of a competent physician. It may be further said that he is not alone engaged in making money, but is also benevolently and usefully employed in its distribution, he making it a fixed rule to give away one-tenth of his income annually to charities and worthy people.

Professor Munyon devotes much of his leisure time to literary pursuits, and finds recreation after business hours in the pleasant task of song writing and the setting to music of his verses. His poems include, "Yes, I'm Guilty," "Is Freedom a Lie?" "The Nation's Danger," "White Slaves," etc., and among his well-known songs are "Don't Whip Little Ben," "Keep the Lights Burning," and "The Nation's Song," the latter a patriotic outburst of high merit, intensely American, yet broad and liberal in spirit, and likely to find a permanent place among the national hymns of this country, and to be sung as long as the American heart throbs for liberty.

The following lines written by him when a lad of seventeen indicate that he had resolved to win distinction even at that early age:

"Up the rugged rock of Fame,  
I'll climb my way and write my name!  
For who shall say to Hope, 'Be still!'  
Or who shall check Ambition's will?"



PAUL A. OLIVER.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL PAUL A. OLIVER was born at sea on the 18th July, 1831, on the ship "Louisiana," owned and commanded by his father, Captain Paul A. Oliver, who was a native of Philadelphia, and served as sailing-master in the United States navy in the War of 1812.

General Oliver was engaged as shipping merchant, and resided at Fort Hamilton at the time the yellow fever epidemic prevailed in that village in 1856. He established a hospital, and was made president of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, which he organized, and by its efforts the disease was prevented from spreading to the city of Brooklyn.

In January, 1862, he enlisted as second lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Infantry, which was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, then stationed at Hall's Hill, Virginia. He participated in the siege of Yorktown and battle of Manover Court-House; commanded his company at the battle of Gaines Mill (where he was wounded), Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In December, 1862, his company was detailed as head-quarters guard of the Fifth Corps, where it remained to the close of the war. When General Butterfield was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, Lieutenant Oliver was appointed on his staff as his aide, and as such served in the

campaign of Chancellorsville. In the Gettysburg campaign he was appointed personal aide to General Meade, and remained on his staff until General Hooker got command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, when he went with him, and served on his staff in the battles of Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. On the Atlanta campaign, in the spring of 1864, he served with General Butterfield, who had command of a division of the Twentieth Corps, as his chief of staff, in the battles of Resaca, Carsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, and Marietta. In July, 1864, he returned to the Army of the Potomac at his own request, and served on the staff of General Warren, part of the time as acting provost-marshal of the Fifth Corps. At this time he received the commission of major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, but declined. He participated in the siege of Petersburg and the various battles,—Yellow Tavern, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, raid to Bellfield, and Hicksford. In January he was transferred, by special orders of Grant, to City Point on special duty, under General M. R. Patrick. On the 8th of March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. At the surrender of Lee he was, as assistant provost-marshal, engaged in paroling the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox, under the direction of General George H. Sharpe, assistant provost-marshal, who took the original paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia to the War Department, Washington, and the duplicate paroles were taken by General Oliver to Richmond, and handed by him to Colonel Taylor, General Lee's adjutant-general. The war being closed, General Oliver tendered his resignation, and was honorably discharged May 5, 1865.

General Oliver received honorable mention by General Butterfield in official report of the Seven Days' battles, June-July, 1862 ("Official Record," vol. xiv., p. 321); also for his coolness and assistance at the battle of Bull Run (official report of Captain William Huson, Twelfth New York Volunteers, *idem* xvi., 477). He also received honorable mention for brave and intelligent performance of duties as aide-de-camp by General Hooker in official report of the Chattanooga-Kinggold campaign (*idem* lv., 325).

Since that time he has been engaged in the manufacture of powder at Laurel Run, Oliver's Mills, Pennsylvania. General Oliver received the medal of honor for distinguished services at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864.

## WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on October 19, 1850; received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wilmington and at Clarkson Taylor's Academy and St. Mary's College, in the same place; graduated at La Salle College, Philadelphia, as Master of Arts, in June, 1871; studied law with Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy and Pierce Archer, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on December 27, 1873; remained with his preceptors as their assistant for six years; formed law partnership with Hon. James Gay Gordon on January 1, 1880, which was dissolved on January 1, 1884; has always been in active practice of the law in the courts of Philadelphia; was chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia in 1882, when Hon. James A. Beaver, as a candidate for governor, had a majority in that city of but three thousand four hundred and sixty-four over Governor Pattison; was delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the Chicago Convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President; was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia on December 1, 1885, and served a full term of four years; was elected president of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia in January, 1890, and is still its president; was permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention, held at Scranton, in 1890, which nominated Robert E. Pattison for a second term; was unanimously elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee on July 2, 1890, but declined to accept because of business engagements, and resigned the position on July 16, 1890; was nominated by Governor Pattison and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate as secretary of the commonwealth on January 20, 1891. Prior to accepting his present position Mr. Harrity never held any public office, except that of postmaster at Philadelphia.

On January 20, 1892, Mr. Harrity was unanimously elected by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to represent that State in the Democratic National Committee as the successor of the late William L. Scott; on April 13, 1892, he was unanimously elected by the Democratic State Convention for the full term as the Pennsylvania member of the Democratic National Committee, which election was unanimously ratified by the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago on June 21, 1892; on July 21, 1892, Mr. Harrity was unanimously elected as chairman of the Democratic National Committee at a meeting held in the city of New York on that day. As Democratic national chairman, Mr. Harrity conducted the national campaign of 1892 which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland and A. E. Stevenson as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Because of his efficient services to the Democratic



party and of his devotion to President Cleveland during his candidacy for the nomination and election as President in 1892, it is generally understood that Mr. Harrity would have been appointed as a member of President Cleveland's cabinet had he not promptly indicated his inability and disinclination to accept the position, Mr. Harrity preferring to continue in the office of Secretary of State of Pennsylvania until the end of his term (January 20, 1895).

Mr. Harrity's nature is frank and open; but he possesses sufficient caution and shrewdness to avoid mistakes and to protect himself from imposition. He has in a marked degree that rare and invaluable aid to successful leadership, the quality of attracting and holding the confidence and affection of those about him, and upon whose assistance a successful manager or leader must rely.

Mr. Harrity has been successful in all his undertakings in the fields of law, finance, and politics. He is of industrious habits and is an indefatigable worker. He averages not less than from twelve to fourteen hours each day at hard work, giving most of his time and attention to the affairs of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, of which he is president. He does not neglect his law practice, although that is looked after by his law partner and corps of assistants.

That Mr. Harrity should attract a large circle of friends is inevitable. His career in business and in official and political life has been so creditable that men sought him out to that extent that, without any adventitious side, Mr. Harrity has attained an enviable position in the country as well as in the community in which he resides.

Mr. Harrity is married and has four children, Mary Agnes, Marguerite, Isabel, and William F. Harrity, Jr.



WILLIAM S. STRYKER.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER was born in Trenton, June 6, 1838. The Stryker family left Holland in 1652, and settled in New Amsterdam, where, in the colonial affairs of early New York, the name became prominent. His progenitor was one of the great burghers of that old Dutch town, and a member of the Landtdag, the great assembly of the province. General Stryker was graduated from the College of New Jersey in the class of 1858. He immediately commenced the study of law, entering the office of the late Hon. Barker Gummere, at Trenton. In response to the first call for troops he enlisted as a private, April 16, 1861. He assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey volunteers. In February, 1863, he was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made major and aide-de-camp to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner, and the operations in the siege of Charleston. Subsequently he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the pay department,

United States army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. In 1866 General Stryker was made counsellor-at-law of the State of Ohio. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services during the war, and resigned in June, 1866. Soon thereafter he returned to New Jersey and was placed on the military staff of the governor. Since April 12, 1867, he has been adjutant-general of New Jersey. In February, 1874, he was brevetted major-general by the State of New Jersey. General Stryker was elected president of the Trenton Battle Monument Association at its organization, in 1884, and the beautiful structure which has been erected in Trenton commemorative of her victory in the Revolution is a tribute to the untiring efforts of General Stryker and his coadjutors. In the financial life of Trenton, he has acted as president of the Trenton Banking Company, and is now president of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. He is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, and of the Royal Historical Society of London, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

To him New Jersey is indebted for some of the most comprehensive monographs which have yet been issued in this country. From information drawn from his library, rich in Americana, and from the State archives, General Stryker has compiled a "Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" (Trenton, 1872), the initial work of its kind in America, and a "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War" (1876), as well as the following historical studies: "The Reed Controversy," "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," "New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign of 1781," "The Princeton Surprise," "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey, in 1789," "The Capture of the Block-House at Toms River, New Jersey," "New Jersey Continental Line in the Indian Campaign of 1779," "The Old Barracks at Trenton, New Jersey," "The New Jersey Volunteers,—Loyalists." General Stryker has now ready for the press two notable works, one on the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and the other on the battle of Monmouth.

## FRANCIS E. PINTO.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANCIS E. PINTO.—The oldest brick house in New Haven, Connecticut, at this date is the old Pinto house, erected in 1745 of brick imported from England. In that house was born William Pinto, of Spanish descent, who was the father of Francis E. Pinto. At the time of the invasion by the British he was one of the students of Yale who armed themselves in defence of the town, and did military service during the war.

Francis Effington Pinto was born in New Haven June 30, 1823, and attended the Lancasterian school. In 1835 he was placed in a dry-goods house in New York City. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the First New York Volunteers. He was at the landing and siege of Vera Cruz, the storming of Cerro Gordo, the taking of Pueblo, the battle of Contreras, the storming of Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico. He claims to have placed the first scaling-ladder against the wall of Chapultepec, and assisted the color-sergeant of the regiment up and over the wall, being the first colors in the enemy's works. He was promoted first lieutenant September 14, and brevetted captain the same date. He was junior member of the first Court of Commissions assembled in the palace of the city. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Hamilton, New York, July, 1848. On Christmas Day, 1848, Captain Pinto took passage, on the steamer "George Law" for the Isthmus, *en route* to California, and arrived at San Francisco February 28, 1849. In the spring of 1856 the celebrated Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was formed. He took an active part, and was soon made second in command of the military department of the committee. In July, 1856, he returned to New York.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he joined Colonel Baker and Roderick Mattheson. Baker having an order from President Lincoln to create and equip a regiment representing California, dissensions soon arose, and Roderick Mattheson, of California, proposed to withdraw from Baker and toss up with Pinto for the command; Mattheson won. The regiment was organized as the Thirty-second Regiment, New York. It was mustered into service in May, 1861. It was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, and was the last regiment to retire from that field, not leaving Centreville Heights till near midnight, and went into camp at Fairfax Court-House and remained till the morning of the next day, when it hauled a four-horse ambulance, which had been abandoned, from Centreville to Alexandria. General Franklin said the ambulance should always belong to the regiment.

At West Point, Virginia, the regiment was severely engaged by the retreating enemy from Yorktown, Virginia. The regiment was engaged at Gaines Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and the second Bull Run. While at Harrison's Landing, on the James River,



Pinto was ordered to take command of the Thirty-first New York. He commanded that regiment at the storming of Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, Maryland. Colonel Mattheson having been killed at Crampton's Pass, Colonel Pinto was ordered back to his own regiment, the Thirty-second New York, and commissioned colonel. He took his regiment into action at Antietam on the 17th of September, 1862. While in front that day he received a flag of truce from the enemy (signed by Colonel Colquitt) requesting the body of a Georgia colonel. He found the body, and, by General Franklin's permission, passed it through the lines. This flag caused much comment by the press, charging McClellan with receiving a flag instead of driving the enemy into the Potomac. The regiment was engaged at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and made the advance at the lower crossing of the Rappahannock, and also at the second crossing of the Sixth Corps, under Sedgwick, at night, and taking the enemy's rifle-pits by surprise. It also participated in the storming of Fredericksburg Heights, and in the battle of Salem Heights the next day. The regiment was mustered out of service June 8, 1863.

In a general order issued from the head-quarters of the Sixth Army Corps, May 22, 1863, General Sedgwick thus referred to this redoubtable organization:

The loss of this gallant regiment from the service is a cause of much regret to the major-general commanding. The Thirty-second New York Volunteers has been identified with the Sixth Army Corps from its first organization, and has nobly borne its part on all occasions, from its earliest marches down to the last memorable struggle at Salem Heights. In Maryland and Virginia, upon many battle-fields, the graves of fallen but unforgotten comrades attest the brave devotion of the regiment to the national cause. There are memories of great deeds, of trying marches, of perils and fatigues that should make each soldier proud of his connection with the command and the army of which it was a part. The general commanding the corps congratulates the officers and men upon their honorable retirement from the service, and assures them that they have bravely deserved the thanks of the country and the army.

JOHN SEDGWICK,

Major-General Commanding Sixth Army Corps.



LEWIS B. PARSONS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL LEWIS B. PARSONS is descended from old English ancestry. "Cornet" Joseph Parsons, his paternal ancestor, emigrated to Boston in July, 1633, and was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Springfield and Northampton, Massachusetts.

On the maternal side he is descended from Charles Hoar, of Gloucester, England, whose widow, Joanna, with a large family, emigrated to Boston in 1640, and from whom are descended the families of that name in New England. Captain Charles Parsons, the grandfather of General Parsons, was an officer of the Revolution, serving from Ticonderoga to (including Valley Forge) Yorktown, being severely wounded at Monmouth.

Lewis B. Parsons, father of General Parsons, was a successful merchant, a citizen of high standing, and the founder of Parsons College, Iowa. General Parsons was born in Genesee County, New York, April 5, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1840 and at the Law-School of Harvard University in 1844. Emigrating to Alton, Illinois, the same year, he was successively city attorney and attorney, treasurer, and president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Entering the army in 1861, he was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and served first on a military commission with General (then Captain) Phil. Sheridan.

April 4, 1862, Captain Parsons was promoted to the rank of colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Halleck, who, on account of his railroad experience, placed him in charge of army transportation. Soon after, on the order of the Secretary of War, Colonel Parsons was made "chief of rail and river transportation" of the armies of the West and Southwest, with head-quarters at St. Louis. In 1864, Secretary Stanton ordered him to Washington, extending his duties to the

entire country. May 14, 1865, on the autographic order of President Lincoln, for distinguished services, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and on retiring from the service, April 30, 1866, was brevetted major-general of volunteers.

General Parsons's eminent executive ability and success in the rapid movements of large armies for long distances, with their vast supplies and munitions of war, elicited the highest commendations of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Generals Grant, Sherman, and others, and were, among other instances, shown in the movement of General Sherman's army of forty thousand men for the first attack on Vicksburg, as also in the transfer of General Schofield's army from Eastport, Mississippi, over the Alleghany Mountains to the Potomac, in midwinter, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, in an average time of eleven days, instead of thirty allowed by the Secretary of War. This movement was pronounced by the Secretary, as also by English and French authorities, as unequalled in rapidity and success in the annals of war. General Parsons's duties kept him mostly from the field, but when present, during several engagements, he volunteered as aide and received special commendation for services rendered.

His record of duty is perhaps best shown by the following extracts of letters from Generals Grant and Sherman:

May 20, 1865, General Grant writes, "The position (chief of rail and river transportation of the armies of the United States) is second in importance to no other connected with the military service, and to have been appointed to it at the beginning of a war of the magnitude and duration of this, and holding it to its close, providing transportation for whole armies, with all that appertains to them, for thousands of miles, adjusting accounts involving millions of money, and doing justice to all, never delaying for a moment any military operations dependent upon you, evidences an honesty of purpose, knowledge of men, and executive ability of the highest order, and of which any man might be justly proud."

October 29, 1865, General Sherman writes, "I more especially recall the fact that you collected at Memphis, in December, 1862, boats enough to transport forty thousand men, with full equipments and stores, on less than a week's notice, and subsequently that you supplied an army of one hundred thousand men, operating near Vicksburg, for six months, without men or horses being in want for a single day. I beg to express my admiration of the system and good sense which accomplished results so highly useful to the whole country."

After two years spent abroad in search of health, and several years as president of a bank in St. Louis, General Parsons, in 1874, retired to Flora, Illinois, where he now resides, engaged in managing a large landed estate purchased in the early settlement of Illinois.

## CHARLES A. DANA.

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA, an American journalist of distinction, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, August 8, 1819. His education was completed at Harvard, which he was compelled to leave after two years' study, on account of a disease of the eyes. In 1841 he joined the famous Brook-Farm Community at Roxbury, Massachusetts, associating himself with various persons of later literary celebrity and utopian ideas in this notable communistic experiment. He remained here for two years, and after the collapse of the enterprise became one of the editorial staff of the *Harbinger*, a weekly paper in which the socialistic views of Fourier were warmly advocated. His service on this paper continued from 1844 to 1847, after which he became a contributor of the *Boston Chronotype*. In 1847 he made his way to New York, with an experience in editorial work which commended him to the publishers of the *Tribune*, upon which he became engaged as assistant editor, being placed particularly in charge of the foreign department. For a number of years he was managing editor of the paper, and was largely instrumental in making it the leading organ of the party in opposition to the extension of slavery to new Territories, vigorously combating this effort on the part of the South which led, step by step, to the development of the Civil War. His earnest war spirit, as manifested in his famous "On to Richmond" editorials, in 1861, brought him into disagreement with Horace Greeley, who was disinclined to have the *Tribune* take so radical an attitude. The result of this difference of opinion was that in 1862 Mr. Dana withdrew from the paper.

He did not long remain out of employment. In 1863, Secretary Stanton appointed him Assistant Secretary of War, a post in which he was at first chiefly employed in forwarding General Grant's military operations in the West. He continued in this position until the end of the war, as a very efficient aid to the War Department in its stupendous task. After the war he accepted the editorship of the *Chicago Republican*; but that paper failed to make a success, and, leaving it, Mr. Dana returned to New York, where he, with some others, purchased the *New York Sun*, a newspaper which had for thirty years been successfully published as a one-cent daily. The new editor increased the price to two cents, adding, of course, to its size and enterprise, and handling it with such ability that its circulation rapidly increased despite its enhanced price. Under his management it quickly established its record as the leading Democratic



organ of the metropolis. Of the first number published, January 1, 1868, forty-three thousand copies were issued, and its circulation steadily grew until it reached the one hundred thousand mark.

The *Sun* has been sensational and personal in character, but has been managed with much ability, and kept in close touch with all the leading topics of the times. Mr. Dana's long journalistic experience had amply equipped him for the management of such a journal, and the influence of his paper has continued great. He is a vigorous writer, quick and bold in the expression of his ideas, and well informed on all topics of general public interest, and has always kept his paper well abreast of the times.

Mr. Dana has not confined himself to journalism, but has taken active part in various literary enterprises. In 1858 he compiled and published the "Household Book of Poetry," an excellent favorite collection. His principal labor in this direction was his long-continued task as editor of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," which he planned and edited in association with George Ripley, literary editor of the *New York Tribune*, and one of his old Brook-Farm companions. This work, consisting of sixteen volumes, was issued between 1858 and 1863. In 1873 he became editor, in common with Mr. Ripley, of a revised edition of the work, which was completed in 1876. In addition to the literary labors mentioned, Mr. Dana has published several translations and anthologies, and in 1868 took part in writing a biography of General Grant.





SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

SIGOURNEY W. FAY, a leading merchant in the woollen business in New York City, is by birth a native of Boston, in which city he was born fifty-nine years ago. He bears his age so well, however, that he might pass for little more than forty, having in some way learned the valuable secret of looking young,—perhaps that of keeping young, for the two go naturally together. Mr. Fay spent his youthful years in his native city, and received that education which Boston is better adapted to give—if we may accept its reputation—than any other city in this country. Having decided on engaging in mercantile business, he obtained a position in the Boston house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., with whom he remained actively engaged until about twenty-four years of age, proving himself an energetic and conscientious employee, and winning the confidence and respect of his employers by devotion to their interests and an excellent business capacity.

In 1860, having the capital to engage in commercial life on his own account, and sufficient business experience to warrant the venture, he came to New York in company with Mr. Stone, one of his recent employers. Here a partnership was organized, under the firm-name of Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen, for the purpose of conducting a dry-goods business, and the partners went energetically to work, quickly building for themselves a satisfactory trade.

The firm continued in existence under this title for about ten years, becoming well known and prominent in its line of trade. At the end of that period changes took place in the list of partners, and the firm was reorganized

under the title of Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co., the business gradually changing from general dry-goods to the woollen commission line, to which it has long been confined.

In 1878, Mr. Perry, senior member of the firm,—a well-known character in New York, where he was generally addressed as Commodore Perry,—was removed by death, and his name was dropped from the firm-title, which now became known by its present name of Wendell, Fay & Co. Since that time there has been no change in the title or *personnel* of the firm, whose business has grown to be a very extensive one, though one that is always conducted in a safe and conservative manner.

The success of this business is largely due to Mr. Fay, who is a man of much business enterprise and ability, and is known among his trade associates as a model merchant, his activity being combined with integrity, and with an intelligence and uprightness in all the fields of life that command the respect of all who know him. The great popularity which he possesses among the patrons of his business house is due to his pleasant face and agreeable manners, and his native sociability of disposition, he being noted for his constant geniality and courtesy. Aside from business he has had little time for other pursuits, a merchant's time, in these days of energetic competition, being usually too completely taken up to permit indulgence to any great extent in outside affairs. Yet Mr. Fay has much literary taste and love of knowledge, while he possesses good powers of oratory. In consequence he has appeared to some extent as a lecturer on various topics, and has gained considerable reputation in this field of intellectual exercise.

The firm with which he is connected has interests outside New York. Its origin may be said to have been in Boston, with which it has since maintained close relations, having a representative branch in that city. It is also represented in Philadelphia. The goods dealt in comprise the best grades of cloths, suitings, uniform goods, and in short all the best products of the woollen manufacture, while the house is the New York representative of a number of the leading woollen-mills of the United States, among which may be named the celebrated Middlesex Mills, the Campbell and the Dumbarton Mills, the Swift River Manufacturing Company, and a number of other woollen manufacturing concerns.

Aside from his firm connections, in which he may be said to be one of the most popular merchants in New York, Mr. Fay is connected with several financial concerns, he being a director in the Hanover National Bank and in the Exchange Fire Insurance Company.

## STEPHEN DECATUR TRENCHARD.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEPHEN DECATUR TRENCHARD was descended from the Trenchard family of Dorset, England. His great-grandfather, George Trenchard, was attorney-general of West Jersey under the Crown, but he drew his sword in favor of the Colonies. The admiral's father, Captain Edward Trenchard, served in the war with Tripoli, and was one of the commanders of Commodore Chauncey's flag-ship "Madison" in the War of 1812. Admiral Trenchard was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1818. He received his appointment as midshipman on October 23, 1834, having previously made a cruise as acting midshipman under Commodore Downes. His first cruise was on board the "Constitution." In 1836 he served in the West Indies and in the Florida War. He was promoted to master in 1842, and served in the Coast Survey from 1845 to 1846. While on this duty he was aboard the brig "Washington" when she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. During the Mexican War he was lieutenant on board the United States steamer "Saratoga." In 1856, while in command of the United States surveying steamer "Vixen," he rescued the crew of the British bark "Adieu," of Gloucester, Massachusetts, for which service he received a sword from Queen Victoria. Admiral Trenchard was flag-lieutenant to Commodore Tatnall, in the East India squadron, in 1858, and was wounded when the commodore visited Sir Admiral Hope, at the battle of the Pei-ho River. He had just returned from China when the war of the Rebellion began. On April 19, 1861, he sailed, under sealed orders from the Navy Department, in command of the "Keystone State," destined for Norfolk, where she rendered much assistance with the tug-boat "Yankee" in towing out the "Cumberland" and taking the loyal officers and men of the Norfolk station to Washington. Lieutenant Trenchard received a letter of thanks from Secretary Welles for this service. On May 25 following, he assumed command of the "Rhode Island," which was first used as a special despatch and supply steamer, but was afterwards converted into a heavily-armed cruiser, and ordered to the North Atlantic squadron on November 28, 1862. While the "Monitor" was being taken from Fort Monroe, that famous vessel foundered off Cape Hatteras, but the "Rhode Island's" boats, notwithstanding the heavy sea, succeeded in rescuing nearly all the "Monitor's" crew. On February 12, 1863, Commander Trenchard received orders to cruise after the "Alabama" and other privateers. In May of the same year the "Rhode Island" was attached to Admiral Walker's squadron, and for a short time to the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In the following November she was ordered to the



North Atlantic fleet, and became one of Admiral Porter's squadron before Fort Fisher. The "Rhode Island" was one of the vessels that assisted in landing General Terry's siege-guns, and General Abbott sent a letter of thanks for this service to Commander Trenchard and officers. In the engagement at Fort Fisher the "Rhode Island's" guns were trained on Battery Lamb, and shot away the flag-staff of the mound. After the reduction of Fort Fisher, Commander Trenchard was ordered, as senior officer, to command the convoy fleet which protected the Pacific Mail steamers going through the Southwest Pass. While on duty as a cruiser, the "Rhode Island" captured five blockade-runners.

After the war, Commander Trenchard was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. As captain he commanded the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the South Atlantic squadron, 1869-1871. Returning to the United States, he received his promotion to the grade of commodore, and served as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington. His next duty was in charge of the Light-House Department, head-quarters at Staten Island. In 1875 he was promoted to rear-admiral, and, after serving as chairman of a special board at San Francisco, he was ordered to command the North Atlantic squadron, the historic "Hartford" being his flag-ship. After serving on a special board at Washington, he was retired, according to the United States navy regulations, in July, 1880, having seen twenty-eight years' sea-service out of forty-five years in the navy.

Admiral Trenchard was senior vice-commander of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, 1879, 1880, and a vice-president of the Scanlon's Aid Society. He died in November, 1883.



THOMAS MAY PEIRCE.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, son of Caleb and Mary Peirce, was born December 10, 1837, in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He is of English descent, being a lineal descendant of George Peirce, who came to this country with William Penn and settled on a tract of land comprising the present township of Thornbury, Delaware County, and the township of the same name in Chester County. On the maternal side he is descended from the Pottses and Mays, who were also among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania.

When a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, and here he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated, at sixteen years of age, from the Central High School, with the degree of A.B. Five years later he received the degree of A.M. from the same institution, and still later, the degree of Ph.D. from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

His first venture was in the business of engraving on wood, which was not a financial success. He then spent several years in travel, without any particular object in view; at the end of which time, at the solicitation of his father, who had begun life as a teacher, he applied for a situation as teacher of a district school in Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Teaching proved to be his true vocation. He succeeded from the first, and was soon called to the Norristown High School, and in succession was changed to the Manayunk Grammar School, to the Monroe School, and finally to the Mount Vernon Grammar School of Philadelphia.

With this ample experience, Mr. Peirce began, September 19, 1865, the work of training the young for business. To use his own words: "When I organized the school, in 1865, I had a clear apprehension of a

popular want of large proportions. I knew from business men that advertisements for help were answered by hundreds, and that cases were rare in which more than one per cent. of the applications rose to the dignity of consideration. I did not have money, but I had time, I had youth, and I had some degree of courage, and I gave myself to the work of training the ninety-nine per cent. of applicants who wanted to go into business and whose previous preparation did not secure for them even consideration at the hands of an employer." The result is known. The Peirce School of Business stands pre-eminent as the representative business school of America, coupling a good English education with systematic business training. There is a daily attendance of about nine hundred students, taught by a faculty of thirty specialists.

Ever on the alert to keep up with the times, a trained teacher himself, and well informed as to the preparation needful for success in business, Dr. Peirce hesitates not to test new methods while holding on to approved and successful ones. During the last few years he has organized and developed a school of shorthand and typewriting, which now fairly divides honors with the commercial department of his establishment.

For many years Dr. Peirce accepted engagements as an expert accountant and as an expert in matters of handwriting, but fifteen to twenty years' service in these pursuits, which kept him almost constantly in court, so impaired his eyesight that he gave up engagements of this character, though he had commanded the highest fees ever paid for such services. Besides, after the removal of his school to the *Record* building, it grew to such a size as to require his entire time and strength.

Dr. Peirce has not been able to spare much time for authorship, except in a few instances when his school demanded special text-books. "Test Business Problems;" later, "Peirce Manual of Bookkeeping," and "Peirce Writing-Slips;" and later still, "Peirce Manual of Business Forms and Customs," "Peirce Manual for the Typist," and "Peirce Manual of Language Lessons," are among those which he has published.

A marked feature in connection with Peirce School is the annual graduating exercises. The most conspicuous men of the land deliver the parting words of counsel and encouragement to the young men and women graduates. Addresses covering a period of eleven years have been collected and published in a very interesting volume of five hundred and twenty-four pages.

Dr. Peirce is president of the Bookkeepers' Beneficial Association, also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, and treasurer of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, and takes an active part in movements intended to secure the good of the State and the welfare of mankind.

## CAPTAIN GEORGE B. ECKERT.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. ECKERT is a great-grandson of Conrad Eckert, who came to this country from Longaselsa, in the kingdom of Hanover, in 1740, and settled in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. During the war of the Revolution he held a commission as captain in the Berks County Regiment, taking part in the battles of Long Island and Germantown. Valentine Eckert, brother of Conrad, was one of the members of the Provincial Conference in 1776; commanded a cavalry company for a time during the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Germantown. Valentine acted as commissioner for the purchase of army provisions. In 1784 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Captain Eckert was born in Reading, September 13, 1840, being the youngest son of Isaac Eckert, deceased, who for many years was one of the leading iron merchants and financiers of Pennsylvania. Captain Eckert was one of "The First Defenders," enlisting at Reading in Captain James McKnight's Ringgold Light Artillery, leaving Reading for Washington, April 16, 1861. These were the first troops to pass through Baltimore.

Captain Eckert was appointed second lieutenant Third United States Infantry, August 5, 1861, by President Lincoln, reporting at Governor's Island, New York, and was assigned to Company I, which was captured at Fort Pickens and placed on parole at the breaking out of the war. After reorganizing the company he joined the regiment at Washington, D. C., and was promoted to first lieutenant July 2, 1862.

Captain Eckert participated in the Peninsular cam-



paign, advance to the Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Seven Pines, Seven Days' battles, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

In May, 1863, Captain Eckert was ordered to report to Colonel Buchanan, Fourth United States Infantry, for mustering duty at Trenton, New Jersey. In October, 1864, he received his promotion as captain.

November 10, 1864, Captain Eckert resigned his commission to take charge of valuable business interests at home, where he is a well-known citizen, and member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Post 76, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania.



DANIEL PHOENIX.

DANIEL PHOENIX, a citizen of New York of much prominence during and after the Revolutionary period, was born in that city about 1737, and resided there during his whole career, playing an active part in the mercantile and public life of the city. His business life was that of a merchant, in which he was very successful, attaining what, at that period of more modest views than the present, was esteemed a position of wealth. His life, however, was by no means confined to business, he becoming conspicuous in the political affairs of the city in those far-off days before the present political parties and public questions were born. In the slow growth of New York from the position of a village to that of a metropolis, a period arrived in its finances in which a custodian of its funds became necessary, and Mr. Phoenix was chosen to occupy this responsible position. In other words, he was the first city treasurer of New York. In connection with this official position he also held that of city chamberlain, being the first in this also. These important positions, the election to which shows the high standard he had attained in the regard of his fellow-citizens, he retained for twenty years, manifesting in them an integrity and devotion to public duty which have not always been emulated in later incumbents of these important offices.

A conspicuous patriot in sentiment, he was, in common with many other loyal citizens, obliged to leave the city on the occasion of its occupation by the British army, and to remain an exile during the whole period of the war, not daring to return until the end of the conflict. On the day following the evacuation of the city by the British troops, November 26, 1783, he had the honor of

presenting to General Washington, then entering at the head of the American forces, a patriotic address of welcome, signed by himself and others of the distinguished citizens who had spent the period of British occupation in exile from their native city. An extract from this address will undoubtedly be of interest.

"SIR,—At a moment when the arm of tyranny is yielding up its fondest usurpations, we hope the salutations of long-suffering exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute. In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the ensigns of slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of gratitude and joy. . . . The citizens of New York are eminently indebted to your virtues; and we, who now have the honor to address your Excellency, have been often companions of your sufferings and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us, therefore, to approach your Excellency with the dignity and sincerity of freemen, and to assure you that we shall preserve, with our latest breath, our gratitude for your services, and veneration for your character."

In response to this address, signed by Daniel Phoenix and others, General Washington felicitously replied,—

"Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, it can scarcely exceed that which I feel at seeing you, gentlemen, who from the noblest motives have suffered a voluntary exile for many years, return again in peace and triumph to enjoy the fruits of your virtuous conduct. The fortitude and perseverance which you and your suffering brethren have exhibited in the course of the war have not only endeared you to your countrymen, but will be remembered with admiration and applause to the latest posterity."

These extracts, which are all we have space to give, will suffice to show the spirit of this interesting occasion. We may say, in conclusion, that Mr. Phoenix was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of education and refinement, strongly interested in many religious and benevolent institutions of the city, and in all that contributed to its growth and prosperity. He died in 1812.

The Phoenix Building, on Chapel Street, New Haven, was erected on his property, and still remains in possession of some of his descendants. He left four children, of whom Elizabeth married Nathaniel G. Ingraham, father of Judge Daniel P. Ingraham, and Janet married Richard Riker, the first recorder of New York. Among his great-grandchildren are Major Edgar Ketchum and Colonel Alexander P. Ketchum, of New York City, two of the children of Elizabeth Phoenix and Edgar Ketchum, late of this city.

## MAJOR EDGAR KETCHUM.

EDGAR KETCHUM was born in the city of New York, July 15, 1840. He is the son of Edgar Ketchum and Elizabeth Phoenix, his mother being the grand-daughter of Daniel Phoenix, a distinguished citizen and merchant of New York, and its first city treasurer and city chamberlain, which position he held for twenty years. He was also a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of this city. On his father's side Mr. Ketchum is descended from Cornelius Van Tienhoven, who was a prominent citizen of New York more than two hundred years ago.

Mr. Ketchum graduated with the degree of A.B. at the College of the City of New York in the year 1860. Three years afterwards he received that of A.M. He subsequently studied law in his father's office and at Columbia College Law School, graduating in 1862 with the degree of LL.B., and was then admitted to practise law.

Early in the Civil War Mr. Ketchum joined the celebrated New York Seventh Regiment, and subsequently was appointed by the President an officer in the Signal Corps in the United States army. He served in the Army of the James before Richmond in this field of duty, and was highly commended by his superior officers at that time.

At a later date he took part in the second Fort Fisher expedition, serving on the staff of General A. H. Terry and General C. J. Paine. He was twice promoted, once for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of that fort. He participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, was at the battle of Town Creek and the capture of Wilmington, serving on the staff of General J. M. Schofield and that of General J. D. Cox, and rendering valuable service in connection with these victories.

After the capture of Wilmington he served again on the staff of General Terry, and was with him until after the battles of Bentonville and Aversyborough in March, 1865. His duties at the capture of Fort Fisher were of a very responsible nature, he being occupied during the period of the assault and bombardment in communicating information from General Terry to Admiral Porter, directing the firing of the fleet so as to avoid injury to the advancing sections of our army. During this time he was constantly under fire, and was especially exposed to the aim of the enemy's sharpshooters. The morning after the capture of the fort, he narrowly escaped death by the explosion of the magazine, at which time two hundred men were killed.

The capture of Fort Fisher with the subsequent loss of all the Cape Fear River defences and of Wilmington, the great importing depot of the South, effectually ended all blockade-running, and justified the statement of Gen-



eral Lee, that Fort Fisher must be held or he could not subsist his army.

Captain Ketchum was honorably discharged from the United States service in August, 1865, the war having closed. On his return to New York he resumed his position in the Seventh Regiment, but was soon promoted, and afterwards was appointed engineer with the rank of major in the First Brigade, First Division, New York National Guard, in recognition of his services in the field during the war. After holding this position for three years he resigned and was honorably discharged.

Major Ketchum has been in constant practice of the law at New York City since his return to civil life, devoting himself principally to the examination of titles, conveyancing, etc., a branch of practice with which he is very familiar, and in connection with which his long association with his father, one of the most distinguished practitioners of New York, has given him peculiar advantages. He has always been a Republican.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Post Lafayette, G. A. R., the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Veteran Signal Corps Association.

In 1870 he married Angelica S. Anderson, daughter of Smith W. Anderson, deceased, and has two children, Edith Schuyler and Edgar Van Rensselaer Ketchum.

Since 1870 he has resided at Woody Crest, a picturesque private park on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in New York City, in a house erected by him soon after his marriage on a portion of the estate of James Anderson, the grandfather of Mrs. Ketchum, the land having been in the possession of the Anderson family for more than a hundred years.



CHRISTOPHER C. BALDWIN.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BALDWIN is a native of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where his father, who had served as a naval officer in the War of 1812 on the "Boxer" and the "Peacock," possessed a plantation. During the war he took part in many naval engagements, and was voted a sword by Congress for his gallantry during the fight between the "Peacock" and the "Epervier." After the war he married Mary Woodward, a woman of highly amiable character, and spent the remainder of his life in the care of his plantation.

Their son Christopher—one of eleven children—was educated in the local schools, and afterwards entered a mercantile house in Baltimore, where he advanced rapidly in position. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was sent by the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., in which his brother was a partner, into the seceding States to collect debts due the firm. In this he was entirely successful, collecting the entire indebtedness, and running the blockade twice in so doing. At his suggestion this firm, near the end of the war, opened a branch in New York, which still continues, under the name of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., one of the leading houses on Worth Street. He became a partner in this firm, and for many years was its senior partner, its high position in the commercial world being principally due to his efforts and ability.

He entered into a new field of activity about 1880, when he was elected president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. His former business ex-

perience had made him thoroughly acquainted with the South and its people, and adapted him for this post. Under his presidency, the road made rapid progress, auxiliary roads were purchased, and the foundations of the present system were laid. The finances, which were in a low state, improved greatly under his management, and by a single transaction he saved the company more than two million dollars. He resigned the presidency in 1884, leaving the road greatly increased in extent, and in a far more stable condition than that in which he found it. Since then he has been connected with other railroad enterprises and large financial undertakings, in all of which he has displayed a business energy and integrity that have inured to the advantage of every affair with which he has been concerned. He is an officer in numerous banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other corporations; among them the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company.

In January, 1884, he was appointed by Governor Cleveland commissioner in charge of the construction of the new Croton aqueduct. His appointment to this post occasioned some surprise, as he had mingled but little in politics, and was then engaged as president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. But it met with general approval, and his management of the work won him the highest commendation.

The most important political contest in which Mr. Baldwin took part was the campaign of General Hancock for the Presidency. In this he worked earnestly, and after Hancock's defeat he called a meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, at which a committee of one hundred was appointed and the County Democracy organized. In truth, although he had voted with Tammany Hall, he opposed its methods when these seemed to interfere with the freedom of suffrage of the voter, and in consequence has been antagonistic to it in its every recent campaign. He has shown no ambition for political position, and has several times refused nominations for city offices and for Congress.

Some time after he settled in New York he married Miss Roman, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who died early, leaving him a family of two sons and one daughter. He has presented to Hagerstown, as a memorial to her, a spire and tower to St. John's Episcopal Church, one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastic architecture in the State.

Mr. Baldwin is vice-president of the Manhattan Club, and is connected with other social and political institutions of the city.



## LYMAN D. MORSE.

THE subject of this sketch, Mr. Lyman D. Morse, is a worthy member of a family which has given to the United States citizens active in science and invention, and prominent in law, the ministry, journalism, and statesmanship; and his own career gives evidence of inherited characteristics derived from the line of Samuel Morse, who left England in 1635 and became a prominent leader among the early Puritan fathers in America.

Mr. Morse is a native of Maine, his birthplace being the town of Paris, in that State. His boyhood was spent and his education obtained in Paris, his final course of study being in the Oxford Normal Institute of that town. Shortly after graduating from this institution he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became connected with the eminent firm of Joseph Burnett & Co. It was during his fourteen years' experience with this firm, during which he travelled widely over the United States, that he gradually acquired the basis of the intimate knowledge of and acquaintanceship with the newspapers and periodicals of this country which now characterizes him as the foremost specialist in his line of business. In addition to this, a faculty he has of making friends quickly and impressing his individuality strongly on those whom he meets, caused him to make a most extended and valuable acquaintance with merchants and business men in all parts of the country.

In 1872, Mr. Morse married Miss Clara Meacham, the daughter of a prominent New York merchant, and shortly afterwards went to London, England, where he resided for three years, establishing his business headquarters there, and advertising and introducing American products in Europe. His natural talent in the direction of his present avocation, which had developed largely during his wide experience, combined with his intuitive grasping of all the circumstances which serve to make a publication of value, or otherwise, for advertising purposes, singled him out as pre-eminently fitted for the business with which he has become so prominently connected; and on his return to this country after his European experiences, the value of which proved great in his after-career, he connected himself with Mr. J. H. Bates, then proprietor of the advertising agency which bore his name.

The many years of association with Mr. Bates eventuated in Mr. Morse becoming the manager of the business, in which capacity he found full scope for his energy and abilities. Little by little Mr. Bates withdrew from active labor, realizing that in his new manager he had one whose integrity and experience were such that the vast interests which were intrusted to his hands would be judiciously taken care of and augmented. And when afterwards Mr. Bates solidified his interests by taking Mr. Morse into partnership, the latter found himself the executive head of a business whose name had become a synonyme

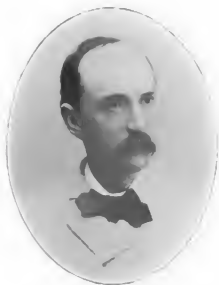


for integrity, honesty of dealing, straightforwardness, and good business methods. Some of the largest firms at home and abroad, who expend their millions to make the names of their goods household words, placed their confidential interests in his watchful care, and Mr. Morse directed this enormous stream of money, seeing to it that none ran to waste, but that every penny was spent in a painstaking, judicious, and profitable manner.

The agency in Mr. Morse's hands maintained the excellent reputation of the firm, and the next important step taken by the partners was the permanent retirement of Mr. Bates, leaving Mr. Morse the sole owner of the establishment, which is now known as the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, and one of the leading concerns of its kind on either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Morse is shrewd, quick-witted, with remarkable thoroughness of purpose, and has the faculty of instant decision, an important business instinct where large interests must be decided in a moment. This faculty alone is sufficient to raise a man above his fellows, and no doubt to its possession is due a large portion of Mr. Morse's success in life. He combines the mature judgment of middle age with the vigor more properly belonging to a man of fewer years.

He is very genial and warm-hearted, a fact to be testified to by many a less fortunate "brother," as well as by those who know him in his domestic relation in his refined Brooklyn home or at his charming country house at Twilight Park. Mr. Morse is a trustee of the Morse Society of America and a member of the New England Society. At his clubs—the Union League and Lincoln of Brooklyn; the Press, Twilight, and the Hardware of New York—he is known as a whole-souled clubbable man who occasionally exhibits to a few privileged intimates his talent as a *raconteur* and brilliant conversationalist.



JOHN DENISON WATTLES.

JOHN DENISON WATTLES was a typical New Englander. A descendant, on the one side, of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of Plymouth Colony, he was descended on the other side from Captain George Denison, who has been called "the Miles Standish of Connecticut Colony," and who was wounded as a soldier in Cromwell's army before he became the successful fighter against the Indians in his New England home.

The ancestral home of Mr. Wattles was the township of Lebanon, Connecticut, where was the home of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, the friend of Washington, and the original "Brother Jonathan," who gave the popular name to the "Yankee Nation," and afterwards of various other governors, down to the famous "war governor" William A. Buckingham, the friend of Lincoln. Born November 28, 1849, young Wattles was brought up with the New England idea of working hard for a living, and of being faithful in every duty.

Trained on a farm in his country home in Lebanon, and afterwards in an apothecary's store in Norwich, he removed in 1870 to Hartford as the secretary and assistant of Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, then in charge of the missionary work of the American Sunday-School Union for the New England field. He showed power as superintendent of a mission school, and afterwards of a church school, and was efficient in organizing new schools and arousing old ones to new life and effort in various directions.

He came to Philadelphia, in the summer of 1875, to be the business manager of *The Sunday-School Times*, of which Mr. Trumbull was to be the editor, and of which Mr. Wanamaker had been, until then, sole proprietor. Two years later he, with Mr. Trumbull, purchased the interest of Mr. Wanamaker in that paper, and became its publisher. Its circulation was then less than twenty-five thousand, and his energy and ability raised it to one hundred and fifty thousand, and made it the best known and most influential periodical of its kind in the world.

His power and influence were felt to a large degree outside of Philadelphia as well as in it. He was prominent in efforts to change the postal laws, and his counsel was greatly valued in the national conferences of publishers to that end. He was peculiarly effective in bringing others to see the truth as he saw it. Unselfish and reasonable to a rare degree, he never advocated a measure unless he saw it to be best, and then he was quietly persistent, while gently persuasive and convincing. He was respected and beloved by all.

He was a member of the Union League, and was influential in bringing about reforms in methods of local political action. In various spheres of religious activity also his labors were prominent for good. He was a ruling elder in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, and one of the superintendents of its Sunday-school. He was a manager of The Pennsylvania Bible Society, a manager of the Young Men's Christian Association, a manager of several local beneficences, and a representative manager of various Presbyterian organizations for denominational work.

Clearness of head, quickness of perception, a grasp of principles of action, unswerving integrity, firmness of purpose, coupled with gentleness of manner, winsomeness of spirit, and attractiveness of personality, were marked characteristics in the business qualities of Mr. Wattles. He put his best self into whatever he did, and those who had to do with him were conscious of this fact, and were impressed by him accordingly.

While not yet forty-four years old, in the prime of his young manhood, Mr. Wattles was stricken down with tubercular laryngitis, and, after a brave struggle for life, he died March 21, 1893, at Sarasota, Florida, where he had gone in the hope of at least prolonging the conflict. The periodical press of the country, secular and religious, gave expression to the public sense of his loss, and he died, as he had lived, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

## GEORGE H. NORTH.

COLONEL GEORGE HUMPHRIES NORTH was born June 17, 1841, at Coventry, Chester County, Pennsylvania, but was brought to Philadelphia by his parents while still an infant. He is a grandson of Colonel Caleb North, who commanded the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, during the Revolutionary War, and a son of George W. North, of Philadelphia. He was educated in the schools of this city, and in 1857 entered the banking house of Charles Emory & Company, on Third Street. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. North, moved by the desire to aid in the preservation of the Union, which his grandfather had fought to establish, volunteered his services for the suppression of the rebellion, although not yet twenty years old, enlisting on April 24, 1861, as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery.

His company was stationed at Fort Delaware, where he served until the end of his three months' term of enlistment, returning home in August. He again entered the army as second lieutenant of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with whom he served until the close of the war, participating in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, and in those of West Virginia, and accompanying General Sheridan in his famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Hill, one of the most striking and dramatic incidents of the war. He was highly complimented by Generals Averell, Torbett, and others for gallant conduct on the field of battle, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service on July 31, 1865, being then captain of Company E, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

After the war, Captain North was offered a position in the regular army, but was forced to decline this honor from the demands of home duties, and returned to private life. In the fall of 1865 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and has continued in this body in good standing ever since, being now one of its governors. In November of that year he entered into partnership with H. Heber Bull, under the firm-name of Bull & North. The firm conducted a successful business until December 2, 1871, when Mr. Bull retired, and Colonel North's brother, William F. North, entered the firm, which now took the name of G. H. North & Company. On October 18, 1870, Colonel North had married, his bride being Miss Harriet J. Robbins, daughter of Charles Robbins, an iron merchant of this city. His family at present consists of a son and three daughters, one son having died. He resides at Chestnut Hill, his residence being known by the suggestive title, "Our Home."

In 1873, the firm again changed, Colonel North's brother retiring and Mr. Craig Heberton entering, the title becoming North, Heberton & Company. This firm



was dissolved in 1878, and since then Colonel North has continued in business under the firm-name of G. H. North & Company. His business career has been a successful one, although many duties have called him from it, particularly those in connection with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He entered this organization after the war as adjutant of the First Regiment of Infantry, and has been promoted to each grade, gaining in 1870 the position of adjutant-general of the division, which he still holds, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the division commander, General George R. Snowden. In completion of the record of Colonel North's military career, it will suffice to state that he is a member of the military order known as the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, Insignia 1102; also of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Association of the Commonwealth Artillery of Pennsylvania; of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 2, Philadelphia; of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; Past Commander of the Veteran Corps, First Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; a member of the United Service Club; of the Army and Navy Club of New York, etc.

In addition to these military organizations, Colonel North is a member of many social clubs and orders. He has since 1865 been an active worker in the Masonic order, and is a Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 121. He was one of the organizers of the Art Association of the Masonic Temple, which has done so much to adorn that noblest temple of this ancient order. He is a member and one of the directors of the Union League, a member of the organization of lovers of music known as the Utopian Club, of the Bachelors' Barge Club, New York Club, and of several other organizations. Politically he is a Republican, and has done much to assist his party by his means and influence.



WILLIAM HENRY BROWNE.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY BROWNE is descended paternally from a military Huguenot family, expatriated from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. *Brounet* entered King William's army, the name shortly becoming Anglicized into Browne. Generations of his descendants have served as officers in the British army, including General Browne's father, who resigned his captaincy, married, and came to America, where General Browne was born. His maternal ancestry, the Montgomeries, were connected with the English navy.

With such martial ascendants, the boy naturally desired a military career. His father strenuously discouraged this taste, designing him for his own adopted profession,—the law. Absorbed in his studies, he found time, notwithstanding, to join the splendid citizen regiment, since become world famous as the Seventh New York. While still a minor, commissioned as second lieutenant, he went to Mexico with his father's staunch friend, General Scott. He was in all the principal battles, earning two brevets, medals, and warm commendations.

Refusing a commission in the permanent army, after the war, he resumed his law studies. In 1830 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of his State (New York). He became at once conspicuous for proficiency in the new code of civil procedure. In 1837 he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court, before which he still practises. Joining the new Republican party in 1856, his popularity made him president of the Frémont and Dayton Central Club, embracing clubs of twenty-two New York wards. Nominated for the bench, in 1857, he was, while running ahead of most of his coad-

jutors, defeated with his party. Later he was nominated by a spontaneous vote for a high court, and was asked to run for Congress. Preferring the practice of law, he declined both honors. Although no civil positions could tempt him from his chosen profession, the Sumter guns, which thrilled through all the land, roused his martial blood, causing Coke and Blackstone to lie on dusty shelves. At his own expense he raised fourteen companies, most of which were joined to other regiments without his consent. Holding fast to the few remaining, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first New York Infantry. The records show him in command of his regiment at the first Bull Run, supporting the field-batteries of Hunt and Platt. Just after the Seven Days' Fight he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-sixth New York. In command of a brigade of five regiments he fought, on the same day, the battles of second Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, being severely wounded in the latter action. As soon as practicable he was before President Lincoln, asking for his old command. Too crippled for hard field duty, Mr. Lincoln assigned him to the command of six volunteer reserve regiments. Towards the end of the war, Grant called for ten thousand volunteer reserves to advance by water on Richmond. Browne was advised to hold himself in readiness to command these troops; but Stanton refused, much to their chagrin, to send wounded soldiers on such arduous duty. Browne was commissioned in the permanent service, but declined, turning his attention once more to his long-neglected law.

He has been a diligent writer on law subjects, and has an exhaustive work on marriage laws now in process of compilation. He is best known to the legal world through his "Browne on Trade-Marks" and analogous subjects. It is a book not only esteemed for the purity of its English, but as an acknowledged authority in Europe and the United States. He has lectured in various universities, and was proffered the deanship of a university's law faculty. Preferring to be thoroughly untrammelled, he declined.

In 1886 his *alma mater*, the University of the City of New York, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

His life has been one of industry, whether in study or the fiercer duties of war. He acquired a thorough knowledge of French and a good understanding of Spanish and German. As instructor of new troops he used to spend hours daily, and as a president of courts-martial hours more. That he was appreciated by his equals is shown by the fact that he was selected by a number of them for promotion above themselves.

## GEORGE W. CHILDS.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the eminent Philadelphia philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, May 12, 1829, and received his education in the public schools of that city. When thirteen years of age he obtained a position in the United States navy, and served there for fifteen months, after which he came to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as errand-boy in a book-store. Here he soon acquired such knowledge of books that he was trusted with the important duty of attending auction sales and purchasing books for his employer. He afterwards attended the great trade sales at New York and Boston. The boy had in him those essential elements of success, diligence, judgment, and enterprise, and when but eighteen years of age he opened a book-store for himself, with a few hundred dollars he had saved. This was in the building at Third and Chestnut Streets, then occupied by the *Public Ledger*.

His business prospered, and shortly before he became of age he entered into partnership with Robert E. Peterson (his future father-in-law), the original firm-name of R. E. Peterson & Co. soon being changed to Childs & Peterson. The new firm entered energetically into the publishing business, and with marked success. One of the first books published was Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," which had so great a sale that within a year they paid Dr. Kane a copyright of nearly seventy thousand dollars. Other works issued included Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," Peterson's "Familiar Science," Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," etc., many of which had a very large sale. In 1860, Mr. Peterson retired, and Mr. Childs became connected with the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. After a year he resumed business for himself, issuing the *National Almanac* and the *American Publishers' Circular* with great success.

During this time he was steadily coming nearer to the accomplishment of an ambition he had long entertained, the possession of the *Public Ledger* newspaper. In 1864 it was losing money rapidly, and the proprietors accepted Mr. Childs's offer to purchase it. But the new proprietor soon showed how it could be published at a profit. He doubled the price and increased the advertising rates. Subscribers and advertisers at once fell off largely, but Mr. Childs held to his point, except that he reduced the weekly price from twelve to ten cents. The *Ledger* had become a necessity in many families, and soon began to recover its lost patrons, and in a short time was on a solid paying basis. The new proprietor worked on it with energy, superintending everything, and not leaving the editorial rooms till midnight. He made a number of changes in the character of the paper, elevating its tone, excluding all advertisements tainted with immorality. From that time forward it grew rapidly in circulation, and has continued to grow until it has attained its present



highly lucrative and prominent position. In 1866 the growth of the business demanded more ample accommodations, and the large building at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, the present home of the paper, was erected, and opened on June 20, 1867. The later history of the *Public Ledger* is familiar to all Philadelphians.

Mr. Childs was pre-eminently a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen. He was one of the originators of Fairmount Park, contributing largely towards the purchase of ground for park purposes. He subscribed liberally towards the Centennial Exposition and other purposes, and in 1868 established and abundantly endowed a burial lot in Woodland Cemetery for the Typographical Society of Philadelphia. His generosity was not confined to Philadelphia, but was world-wide. England is indebted to him for a fine window in Westminster Abbey in memory of the poets Cowper and Herbert, and one to Milton in St Margaret's Church, Westminster; a monument to Leigh Hunt, and a handsome Shakespeare memorial fountain at Stratford-on-Avon. In America he honored with monuments the graves of Edgar A. Poe and the astronomer Proctor, and established a home for aged and disabled printers at Colorado Springs. These were in addition to countless private benefactions, which have made his name almost a synonyme for quiet charity. He was vice-president and, after the death of the founder, president of the Drexel Institute, the great benefaction of his business partner and life-long friend, Anthony J. Drexel.

Mr. Childs possessed a valuable library of rare books and other literary treasures, embracing autographs, letters, and manuscripts of priceless worth, among them the original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," signed by Charles Dickens. Many of these are deposited at the Drexel Institute. He died, after a sudden and short illness, February 3, 1894.



ALBERT G. SPALDING.

THE development of the American national game of base-ball is so closely identified with the name of Albert G. Spalding that the two can only be mentioned in close connection. Born at Byron, Ogle County, Illinois, September 3, 1850, he removed to Rockford, Illinois, with his parents, in 1863, completed his education in the commercial college of that city, and began his business life as a grocery clerk at five dollars per week. He had already shown marked ability as a base-ball player, and now continued a member of the Forest City Base-Ball Club, then the leading club of the West. In 1867 this Rockford club surprised the country by defeating the National Club of Washington, then the champion club of the country. This victory, which was largely due to young Spalding's striking ability as a pitcher, gave him a national reputation, and offers of positions, at salaries ranging from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per year, were sent him from a number of clubs.

Such offers, to a boy of seventeen, were very alluring, but his mother and sister so strongly opposed his embarking in the career of a professional sportsman that he accepted instead a position in a wholesale grocery store in Chicago. During the succeeding four years he had a strange experience. The store in which he was failed in business, and so did an insurance company, a newspaper, and an insurance agent, with which he successively became connected. He had returned to Rockford, and was now pitcher for the Forest City Base-Ball Club, which also disbanded.

Discouraged by these several failures, he now decided, against his mother's and sister's earnest wish, to accept a professional position in the Boston Base-Ball Club at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year. In his desire, however, to please his friends, he accepted two

other positions, one on the New York *Graphic*, and one in a Boston insurance office. Both these failed, making seven failures in five years of concerns with which he had been connected. Evidently the fates were against his embarking in business as an employee, and he was forced to pursue base-ball as a profession. He had for years had the idea that the "great American game" might be popularized in other lands, and in 1874 he visited England, and made arrangements for a tour in that country of the Boston and Philadelphia clubs. The tour through England and Ireland that followed proved a highly successful one, Mr. Spalding acting as assistant to its business manager. His success in this made him aspire to become manager of a club himself. From 1871 to 1875 he had been the only pitcher of the Boston Club, and the victorious career of this club gave him so high a reputation that in 1876 the Chicago Club engaged him as its manager, captain, and pitcher. Under his management the Chicago Club that year won the League championship.

Mr. Spalding took an active part, with William A. Hubert, in organizing the National League, now the governing body of base-ball throughout the world. On the death of Mr. Hubert, in 1882, he became president of the Chicago Club, with which, and the All-American Base-Ball Team, he made a tour of the world in 1888-89, the result of which was the introduction of the representative American game into fourteen different countries.

But Mr. Spalding's life has not been solely one of sport. In 1876 he, with his brother, J. Walter Spalding, began business in a small way in Chicago in the manufacture of base-ball bats and other sporting goods. So successful was this venture that at the close of 1877 he retired from active work on the field, having often had to leave the ground after a hard game and work until midnight in his office. In 1879, William T. Brown, his brother-in-law, entered the firm, which has since been known as A. G. Spalding & Bros. Soon after starting business they began to manufacture for themselves, establishing a large factory at Hastings, Michigan, which was burned in 1887. The business was then removed to Chicago, where all kinds of sporting goods in which wood predominates are now produced on a very extensive scale by the Spalding Manufacturing Company. In 1885 a branch house was established in New York, and one in Philadelphia in 1891, while some ten large factories are located in various parts of the country. In 1891 the demands of his great business caused Mr. Spalding to retire from the presidency of the Chicago Base-Ball Club, though his interest in it remains undiminished. He is at present, as president of the A. G. Spalding Land Association, engaged in the disposal of a large tract of land just south of the city limits of Chicago, being part of the celebrated Calumet Region.



## EDWARD F. BOGERT.

EDWARD FREAS BOGERT, postmaster of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and long identified with the progress of that active mountain city of the Keystone State, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at New Columbus, Luzerne County, on September 27, 1856. His father was in business at that place as wheelwright, blacksmith, and painter. His education was gained in the public schools and the Collegiate Academy of New Columbus, and in part at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania.

After completing his course of study in these institutions, Mr. Bogert spent some time at labor in his father's workshops, taking a hand in the several departments of work in these shops; but in the spring of 1878 he leased a farm in the vicinity of his native town, and for the succeeding two years was engaged in agriculture, he superintending in person the farm work, and doing his own share in the labor of the fields. During part of this period, however, he filled the position of clerk in the office of his brother, the late J. K. Bogert, who at that time was register of wills of Luzerne County. On April 1, 1880, Mr. Bogert gave up his farm, and began his subsequent career of journalism in the office of the *Leader*, a prominent Democratic newspaper of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Shortly after entering this office he took charge of the books of the paper, and soon after became its general business manager.

The *Leader* was under the control of his brother, J. K. Bogert, but the latter becoming actively engaged in 1881 as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and being appointed, in July, 1885, postmaster of Wilkesbarre, the management of the paper had to be mainly intrusted to his young assistant, who, we need scarcely say, proved abundantly adequate to the task. Mr. J. K. Bogert died in February, 1887, and during the following year Mr. Bogert took charge of the business interests of his estate. In April, 1888, he succeeded him as publisher and editor, purchasing from the estate the three papers formerly conducted by his brother, the *Evening Leader*, *Sunday Leader*, and *Weekly Union Leader*.

This purchase was made at a time when Mr. Bogert was still comparatively young, and his capital limited. But friends came to his assistance; he went in with a determination to win, and by the most careful economy, hard work, and shrewd business management, in which he never lost faith in the outcome or became discouraged



in his venture, he succeeded in placing it among the fixed successful business institutions of the county. He has added largely to the plant, made additions to the building, and greatly improved its interior adaptation to newspaper work.

Politically, Mr. Bogert has always been an earnest and energetic Democrat, and is an active worker in the interests of the party, alike through his editorial work and his personal connection with party movements. In April, 1896, he was appointed postmaster of Wilkesbarre, in his application for which he displayed that energy and system to which he has owed all his success, procuring the strongest and most influential recommendations, and arranging them with a systematic care and precision which elicited warm praise from the postmaster-general.

Mr. Bogert has made himself a leader in the development of athletic sports in the city of his residence, being the prime mover in establishing the new athletic park, and an earnest advocate of municipal improvement in general. For four years he served as president of the Wilkesbarre Base-Ball Club, was president of the Pennsylvania State League of Base-Ball Clubs, 1887, and director of the Eastern League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs in 1893-94-95. From April, 1884, to December, 1886, he served in the Ninth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, including the *Dieu le Vent* Commandery, Knights Templars, of Wilkesbarre.





COLONEL THOMAS FITZGERALD.

COLONEL THOMAS FITZGERALD, the well-known journalist, dramatist, art critic, and philanthropist, was born in New York City, December 22, 1819, and died in London, England, June 25, 1891.

Colonel FitzGerald was descended from the Geraldines of Ireland, and was a warm friend of the late Duke of Leinster, as well as his father, the Marquis of Kildare. Colonel FitzGerald began his career by becoming assistant editor of the *New Brunswick Freeman*. He was soon after connected with the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. In 1839 he visited Florida, and was connected with *The Floridian*, at Tallahassee, Florida.

Colonel FitzGerald removed to Philadelphia in 1844, and, after having been connected with the *Bulletin* and other journals, finally established *The Item* in 1847.

The paper was at first published weekly, but made such a success that it was turned into a daily in 1852, with such gratifying results that, before Colonel FitzGerald's death, the circulation had increased to two hundred thousand copies daily and Sunday.

Colonel FitzGerald became a controller in the public schools, and was the first one to insist upon the introduction of music into the schools. He was also a director of the Musical Fund Society and a member of the Union League and many charitable associations.

He wrote a number of plays that were very successful; his first drama, "Light at Last," having, in 1868, achieved a brilliant success with Mrs. John Drew as the heroine. It was performed in New York, Boston, Chicago, etc. He also wrote "Wolves at Bay," "Tangled Threads," "Patrice" (for Miss Laura Keane), "Perils of the Night," etc.

Colonel FitzGerald's charities were numerous, but he always declined to give them publicity.

Colonel FitzGerald was a brilliant orator. His intimate

friend, the Hon. Charles Sumner, pronounced him one of the best extemporaneous speakers he had ever heard. Hon. Morton McMichael declared that he was one of the wittiest after-dinner speakers in America.

Hon. John W. Forney was also an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel FitzGerald's ability as an orator. Together they stumped the State of Pennsylvania for Abraham Lincoln twice. Mr. Lincoln was a warm friend of Colonel FitzGerald, as was also Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the Rebellion. Mr. Lincoln desired to send Colonel FitzGerald abroad as minister to Spain, but he declined the compliment, and his son, Riter FitzGerald, who had been for four years during the Rebellion private secretary of General Thomas, was sent as consul to Moscow, Russia.

In 1844, Colonel FitzGerald married Sarah Levering Riter, a daughter of Dr. G. W. Riter, and a descendant of the celebrated Levering family. Their surviving children are Riter, Harrington, Hildebrand, and Maude.

In 1890, Colonel FitzGerald retired, transferring *The Item* to his sons Riter, who became the dramatic, musical, and art critic; Harrington, whose business abilities are exceptional, as managing editor; and Hildebrand, whose versatility is remarkable, as business manager.

Under their skillful management *The Item* has grown more prosperous than ever, and is one of the most valuable publications in the United States.

While on a tour through Europe with his son Riter, Colonel FitzGerald expired suddenly from an attack of influenza. His body was brought home and buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, beside his wife.

Colonel FitzGerald bore the reputation of being one of the most popular and successful journalists Philadelphia has possessed. He left an estate valued at \$3,000,000.

His pamphlet on "Music in our Public Schools" achieved a wide popularity, and portions of it were republished in the journals of London with highly complimentary remarks, the London *Telegraph* remarking that it was one of the most practical and valuable publications on the subject that had ever appeared.

Colonel FitzGerald practised what he preached. He was generous in his donations, and presented to the Academy of the Fine Arts Bisbing's celebrated picture, "Dans la Prairie," which was awarded a medal in the Paris Salon. His private bequests were numerous, but he left a special request that they should not be made public.

He consented to present his large and valuable collection of paintings to the Academy of the Fine Arts, if the directors would place them in a special gallery, to be called "The FitzGerald Collection," but the offer could not be accepted for lack of room. The collection was then divided among his family. It contained fine specimens of Sully, Neagle, Hamilton, and many other American and foreign artists.

## NATHANIEL J. RUST.

HENRY RUST, the founder of the Rust family in America, was among the early Puritan settlers in New England, having come from England and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. He removed to Boston about 1650. Two centuries after this immigration, on November 28, 1833, was born at Gorham, Maine, Nathaniel J. Rust, the subject of this sketch, his parents being Meshach and Martha Frost Rust. He received his education in the public schools and academies of his native town, and at the age of sixteen began his business life as an assistant in an apothecary store in Maine. Two years afterwards, in 1851, he removed to Boston, in which city he engaged in the same business, and in 1853 entered the employ of Messrs. Weeks & Potter, wholesale druggists of that city, in whose service he continued until 1859. Failure in health caused him to pay a brief visit to Europe in the latter year.

On his return from Europe, Mr. Rust removed to New York City, where he engaged in the drug business with Messrs. Demas, Barnes & Co. During the spring of the following year, however, he was in Charleston, South Carolina, where he had the fortune to witness the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, the opening event of the great American Civil War. The year 1862 found him again in Boston, where he engaged in business for himself, as a member of the wholesale drug house of Carter, Rust & Co., a firm which, after four years of successful business, was reorganized under the title of Rust Brothers & Bird. Under this form it continued until January, 1890, when the present Rust & Richardson Drug Company was established. In this company Mr. Rust is a director.

Mr. Rust, while devoting his time and attention closely to business, has been drawn into political life without particular desire on his part. He has always been an earnest member of the Republican party, and as such has been elected to several important political positions. In 1874 he was elected by a district of the city of Boston to the Massachusetts Legislature, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876. During the succeeding two years he filled the post of president of the Republican City Committee of Boston. He served also as a member of the Boston Common Council in 1878-79. His more public official service has been as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1891-92, and for the past six years as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. Mr. Rust has ever been a consistent friend to good government, and steadfastly opposed to political dishonesty of all kinds, and has never permitted political affiliation,



religion, or color to influence his action where a question of integrity and honest public service arose.

Mr. Rust's true forte is not politics but business, in which latter he has played a very active part, being connected with many prominent Boston financial institutions. For three years he served as president of the North End Savings Bank, which position he resigned in 1885 to accept the presidency of the Lincoln National Bank. Of this institution he was one of the original founders. He resigned its presidency in 1894 to make an extended tour of Europe with his family. He is now a director in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Boston Gas-Light Company, the Dorchester Gas-Light Company, the Manchester Mills, Davol Mills, Wakefield Rattan Company, Boston Storage Warehouse Company, Lincoln National Bank, Mercantile Loan and Trust Company, Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with various other corporations, and for many years was a director in the street railways of Boston.

Mr. Rust's prominent connection with these many substantial corporations will suffice to show that he is an active and sagacious business man. While very retiring in disposition, he is a man of sound judgment and quick action, and his fairness of dealing has given him the full confidence of all his associates alike in finance and politics. He is at all times approachable by those who wish his advice, and is as unassuming and regardful of the rights of others as when he began life. He believes in the necessity of recreation, is a member of prominent clubs of Boston, and has travelled quite extensively in Europe and North America.



GEORGE READ MOREHOUSE, M.D.

DR. MOREHOUSE was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, March 25, 1829, being the great-grandson of Andrew Morehouse, who came to this country from the north of England, and served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War. His father, George Y. Morehouse, D.D., was for forty-six years rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mount Holly; and his mother, Martha Read, was daughter of Joseph Read, attorney for the Crown for the province of New Jersey at the beginning of the Revolution. After a careful preliminary education he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1846, being so well prepared that he was admitted to the junior class. He graduated in 1848 with high honors, being one of the orators on commencement day. While in college he became a member of the Whig Society, and was its speaker on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the College of New Jersey.

Becoming interested in a work on physiology during his college course, Mr. Morehouse determined to study for the medical profession, and entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. But finding this school just then in a low state of efficiency, he transferred himself at the end of the term to Jefferson College, which then presented much better opportunities. Here he was made chief clinical clerk, and as such enjoyed excellent advantages for practical work. Graduating in 1850, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, which he has pursued with distinguished success ever since.

In 1851 the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1892, that of

Doctor of Philosophy. He was given the degree of M.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, preparatory to an election to be held for the professorship of physiology in that institution. As, however, the trustees made a rule requiring increased time in the duties of this professorship, Dr. Morehouse withdrew from the contest, as incompatible with attention to his large private practice. Early in his career he had gained a select circle of patients, which he still retains, and has served as physician for many distinguished persons, both at home and abroad. With naturally keen perceptions, logical instincts, and marked originality, genial and considerate in bearing, strong and effective in actions, he is abundantly capable of battling with disease, while his earnest love for the practical phase of his profession has led him to decline many more publicly recognized positions of honor and trust. For many years he was one of the physicians on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, and is now consulting physician to the Orthopaedic Hospital.

As a writer, Dr. Morehouse has made many important contributions to medical and scientific literature. In the latter field the work entitled "Researches on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in Chelona," produced by him in collaboration with Dr. Weir Mitchell, and published by the Smithsonian Institution, is a valuable piece of original scientific work. From 1862 to 1865, Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Mitchell, and later Dr. Keen, had charge of the special hospitals for nervous diseases at Philadelphia, organized during the war. The results of their studies were intended for use in the military hospitals throughout the country, but also proved of great value to the profession at large, from the very wide opportunity afforded them for the study of nerve injuries. Many of the results of their studies were published, including such subjects as "Reflex Paralysis," "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves," "On the Antagonism of Atropia and Morphia," etc. In addition, Dr. Morehouse has, from time to time, issued other and valuable reports of original medical investigations in epilepsy and other diseases.

Dr. Morehouse married, late in life, Mary Ogden, daughter of David C. Ogden, of Woodbury, New Jersey. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the American Academy of Medicine, and belongs to many other local and general societies. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League, and, as a citizen, has always held an influential position, and been widely respected and esteemed.

## ABRAHAM H. RYAN.

COLONEL ABRAHAM H. RYAN was born in New York City, February, 1837, removing to Illinois when a boy. At the first call to arms, in 1861, he assisted in organizing Company A, Seventeenth Volunteer Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant. On the organization of the regiment he was appointed adjutant. In July, 1861, the regiment was ordered on active service in the States of Missouri and Kentucky; February, 1862, with Grant's army at capture of Fort Henry; thence to Fort Donelson, where, as adjutant of the Third Brigade, McClelland's Division, he was twice wounded, losing the hearing of right ear, but continued on duty; thence to Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. About 9 A.M. of the first day of the battle, Colonel Raith, commanding the brigade, fell mortally wounded; falling, he ordered Adjutant Ryan to inform Lieutenant-Colonel Wood to take command of the brigade. Such was the closeness of the enemy and severity of the fight that he could not transmit the order. Knowing the movement that Colonel Raith had in hand when he fell, Adjutant Ryan continued it, and for nearly two hours commanded the brigade, when, the ammunition being exhausted, withdrew it in good order, forming line with the division and turning over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood. For the handling of the brigade in action he was complimented by his general of division, and ordered to make written report of the same (Volume X., series I., page 139, "Official Reports of the War"),—the only instance during the war of an officer of the rank of first lieutenant and youngest in years commanding a brigade in a pitched battle. During the battle he had two horses shot under him. For meritorious services he was promoted captain. He continued with his command throughout the approach and capture of Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was detailed chief of staff of Brigadier-General L. F. Ross, continuing in active service and in various engagements in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi; in battles of Iuka, Corinth, Hatchee, etc.; thence with General Grant's army through Mississippi to Oxford and Grenada; thence to Memphis and Helena,—still as chief of staff through the whole of the Yazoo Pass Expedition, when he was again wounded while reconnoitring approaches to Fort Pemberton. He was next ordered to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and was with the army in its movements for the capture of Vicksburg; was on gunboat "General Price" during the bombardment of Grand Gulf, running the batteries at night on steamer "Forest Queen." When General Grant decided to land his army at Bruinsburg, Captain Ryan volunteered to convey orders to General Sherman to withdraw his army corps from the Yazoo and follow Grant's. To do this he had to ride about fifty miles through the enemy's country at night. His instructions were to swallow the despatch if in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.



After Vicksburg he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Frederick Steele, commanding the Army of Arkansas. He was in all the movements and engagements culminating in the capture of Little Rock, September, 1863, having command of a squadron of cavalry, and was the first to enter the city and State House. Soon after he was assigned by General Steele to superintend the organization of Arkansas troops, and on February 10, 1864, was mustered in as colonel of the Third Regiment of Arkansas cavalry, and assigned to the command of the posts of Lewisburg and Dardanelles. Here, on outpost duty, he maintained his position until the close of the war, constantly on the move, fighting engagements of Cypress Creek, Dardanelles, etc., and in movements against Price, Shelby, and others of the Confederate armies.

After the war, Colonel Ryan embarked in business in Little Rock, Ark., and for several years was general manager of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Ouchita R.R.

In August, 1873, while on a visit to Cape Cod, Mass., he was presented by citizens of Falmouth, Mass., with a gold medal, and by the Humane Society of Mass. with their highest testimonial medal of the society, for saving the lives of two ladies from drowning, and rescuing the persons of three others drowned in the waters of Buzzard Bay.

Colonel Ryan was married in 1879 to Mrs. Emma A. Ryan, daughter of Charles Hitch, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has one child, a daughter, Emita. He is a member of the Army of the Tennessee, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion. In 1880 he removed to East Orange, New Jersey, where he still resides, taking an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the town, having served seven years as a trustee of the schools, and five years member of the Township Committee. He is president of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, and president of the Orange Art Association.



WILLIAM BRANDRETH.

WILLIAM BRANDRETH, son of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, was born at Sing Sing, New York, October 22, 1842, being his father's oldest son by his second wife. His education was obtained at Mount Pleasant Academy, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he went to New York City, studied the profession of pharmacy, of which he gained a thorough knowledge, and afterwards entered the wholesale drug establishment of Palanca & Escalante, a Spanish firm. When twenty-one years of age he made a journey to South America, and travelled extensively in that continent. A considerable period was passed by him in Venezuela, and a year was afterwards spent in the British, Dutch, and Danish West Indies. Leaving these islands, he went to California by way of the Isthmus, and remained there for the succeeding four years, during a portion of which time he was engaged in the introduction and sale of medicines, and afterwards in the life-insurance business. In this he was highly successful, founding an extensive business.

In 1868, Mr. Brandreth returned to his native town, and became interested there in insurance and real-estate operations, in which he was very successful. Two years afterwards he founded the firm of Howland & Brandreth, which for several years carried on a large and lucrative business. His interest in this firm was disposed of in 1876, and he removed to New York, where he opened an office for the purpose of dealing in mines and mineral

lands. In this line of business he became familiar with the mineral resources of many portions of the country, and acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy which stood him in good stead. He is largely interested in mineral lands in North Carolina, containing mines, as yet undeveloped, of iron, copper, and mica. He also has large interests in the gold and silver fields of Colorado, and also in the Republic of Colombia, South America, in the valley of the Cauca, and elsewhere. He is, in addition, one of the proprietors of the manufacturing business left by his father at the village of Sing Sing. It may be said here that the firm produces about five million of porous plasters annually, while the yearly production of pills in all the factories of the firm amounts to the great total of two million boxes. Mr. Brandreth pays particular attention to the pill-making branch of the business, his brothers giving more of their time to the porous plaster production.

Few citizens of his native place have given more active attention than he to public improvements. Steam fire-engines and reservoirs for water-supply were introduced into Sing Sing largely through his efforts, and in every local movement of reform or improvement he is warmly interested. In whatever business he engages, he makes it his object to gain a complete knowledge of its details; and in the accomplishment of this purpose no amount of necessary exertion or difficulty can divert him from his purpose or discourage him in its pursuit. It is this element of character which has given him such a grasp of every enterprise he has undertaken and gained for him the reputation of being a thorough-going man of business. His knowledge of the details of the insurance business, for example, is unsurpassed, and much the same may be said of his acquaintance with the other enterprises with which he has been engaged. No advice that can affect the interests of others is ever given by him except after careful and dispassionate examination, and his judgment upon any topic is valued accordingly.

Mr. Brandreth was married in 1868 to Sarah Louise Flint, and has three children, all daughters. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, with which he has been connected for more than thirty years, and is a member of the St. George's Society in New York, in addition to his membership in his lodge and commandery at Sing Sing. He served three years as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Sing Sing, and is now (1896) the mayor of the village.

## HENRY C. TERRY.

HENRY C. TERRY is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower," and who was for many years annually elected governor of Plymouth Colony. Mr. Terry was born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1846. His father had been possessed of large means till the breaking of his Southern business connections by the Civil War. He afterwards removed to Woodbury, N. J., where his son pursued almost unaided those studies which fitted him for entering his profession.

As a youth, during his school-days, Mr. Terry held front rank as a debater and elocutionist, and when scarcely sixteen years of age gave evidence of unusual dramatic ability in performing the titular rôle in Knowles's drama of "William Tell." He enacted the character in such a manner as to attract the attention of that noted tragedian, the late Edwin Forrest, who advised him to adopt the stage as a profession. However, he had set his hopes of distinction upon the bar, and in 1863 returned to Philadelphia, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Frederick Carroll Brewster. Some time before he reached the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Terry passed his examinations and was qualified to practice, but, as under the law he could not be admitted until he attained lawful majority, he was not sworn in until March 16, 1867, the day he became of lawful age. Immediately thereafter he became an assistant to the late Judge Lynd, then city solicitor, and continued with him until 1869, at which time he opened offices for himself, and began a career which attests the ability he brought to the performance of his professional labor.

While mainly concerned in litigation in the county and United States courts in Philadelphia and in the adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he is well and favorably known to the bench of New Jersey, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court of Claims at Washington. His most notable successes have been in cases for and against corporations, though he has a large mercantile and Orphans' Court practice. In the suit of the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike Company against the city of Philadelphia,—an action brought to free from toll a road through a populous and fast-growing portion of the city,—he opened for municipal improvement property valued at \$3,000,000 and upwards, receiving from his clients a fee, which was contingent upon success, of \$50,000. In damage cases against railroad companies he has been remarkably successful; the Supreme Court at its 1887 term affirming a verdict for \$10,000 for the loss of the hand of a little child (Clarence Layer), occasioned in passing between the coupled cars of a train. This was then the largest verdict for personal injuries to a child ever paid in this county.

He recently, in the Dobbins's Electric Soap case pending in the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, suc-



cessfully established his clients' title to their trade-mark, valued at \$1,000,000, against some of the most eminent members of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania bars.

He organized and has always been solicitor for the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Pennsylvania and New York, the largest bituminous coal company in the United States, if not in the world; and is solicitor for numerous other coal companies and corporations in Pennsylvania and other States, and for many private business firms.

Mr. Terry is quite popular with the bench and his brethren in the profession, and, while not anxious to shine as a post-prandial speaker, his ready ability in that particular is such that he is called on to preside at the banquet which the former students of Judge Brewster, about forty in number, annually tender their preceptor as a mark of their esteem. He has long been a member of the Union League, United Service, and some minor clubs, the Law Association, and similar institutions. He is a charter member, and has since its organization been treasurer and one of the governors, of the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, New England and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, Radnor Hunt (while he does not often "ride to hounds," he is an expert horseman, no fence across country too high for him, and is as much at home in the saddle as in court), Devon Polo and Golf, and Merion Cricket Clubs, and Société Française de Bienfaisance (French Benevolent Society), of which he is avocat (solicitor). He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, was Master of his lodge (No. 51) in 1876, when it entertained a large number of distinguished and titled Freemasons.

Except as assistant to Solicitor Lynd, he has never held public office, though often urged by fellow-members of the bar to accept a judicial appointment.





GENERAL HENRY E. TREMAIN.

HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, an officer in the Army of the Potomac throughout the Civil War, was born in New York City, November 14, 1840, the son of Edwin R. Tremain, and a member of a fighting family, being the brother of Lieutenant Walter R. Tremain, who died in the service, and the cousin of Colonel Frank W. and Major Frederick L. Tremain, both slain in battle near the end of the war. General Tremain received his education at the College of the City of New York, graduating in 1860, and at once beginning a course of legal study at Columbia College Law-School.

While he was thus engaged the war broke out, and he immediately (April 17, 1861) enlisted as a private in the New York Seventh Regiment, served with it during its first brief campaign, and soon after, in association with his brother, recruited a company in New York, and went to the front as first lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves (Seventy-third New York Volunteers), which was attached to the famous Excelsior Brigade. He served in the line and as adjutant of this regiment till April, 1862, when, at the siege of Yorktown, he was promoted to the staff of General Nelson Taylor, then commanding the Excelsior Brigade, and as such served during the Peninsular campaign and subsequently under General Pope; taking part in all the principal engagements before Richmond and in the battles of Pope's campaign, ending with the unfortunate second Bull Run.

During the last-named battle, while participating in a charge, he was taken prisoner, and was forced for a time to endure the inhospitalities of Libby prison, being one of a number held there as hostages to be executed by lot in case General Pope continued the destruction of Virginia property. Fortunately the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was just then agreed upon, and after

a few weeks' confinement Lieutenant Tremain was released on parole, and subsequently exchanged, promoted captain, and returned to duty as assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Sickles, now in command of his old division (Second Division of the Third Army Corps). Lieutenant Tremain received high commendation for his services in several of the Peninsular engagements, and his gallantry at the second Bull Run battle was warmly praised by his commander.

He served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in the latter as major (his commission dating April 25, 1863), his gallantry at Chancellorsville being so notable that he was specially recommended for a brevet. At Gettysburg, Major Tremain, as chief staff-officer of the Third Army Corps, gained great distinction. In 1864 he served as aide to General Butterfield at Chattanooga, took part in the engagements around Dalton and at Resaca, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct" in the latter battle. Later in that year he was, at his special request, assigned to duty with the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, served as aide to Generals Gregg and Crook, and took part in all the cavalry engagements of the Petersburg campaign till the end of the war. He was commended by General Crook for gallantry during this campaign, brevetted lieutenant-colonel, on General Sheridan's recommendation, at its termination, afterwards brevetted colonel. On November 30, 1865, he was promoted brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, and sent on duty to South Carolina, where he, in April, 1866, resigned from the service, returned to New York, and entered upon the practice of the law.

General Tremain graduated at Columbia Law-School in 1867, having already gained a promising legal business. In 1869 he formed with Colonel Mason W. Tyler the well-known legal firm of Tremain & Tyler, now more than twenty-five years in active business. He was nominated for judge of the Common Pleas in 1870, but defeated at the polls, his party being in the minority. In 1881 he was repeatedly voted for by many members of the Legislature in joint convention for the United States senatorship. In his law business he has frequently been employed by the United States government, and has practised much in the United States Supreme Court.

General Tremain has been active as a Republican in every Presidential contest since the war. He has been public spirited in matters of reform and education and against monopoly, and has delivered many admirable speeches on those and other topics. He has also contributed considerably to the press, and was one of the founders and editors of the *Daily Law Journal*. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York, and served for a number of years as president of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York.



## WILLIAM E. LITTLETON.

WILLIAM E. LITTLETON, lawyer and late clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, was born in this city, January 1, 1838. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools until ten years of age, when his father died, and his mother, needing his services to aid in the support of the family, placed him in a position as errand-boy. Friends of the widow, however, succeeded in placing her son in Girard College, where for five years he enjoyed the excellent educational advantages given by that institution. At the end of his term the directors of the college, in accordance with their system of providing all their graduates with an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of business, placed him in the office of Thomas S. Mitchell, conveyancer, that he might learn this avocation. Here he made rapid and satisfactory progress, and proved of much assistance to his employer.

His experience in conveyancing awakened in him a desire to study law, particularly that bearing upon real estate, and he entered the office of Richard C. McMurtrie as a law student. He passed a successful examination, and was admitted to the bar in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His progress in his new profession was rapid, and he quickly won for himself a lucrative practice. While thus engaged he became interested in politics, to which he devoted considerable attention, at first as a member of the Democratic party, and later as a Republican, into the ranks of which party he was led by a study of the principles involved in the slavery agitation, and to which he still adheres.

His official life began in 1866, in which year he was nominated as a candidate for Common Council by the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, against William T. Ladner, the Democratic candidate. The ward is a close one politically, and uncertain in a contest between popular candidates. In this case the canvass was a vigorous one on both sides. Mr. Littleton won by the small majority of twenty-six votes. His service in Council was noteworthy from the first, but at the end of his term, being renominated against his former opponent, he was defeated, the ward being one in which the political scale could easily be turned. In 1870, Mr. Littleton became a candidate for Select Council, and, after an active personal canvass, was elected a member of this body. His career in Select Council was one that attracted much attention, he being an earnest advocate of municipal reform, on which subject he took every opportunity, either public or private, to express his opinions, which were of an advanced character.



At the end of his term, in 1873, Mr. Littleton retired from Select Council. He was solicited to accept the reform nomination for mayor, against William S. Stokley, but declined. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and served with zeal and ability in the work of this body, that of providing a new constitution for the State of Pennsylvania. In the year 1880 the contest for municipal offices promised to be a close one, and both parties felt it important to make a careful selection of their candidates, convinced that only the most eligible ones could win. Mr. Littleton's high record for integrity during his political career, his activity in conducting a campaign, and his cheerful acceptance of defeat, all told in his favor at a time of political uncertainty, and he received the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. The election showed that the party had been wise in their choice of a candidate, Mr. Littleton being elected by a majority of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six votes against Henry B. Freeman, his opponent. He was re-elected by increased majorities at several successive terms, and continued to hold the office until 1890.

Mr. Littleton has proved himself, alike in his profession and in office, a prompt, correct, and trustworthy person, and enjoys an excellent and profitable practice. When in Select Council, he was elected chairman, and showed himself a capable presiding officer, while on the floor he was ready, forcible, and polished in debate. He is a member of the Union League and the Union Republican Club. In 1881 he was married to Annie, daughter of Dr. Matthew Semple.



FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER, United States army, was born in New Hampshire in 1822. He is a son of Captain John Porter, U.S.N., and nephew of Commodore David Porter, of "Essex" renown. He graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1845, and was promoted the same day brevet second lieutenant Fourth Artillery; second lieutenant June 18, 1846, and first lieutenant May 29, 1847. He served at West Point as an assistant in the Department of Artillery and Cavalry, and October 1 joined his regiment at Fort Monroe. In July, 1846, he joined the army in Texas operating against Mexico. In January, 1847, he embarked at Brazos and accompanied General Scott's army, performing service during the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, and the siege of Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico. At the last action during the war,—the sanguinary fight at the capture of the Garita of Belen,—Porter was wounded, and the other two officers of his company killed. In 1849 he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy, where he remained until 1855. Here he occupied the positions successively of assistant instructor of natural and experimental philosophy, assistant instructor of artillery, adjutant of the Military Academy, and, finally, instructor of artillery and cavalry. He served during the Kansas troubles. In 1857, while on duty at the head-quarters of the army in New York City, Porter was assigned to duty on the staff of General Albert Sydney Johnston, and accompanied that officer to Utah, enduring the hardships and annoyances of that campaign.

In the autumn of 1860, Porter was assigned to duty at the head-quarters of the army, in New York City, as assistant inspector-general, in which capacity in November he inspected the defences in Charleston harbor. As

a result of this inspection and of Major Porter's recommendations, Major Robert Anderson was placed in command of Fort Moultrie, and carried out the plans recommended by Porter and arranged between them to, at the proper time, abandon Moultrie and take possession of Sumter. The secession of the Southern States now began, and Major Porter was sent to Texas for troops and to reinforce the garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas. In April, 1861, Porter was on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, when he was chosen by the Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, and General Scott, to superintend the protection of the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg against Baltimore rioters, and maintain communication with Washington. Promptly Porter placed over three thousand cavalry, artillery, and infantry—regulars and volunteers—near Cockeysville, Md., twenty miles from Baltimore, and, with trains for repair of bridges on Northern Central Railroad destroyed by rioters, was moving to reopen and maintain communication between the Northern States and Washington, when suddenly orders from the President, "who feared collision and bloodshed," were received directing the troops to be withdrawn and taken to Washington *via* Philadelphia. While at Harrisburg, and unable to communicate with the Secretary of War, Porter assumed authority of Secretary of War, and ordered Gen. Harney to muster into the United States service the Missouri troops, arm and equip them for the protection of public property, thereby, as declared by General Frank P. Blair, "saving Missouri to the Union." Porter's acts were approved by the Secretary of War and General Scott.

Major Porter was now appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, and shortly afterwards brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in Maryland campaign under General Patterson and with the Army of the Potomac (commanding the Fifth Corps) in the Peninsula, Northern Virginia, and Maryland campaigns. After passing through the latter campaign, and returning with the army to Warrington, Virginia, he was relieved from his command November 12, 1862, and tried at Washington, D. C., by a general court-martial, for disobedience of orders and general misconduct on the battle-field,—offences said to have been committed in August in the Northern Virginia campaign under General Pope.

The court-martial convicted General Porter and sentenced him to be cashiered and forever prohibited from holding any office of profit or trust from the government. For fifteen years General Porter bore the stigma of this sentence. At last he obtained a Board of General Officers to examine the matter by order of President Hayes, and this board fully exonerated him from all blame. In 1885 Congress authorized the President to restore him to the army, and he was restored and retired as a colonel in the army, with his original commission dated May 14, 1861.

## JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON.

CAPTAIN JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON, United States navy, is a native of Kentucky, and born August 24, 1842. He was appointed a midshipman from that State September 29, 1856, being then just fourteen years old. He remained at the Naval Academy until his graduation in 1860. In those days Kentuckians were much divided in their allegiance, but young Watson remained true to his flag. He was promoted to the grade of master in 1861, while serving as navigator in the frigate "Sabine." From the "Sabine" he was ordered to the "St. Louis," January 4, 1862, orders revoked January 10, 1862; ordered to the "Hartford," Farragut's flag-ship, January 10, 1862, as navigator, and in her he served for three years, being commissioned as lieutenant July, 1862, when not twenty years of age. He was at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and of the Chalmette batteries; at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, June and July, 1862; passage of Grand Gulf, March 19 and 30, 1863; passage of Port Hudson; and was wounded by a fragment of shell from a rebel battery at Warrington, just below Vicksburg. He was present as flag-lieutenant at the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.

During the years 1865-67 he was attached to the steam-frigate "Colorado," the flag-ship of the European Squadron, as senior watch-officer, navigator, and last as flag-lieutenant. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander on July 25, 1866, and continued to serve in the European Squadron until 1869,—being in the "Franklin," Farragut's flag-ship, as his flag-lieutenant, and then in the steam-sloop "Canandaigua," as executive. The latter half of 1869 he was on special duty in Philadelphia. In 1870 he went to the Asiatic Station in the "Alaska," second rate, as executive, and during the years 1872-73 commanded the store-ship "Idaho," at Yokohama. Immediately on his return to the United States he married, and during the latter part of 1873 he was on ordnance duty at New York. Detached, January 25, 1874, from New York Navy-Yard. He received his commission as commander in the navy in January, 1874, and was stationed at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, 1874-77. In



1878 he was ordered to command the "Wyoming" on the European Station, where he remained two years. Upon his return he was ordered to torpedo instruction at Newport, Rhode Island, and appointed light-house inspector of the Eleventh District, which position he occupied from 1880 until October, 1883. November 1, 1883, was ordered as equipment officer to the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York. November 30, 1884, detached. April 30, 1885, ordered back to navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, as equipment officer. August 20, 1886, detached and ordered to command the "Iroquois" in the South Pacific. He was promoted to captain March, 1887, and spent a large part of the succeeding three years on special duty in San Francisco, California, as president of the Inspection Board. Then two years as captain of yard at Mare Island Navy-Yard.

Commanded the cruiser "San Francisco," July 2, 1892, to July 20, 1894, in the North and South Pacific and North and South Atlantic, and in the International Fleet Review in connection with the Columbian Exposition. Member of Retiring and Examining Boards from August, 1894, to May, 1895. Ordered to command United States Naval Home, as governor, May 9, 1895.



CHARLES H. CRAMP.

CHARLES HENRY CRAMP, well known as the president of one of the largest ship-building concerns in the world, the "William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company," is the eldest son of William Cramp, the founder of that famous company, and was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1828. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, graduating from the Central High School in 1845. While in this school he was one of four scholars selected by Professor Bache, then president of the school, to make nightly observations from the Girard College observatory. Reports of these observations were sent to Washington, and the system thus inaugurated formed the basis of that on which the Signal Service Bureau has since been established.

After his graduation, the youth entered the ship-building yard of his uncle, John Birley, not being taken into his father's yard until he had obtained three years' instruction outside. He continued under his father's direction his course of instruction in naval architecture—in which he was followed by his younger brothers—until 1859, when he was taken into partnership in the establishment. After the death of his father he became the

head of the company, which was then made up of himself and four younger brothers.

It is largely due to the enterprise and industry of the Cramps that the Delaware River has fairly earned the title of "The Clyde of America." The great ship-yard was founded by William Cramp in 1830. It extends along the river front from Plum to Cumberland Streets, covering an extensive tract of ground.

The work doing in this yard is of the most stupendous character. Years ago a number of large vessels were built, including the four steamers of the American Line, and several monitors and frigates furnished the government during the Civil War. At a later date three fast cruisers, the "Europe," the "Asia," and the "Zabiaca," were supplied to the Russian government, two great passenger ships, "Mariposa," and "Alameda," to run between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands were constructed, and Jay Gould's steam yacht, the "Atalanta," remarkable at that time for size and finish, was built.

The work of marine construction here named, important as it was, has been thrown into the shade by the later achievements of the yard. It has taken a very prominent part in the building of the new American navy, and of the extraordinarily fast cruisers and powerful war vessels now bearing the flag of the United States the greater number were built in the yard of the Cramps. Other large war vessels are now being constructed, some of them being of over ten thousand tons burden. The great establishment is a very hive of industry, employing over five thousand hands, and presenting a scene of activity in ship-building which has few equals on either side of the Atlantic. There have been built here in all nearly three hundred vessels.

Great credit is due the Cramps for their innovations in marine engineering. In 1870 they introduced and perfected the construction of compound marine engines. In 1884 they made another great step forward by the introduction of the triple-expansion engine. The effect of these improvements is seen in the remarkable performance of their recent additions to the United States navy.

Mr. Cramp is noted for keen powers of observation, a probity of the strictest character, and the reliance that can be placed upon his slightest word.

## ALFRED B. SCOTT.

ONE of the most genial men to be found in the business life of New York City is Alfred B. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Bowne, proprietors of the well-known medicinal preparation, Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. Mr. Scott was born in Orange County, New York, February 1, 1846. He was the son of a farmer, and his early life was like that of most healthy, ambitious, active young men who are brought up in the country. After gaining such education as the schools in the vicinity of his home afforded, and some experience in the active duties of life from his labors on the farm, he made his way to New York in 1867, when twenty-one years of age, and there secured a position in a large manufacturing house, in which he gained his first acquaintance with the details of practical business affairs. He worked his way up steadily to higher positions in the house, which he served efficiently as a travelling salesman.

In 1873 he, in association with his cousin, Samuel W. Bowne, began experimenting with cod-liver oil, with the view of rendering this highly valuable medicine palatable and easily digestible. As is well known, the plain oil is nauseating to the taste, and so difficult of assimilation that even when the stomach can retain it the digestive organs are severely taxed in dealing with it. Yet it has been recognized for years by the medical profession as the most nourishing of foods and the possessor of unusual remedial properties, being especially valuable in all cases where there is a wasting away of strength, as in consumption and other debilitating diseases. The efforts of the two experimenters were to produce an emulsion of the oil in which the disadvantages mentioned would be overcome, and a palatable and digestible substance, useful both as food and medicine, replace the crude oil. An emulsion of oil, as may be said here, means simply the mixing of the oil with other ingredients which are capable of breaking it up into tiny particles suitable for assimilation, and preventing these particles from again gathering into drops or liquid masses.

It took the experimenters three years to produce this effect satisfactorily, at the end of which time—in 1876—having succeeded in preparing a permanent emulsion, they organized the business firm of Scott & Bowne, for the purpose of manufacturing what has since been widely known as Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. The new preparation proved a success from the very outset, though not without hard work in demonstrating its utility and high standard of merit as a remedial and nutritive article. By the year 1880 it had become fully established among the medical profession, and its future was assured. No effort was made to conceal its formula or method of manufacture, the discoverers being anxious to co-operate with physicians, and to take advantage of all suggestions that might enable them to improve their emulsion.



From the start they adopted the principle of free advertising as the most available means of reaching the public, and as their capital increased their patronage of newspapers similarly augmented, until by 1882 they began advertising in journals in all sections of the country. In 1880 they established a branch factory in Belleville, Canada, and about two years later started one in London. Their enterprise in advertising proved so successful in its results that they were enabled to make a rapid extension of their business in other quarters, factories being established in 1884 at Barcelona, Spain, and Oporto, Portugal, and in 1885 one being opened at Milan, Italy. Branches were also established in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, and in 1890 a factory was opened in Paris. More recently the emulsion has been introduced into China and Japan, and at present it has a strong foothold in every country of the world where any business is done in the modern sense, except Germany, Russia, and Scandinavia. Mr. Scott has personally superintended the advertising during the last ten years, and with a success that has made the name of his preparation well known in almost every country of the world. The firm possesses a new twelve-story building on Pearl and Rose Streets, New York, which is claimed to be the most perfectly equipped edifice of its kind in the world.

Personally Mr. Scott is of the most genial temperament, and counts his friends by the hundred, there being no more popular man in the clubs to which he belongs, or the business world with which he comes into contact. He has a wife and two children, who make their home most of the time in Geneva, Switzerland, and Mr. Scott has it in view to make that city his future place of residence, and to devote himself to handling from there the foreign business of the firm.



JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM.

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM was born in Philadelphia in the year 1842. He obtained his education in the public schools of the city, ending in the Central High School, from which he graduated in 1857. He began his business life in a dry-goods commission establishment, and continued so till 1862. On the outbreak of the war, being then nineteen years of age, he joined the Reserve Brigade, from the First Regiment, of which the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was mainly officered. Mr. Wiedersheim enlisted in Company F of this regiment, and continued in it during nearly the three years of its gallant service with the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Near the end of his term of service he received an appointment in the office of the Secretary of War, at Washington, D. C., which, after the end of the war, July, 1865, he resigned to accept a position in the office of the *Scientific American*, of New York, after which he entered upon the study of law at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and chose "patents" as his specialty. Since

then he has continued to serve as a patent attorney, and thousands of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights have been procured through his agency. Furthermore, he has prepared numerous expert opinions as to the scope and validity of patents, and continues actively employed in the practice of the complicated branches of the profession.

Mr. Wiedersheim's main office is located in the *Record* Building, 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, while a branch office at 918 F Street, Washington, gives him special opportunities to expedite his large business and attend to the needs of his clients without undue expenditure of time and money. He is an acknowledged expert in this line of special practice, and has in his office full reports of patents from the time the first was granted, in 1790, to the present day.

He is an active member of various societies and orders, —viz., Past Commander of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania; Past Aide-de-camp on the staff of General Fairfield; and Past Colonel of Encampment No. 73, Union Veteran Legion; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Sixth Corps, and secretary of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regimental Association. As an officer of his Grand Army Post, Mr. Wiedersheim assisted at the funeral services of General U. S. Grant at Riverside, New York, in 1885, reciting the third part of the ritual, and ending with placing the Post bouquet on the remains of the illustrious dead.

Mr. Wiedersheim is also a life member of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of the Horticultural Society, Fairmount Park Art Association, Franklin Institute, the Old Man's Home, and the Western Temporary Home. He also belongs to the Union League, the Order of Sparta, Masonic Lodge, No. 385, the Church Club of Philadelphia, and the Down Town Club of Washington, D. C. In addition, he is one of the governors of the Powelton Club, West Philadelphia, and a warden of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

## GENERAL DELEVAN BATES.

GENERAL DELEVAN BATES was born in the town of Seward, Schoharie County, New York, March 17, 1840. He received his education at the little red school-house under the hill, and at the age of fifteen years entered the store of N. H. Wilder at Worcester, Otsego County, New York, as a clerk, where he gained the thorough confidence of his employer and the good will of all who knew him.

When the Rebellion reached a point that showed the necessity of vigorous action, the youthful clerk became the recruiting officer who raised the first quota assigned to the town in which he lived.

August 18, 1862, he was enrolled as second lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, Upton's Regulars, as they were called, when, under the leadership of the gallant colonel of that name, they proudly took their place among the fighting regiments of the grand old Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant Bates was an apt pupil, and with such a teacher and in such a school he could not do otherwise than become an intelligent and fearless soldier.

May 3, 1863, at Salem Church, where his regiment lost thirty-three per cent. in killed and wounded, Lieutenant Bates with others was taken prisoner, confined in Libby prison sixteen days, and then exchanged in time to take part in Gettysburg. He was here given the bars of a first lieutenant. At the gallant charge of Upton's brigade at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863, Lieutenant Bates, as his regiment went over the rebel works, grasped the uplifted sword from the hand of a Louisiana captain.

In March, 1864, officers were needed for the colored regiments that were being rapidly recruited. Selections were wisely made from the army in the field.

Lieutenant Bates was appointed colonel of the Thirtieth United States Colored Troops. But a few weeks were given to prepare these raw recruits for the battle-field, where would be met the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia. Their first charge was made in front of Petersburg. The Thirtieth United States Colored Troops led the colored division, and Colonel Bates was shot through the head inside the rebel lines.

Colonel Bates, for gallantry on this occasion, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, and also given a "medal of honor." In October, 1864, General Bates assumed command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Corps.

December 2, 1864, the colored troops in the Ninth Corps were transferred to the Twenty-fifth Corps, and he was given command of the First Brigade, First Division, of this corps, the number of which was soon afterwards changed to the First Brigade, Third Division, of the same corps. After the capture of Fort Fisher, the



colored troops participating therein were attached to the Army of the Ohio, and in April, 1865, General Bates was assigned command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the Ohio, and in the absence of General Paine he had command of the Division.

During the summer of 1865, General Bates had command for a time of Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, and afterwards of the District of New-Berne, assisting in the work of "reconstruction." The conservative methods and impartial treatment of all questions arising won for him the respect of the citizens, and he was also presented with a beautiful sword and belt by his command as a token of their esteem.

General Bates was mustered out of the service, December 23, 1865, at Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1870 he married, and in 1873 emigrated to the far West to assist in building up the new State of Nebraska. Aurora, the county-seat of Hamilton County, had then but one frame building and several sod houses, and here he made his home.

To-day Aurora is a city of two thousand five hundred inhabitants, with brick blocks and business houses of all kinds. Since its incorporation as a village, General Bates has been identified with the growth and government of the municipality, filling every office from city treasurer to that of mayor. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Aurora and a working officer in that institution.

His wife, Lena A. Bates, is a prominent worker in the Women's Relief Corps, and was for six years secretary of the Visiting and Advisory Board of the Nebraska Soldiers' Home, which position she filled with unexceptionable ability. She was one of the Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission.





HENRY W. GRAY.

HENRY W. GRAY was born June 3, 1830, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was educated at York, Pennsylvania, and on coming of age engaged in the iron and mining business. At the age of twenty-five he married a daughter of J. H. Schomacker, the manufacturer of the piano bearing his name; and in 1857 he came to Philadelphia, and assumed the management of the business of his father-in-law, for which he was eminently fitted. He is the inventor of the electro-gold piano string, and other important improvements in the piano, which gave to the Schomacker instruments such high reputation. In 1864, the stock company called the "Schomacker Piano-Forte Manufacturing Company" was formed under act of the legislature, and he became its president and business manager. The business was thereby largely extended, and under his sole management has become one of the most important and successful enterprises of its kind in the United States. He entered

into politics at an early age, and has held many positions of trust and honor, both in the municipal and State governments. He was a member of the gubernatorial convention that nominated Andrew G. Curtin, and was also active in securing the same honor for General John W. Geary, who was his warm personal friend. He was closely connected with the latter's administration as confidential adviser.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was appointed an aide on the governor's staff, and was afterwards transferred to General Haupt's command. While a member of City Council he was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, and was credited with raising more funds for war purposes than any man who had preceded him in that position. In 1871 he received the Republican nomination for State senator in the Fourth District, his opponent being Colonel A. K. McClure. After an exciting contest he was given the certificate of election, and took his seat in the State Senate. Then commenced the famous Gray-McClure contest. The crowning event of his life, however, was his strong and successful advocacy of the location of the Public Buildings at Broad and Market Streets. The wisdom of his course has since become apparent, and a large majority of the popular vote of the city endorsed the acts of himself and his co-laborers. He was appointed a member of the commission to superintend the erection of these buildings. He was one of the first citizens to aid in organizing the Union League of Philadelphia, and is now one of its oldest members. During his entire political career he has been unflinching in the advocacy of his views, and has thereby made many bitter enemies as well as many warm friends; but, possessing as he does rare business and social qualities, the latter far outnumber the former. He is still in the prime of life, enjoying his well-earned fortune in his beautiful Germantown home, and is one of the most active and energetic of Philadelphia merchants.

## NELSON B. SWEITZER.

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL NELSON B. SWEITZER was born in Pennsylvania, December 12, 1828, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1853. He was promoted brevet second lieutenant of the Second Dragoons the same day; second lieutenant July 25, 1854, and first lieutenant First Dragoons September 24, 1855. He served at the cavalry depots until 1854, and then joined his regiment in New Mexico. He was at Fort Lane, Oregon, from the spring of 1855 to the summer of 1856, and was engaged campaigning against the fighting Pacific coast Indians, the last of which ended by surrender and removal of all Indians in Southern Oregon to reservations in Northeastern Oregon.

Joined Troop F at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, as first lieutenant, fall of 1856, and commanded escort to wagon-road expedition from Fort Dallas, Oregon, to Salt Lake, Utah, during summer and fall of 1859. He was promoted captain First Cavalry, May 7, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel and additional aide-de-camp, September 28, 1861, on the staff of General McClellan, with whom he took the field, and participated in all the campaigns under that officer and others. He was engaged in so many actions, skirmishes, combats, and battles that it is impossible to find room for them in this sketch. He accompanied General McClellan to New York, on his being relieved from command of Army of the Potomac, November 10, 1862, and assisted writing report of operations of Army of the Potomac until July, 1863; applied to join Army of the Potomac; took command First United States Cavalry, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was selected, by order of General Sheridan, to take First and Second United States Cavalry and dislodge, at any cost, enemy from ridge commanding Meadow Bridge, General Custer reporting his being unable to dislodge them with his brigade; the two regiments dislodged the enemy.

Colonel Sweitzer was with General Sheridan at the Shenandoah campaign, and in combats at Berryville, Stone Church, New Town, Front Royal, Shepherdstown, at Smithfield, made a sabre charge with the First Cavalry on the advance of the enemy, consisting of a regiment and battalion, and drove them back on the main body of the enemy, disabling and capturing a number. He was appointed colonel of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, November 12, 1864, and he was, on the assassination of President Lincoln, with his regiment ordered to Washington, April 16, 1865; patrolled Southern Maryland and Virginia, between Potomac and James Rivers, for assassins of the President; Booth, the assassin, killed, and Harold and Mudd, conspirators, were arrested by a detachment of the regiment.

At the close of the war he was brevetted in the regular service from major to brigadier-general, for "gallant



and meritorious services;" and was also brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was in command of the District of the Northern Neck, Virginia, from May to September, 1865; proceeded to New York with regiment, and honorably mustered out of volunteer service September 21, 1865. Commanded battalion Fifth Cavalry and Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C.; joined Second Cavalry as major, dating July 28, 1866, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming; scouted North Platte and Sweetwater country to South Pass; re-established telegraph stations and lines destroyed by Indians; selected location for Fort Fetterman; established route for road from proposed site of Fort Fetterman on North Platte south to projected line of Union Pacific Railroad on Laramie Plains; sent with battalion of Second Cavalry to patrol road and protect supply-trains from Sioux Indians on road leading from North Platte to Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney, and C. F. Smith, in Powder River and Big Horn country, until October 20, 1867; inspector-general, Department of the Platte, April, 1868, to March, 1871; engaged in scouting country of Platte and Loupe Rivers until October, 1872; March, 1873, at Fort Ellis, Montana, to September, 1875; guarding Gallatin Valley and scouting country from Yellowstone to Musselshell and Missouri Rivers; took command of Fort Sanders, February, 1877, and regiment; joined Eighth Cavalry as lieutenant-colonel June, 1877; took command of regiment and District of the Rio Grande from Fort Brown to Fort McIntosh, Texas; served in Department of Texas to March, 1886. Promoted colonel Second Cavalry, to date from January 9, 1886. On Retiring Board, detailed by authority of the President, December 18, 1885, to April, 1886; at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, May 1, 1886, to October 29, 1888. Retired on his own application October 29, 1888.



FRANCIS ANTHONY DREXEL.

FRANCIS ANTHONY DREXEL was the oldest son of Francis Martin Drexel, who came to the United States in 1817, from the Austrian Tyrol. The senior Drexel, after some years spent in his profession of portrait-painting in South America, turned his attention to finance, and founded the house of Drexel & Company in 1837. Francis was the eldest of three sons, Anthony Joseph and Joseph William being his younger brothers. He was born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1824. The discipline imposed upon his boys by the founder of the house was a severe one, and bore fruits in a success rarely equalled in the history of banking. At the age of thirteen the subject of this sketch began his career in his father's counting-room, and there developed a natural aptitude for business that was strengthened by industrious application until his acquisitions were of the highest order. His keen discernment and sound judgment made itself felt in the building up of the firm; and after the death of his father, in 1863, he and his brother, Anthony J., were already known as unusual men and well qualified to develop the business on the lines already laid down by its founder. The affection that bound these brothers to each other during the long years they worked together and the perfect confidence they reposed in each other's judgment, notwithstanding some dissimilarities of temperament, gave to their united work results that could hardly

have been attained by individual effort. The younger brother was prompt to seek advice from the elder; the elder to assent to the suggestions of the younger. Francis was of a retiring nature, notwithstanding his strength of character. Anthony had been early trained to the outside work of the firm, while his brother supervised the office and counting-house. As a consequence, Anthony was more often seen among men; but his brother's department of the firm's business was not less important than his own. The public history of the lives of these brothers is largely, almost entirely, that of the house of Drexel & Company, a banking firm that, like certain European houses, although controlled by private individuals, seemed under their management more like a public institution. What it has been to Philadelphia, as a strengthening and conservative power in business circles, it would be difficult to tell; but that its power has been used wisely, and in such a manner that its success might carry with it the advantage of others, is shown by the exalted esteem in which the characters of these brothers were held during their lives and the honor paid their memories after death.

In private life, Mr. Drexel was simple, unostentatious, kindly, and well loved. His charities were so great as to mark him as a philanthropist; but he sought to avoid publicity and to confer his benevolence in such a way as to give grace to his act. His life was governed by a strict and conscientious regard for the precepts of his religion. He was a devout Catholic, and found his rule of action in the teachings of that Church. He was an intense lover of music, and had great knowledge of its science. His favorite instrument was the organ, of which he was a master. He owned a fine instrument, upon which it was his favorite diversion to play the most elevated and scientific productions. He was capable of directing the most difficult performance, and on many occasions he carried on the musical services at the cathedral.

Fond of a rural life, he made himself familiar with the natural history of trees and flowers, of birds and animals, and devoted much of his leisure time to the beautifying of his country home. He was a discriminating reader, and filled his library with well-chosen books. He died on the 15th day of February, 1885. By his will one tithe of his large estate was devoted to charity.

## BENJAMIN LILLARD.

AMONG the first settlers of "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky were the parents and grandparents of the subject of our sketch, who emigrated thither from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Benjamin Lillard was born in Kentucky in 1847, at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, famous at that time as a great health resort, and for its celebrated mineral springs, etc. At an early age he became a student of medicine, and subsequently served for a time as a drug clerk. To fit himself the better for this business he entered upon a course of studies at the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, supplemented with special courses in chemistry and botany, where he graduated in 1867, number one, in a class of forty-nine. After graduating he proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the drug business, and at the same time filled the chair of professor of pharmacy in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy. During this time he was also editor of the *Pharmaceutical Gazette*, the first weekly paper of its kind in the country.

His marked success in these lines brought him a valuable proposition from Boston, and in 1874 he gave up these positions, came East, and accepted the post of manager of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, which, for several years, he filled very successfully. In 1878 a more flattering offer opened up a wider field in the great metropolis, and he removed to New York, where he assumed the management of the journal then so widely known as *New Remedies*, but which is now the *American Druggist*. For seven years he remained connected with this journal, and the publishing house of William Wood & Co., which prospered greatly under his skilful management. His phenomenal success brought him many opportunities in other lines, and in 1885 he again broadened out his field of usefulness by becoming the conductor of, and purchasing a considerable interest in, the *Druggists' Circular* and afterwards the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*. To the management of these papers he gave that ability and unflinching energy which had marked his previous journalistic experience, and for ten years added to the circulation and general business of these papers, which under his management acquired great value as trade papers. They are now considered two of the most prosperous trade journals in the world.

In the summer of 1894, Mr. Lillard, feeling the need of a well-earned rest from the too close application to business details, retired from active work on these two journals, and took a long vacation in Europe. He still retains, however, a very large pecuniary interest in both of them. On his return to this country, in 1895, he purchased one of the first journals with which he had been connected, the old *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, then published in New York. Before his purchase, however, the name of this paper had been changed to



*Popular Science or Popular Science News*. Mr. Lillard at once took energetic steps for its improvement, for the increase of its usefulness as an expositor of popular science, and the extension of the large circulation it then possessed. In this his efforts have been attended with the most gratifying success. Not only have the many improvements in the paper added to its individual prosperity, but fourteen other papers have been bought and merged into it. By these means the circulation of the paper has been greatly enhanced, while it has attained a popularity that is rapidly adding to its prosperity.

Mr. Lillard's close attention to the smallest details of his enterprises is doubtless a main element in his great success, for even a genius for business is of little avail without steady application, carefully directed in the proper channels. Like many hard workers, he is domestic in disposition, and, while aggressive in business, is pleasant and courteous in private life, and very popular in his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Lillard married, in 1871, Miss Martha D. Hall, daughter of a prominent physician of Nashville. His family, which includes four children, has resided in New York for the past eighteen years. His interest in all scientific matters is very great, especially in the line of chemistry and pharmacy. Having devoted so much of his life to the improvement and advancement of the drug business, he still takes a very active interest in drug education and periodicals, and is a member of the New York College of Pharmacy. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and has been for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had attained the thirty-second degree. He is also one of the old members of the Massachusetts Press Association, and one of the originators of the American Trade Press Association.



WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

WILLIAM MISKEY SINGERLY, the well-known proprietor of the *Philadelphia Record*, was born in this city, December 27, 1832, and educated in the Philadelphia public schools, graduating from the High School in 1850. Immediately afterwards he obtained a position in the commission and produce house of J. Palmer & Co., on Market Street wharf, where he remained ten years, gaining a thorough knowledge of business and unusual facility as an accountant. After leaving this situation, he went to Chicago, and became there a commission merchant, a business in which he was progressing satisfactorily, when his father, who was a large stockholder in the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, recalled him to Philadelphia for the purpose of becoming manager of this street railway.

He found the road in an unsatisfactory condition, but in a year's time, by enforcing economy and improving the service, he converted it from a losing into a paying concern. One of his first measures was the purchase, at a small price, of the Girard Avenue road. Many looked on this as an unwise proceeding, but the result has fully proved the wisdom of the purchase. Mr. Singerly's energy and ability as a manager proved so great that eventually the sole control of the road came into his hands. His father died in 1878, leaving him his stock, valued at \$750,000. This stock was afterwards sold to the Work syndicate for \$1,500,000, and Mr. Singerly retired from street railway management.

His energies found play in several other directions. In 1877 he purchased the *Record* newspaper, which at

that time had the small circulation of five thousand two hundred, but which he has run up to a daily issue of over one hundred thousand copies. In 1881-82 was erected the beautiful and substantial *Record* building, on Chestnut above Ninth Street, which is looked upon by journalists as one of the most complete newspaper establishments in the country. Politically, Mr. Singerly is a Democrat, and his paper is the leading exponent of Democracy in this city. He has always been prominent in politics, and has frequently served his party in State and national conventions, and in other important lines of duty.

Another of Mr. Singerly's enterprises has been in the building business. In conjunction with the Singerly estate, he owned seventy-five acres of land in the Twenty-eighth Ward, on which he has built a very large number of dwelling-houses, at a cost running far up into the millions. This building operation is probably the largest ever attempted by any one individual in this city, the necessary material for the undertaking being in part provided by a brick-yard which has a capacity of sixty thousand bricks a day, and an immense planing mill for the supply of lumber. He has, besides, an interest in the knitting-mills at Eighth and Dauphin Streets, which have been greatly developed since his connection with them, being now the largest producers of "Jerseys" in the world, while this product is of the finest quality. In addition, he owns a gleaner and binder factory at Norristown, and a paper mill at Fair Hill, Maryland, both with a large production. Another of his enterprises was the purchase of the old Masonic Temple on Chestnut Street and the building of the beautiful Temple Theatre and Egyptian Musée. These have since been destroyed by fire, and replaced by a group of the handsomest banking buildings in the city.

Impaired health and his father's advice induced him, in 1872, to purchase a small farm in Montgomery County, to which he removed in 1873. From this small beginning has grown, by successive additions, the splendidly developed "Record Farm" of seven hundred acres, which is to-day the most extensive and elaborate high-grade stock-farm in the country. Mr. Singerly's love of fine animals having led him to employ his country life in this direction. His stock includes what is undoubtedly the finest herd of thorough-bred Holstein cattle in America, and an extensive heard of high-grade Cotswold sheep. He is a lover of horses, also, and in Kentucky is interested in a fine breed of trotting stock, whose powers are being steadily improved. Mr. Singerly is still in the prime of life, sociable, but fond of domestic life, while his time is largely occupied in the many interests in which he has engaged.

## J. HARPER BONNELL.

J. HARPER BONNELL, head of the ink-making company that bears his name, was born in 1850, being the grandson of John Harper, one of the founders of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, of whom we have given a biographical sketch elsewhere. Mr. Bonnell, after passing through his period of school-life, made the manufacture of printing inks the business of his mature years, and has brought his class of goods to a stage of great perfection, while gradually building up the large manufacturing business which he still actively conducts. His life has been so closely devoted to the advancement of his business and the improvement of the inks manufactured by him that his career presents few biographical details, and we cannot do better than describe the development of the New York ink industry, which has been largely due to himself, and may be given principally in his own words:

"As I look back to the year in which I was born," he remarks, "I find that the makers of the highest grade of printing inks were our English cousins. To-day one has but to pick up Harper or Leslie to see that, compared to us, the English no longer can claim superiority over, or even equality with, American manufacturers. England comes to us to-day for our fine grades of ink, which compliment I highly appreciate, as my former partner was the agent here for English inks. Since then an English house, directly related to and connected with English makers, has exported our goods. In Sydney, Australia, they secured the first prize over makers of all nations."

This we give, not as an eulogy of Mr. Bonnell's establishment, but as testimony from one well competent to speak of the superiority of American productions, in this one line at least, to those of England.

During the period of his business career the demands of the press have steadily increased, particularly for inks adapted to the delicate engravings which have replaced the somewhat crude wood-cuts of the past, and the photo-engravings which, by their cheapness and exactness of reproduction, have become so prominent a feature of recent illustration.

Mr. Bonnell, as regards to conditions of the book-making art in England, quotes the following remarks from Henry Newton Stevens's work, entitled "Who Spoils our New English Books?"

This author says in reply to his own query, "First, the author; second, the publisher; third, the printer; fourth, the reader; fifth, the compositor; sixth, the pressman; seventh, the paper-maker; eighth, the ink-maker; ninth, the bookbinder; and tenth and last, though not least, the consumer, who is to blame for putting up with



it, although the ink-maker is a sinner of the first magnitude."

In this somewhat sweeping denunciation Mr. Bonnell quite accords with the author, so far as his special remark about English inks is concerned, and says, "I find Mr. Stevens to be perfectly correct, and have, since reading his work, sent many tons of ink to Merrie England," not, as one may safely aver, without improvement in this one feature of English books.

Mr. Bonnell relates an interesting and characteristic anecdote of George W. Childs, the eminent Philadelphia publisher, who one day said to him, "I have one fault to find with your ink." The visitor expressed great regret, and asked what the fault was. "You do not charge enough for it," answered Mr. Childs. "I knew he meant it," says Mr. Bonnell, "and raised the price accordingly. Next express brought me an engraving of Mr. Childs, which I have always prized for its connection with a fault of which I have not since been accused."

Mr. Bonnell tells a similarly characteristic anecdote about his grandfather, John Harper, which is worth repeating as an interesting addition to the biography of the latter.

On one occasion he saw Mr. Harper nod carelessly to Commodore Vanderbilt, and immediately afterwards make a polite bow to another person. On asking him how he came to treat the latter undistinguished individual more respectfully than the noted millionaire, he replied, "That is one of my compositors; he will think more of it." There could be nothing more significant of the character of the man than this brief remark, in which was displayed a spirit of human fellowship and consideration of the feelings of others which, unhappily, is too rarely possessed by those in authority.



WILLIAM WELLS.

BRIGADIER- AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM WELLS was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 14, 1837. He enlisted as a private in Company C, First Regiment Vermont Cavalry, September 9, 1861; was sworn into the United States service, October 3, 1861, at the age of twenty-three years; commissioned first lieutenant, Company C, October 14, 1861, and captain, November 18, 1861; mustered November 19, 1861, with the field and staff of the First Regiment Vermont Cavalry, to serve for three years. Commissioned major, October 30, 1862; colonel, June 4, 1864. Appointed brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, February 22, 1865, and brigadier-general of volunteers, May 19, 1865. Appointed brevet major-general of volunteers, March 30, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services."

He was placed in command of the Seventh Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, March 2, 1864, by order of General Judson Kilpatrick, while near Richmond, Virginia, on what is known as Kilpatrick's raid, and continued in command of the regiment for several weeks. As major, he commanded his own regiment from June 3, 1864, and during Wilson's raid south of Richmond, June 21 to July 2, 1864. As colonel, he commanded the Vermont cavalry regiment until September 19, 1864, when he assumed command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. He commanded this brigade at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865, and until May 22, 1865, when he assumed command of the Third Cavalry Division. From September 19, 1864, to April 9, 1865, he was several times in command of the Third Cavalry Division. He was in command of the cavalry corps from June 1 to June 24, 1865, being its last commander. He was in command of the First Separate

Brigade, Twenty-second Army Corps, from June 24, 1865, to July 24, 1865. He was mustered out of the service January 15, 1866, by General Order 168, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated December 28, 1865. He was wounded at Boonesboro', Maryland, July 8, 1863, with a sabre thrust and cut, and at Culpeper Court-House, Virginia, September 13, 1863, by fragment of shell; was a prisoner of war in Libby prison, Richmond, Virginia, from March 17, 1863, to about May 6, 1863. His service in the field was continuous from his muster in until the close of the war.

During his service with the First Regiment of Cavalry, General Wells took part in the following battles and skirmishes: Middletown, Winchester, Luray Court-House, Culpeper Court-House, Orange Court-House, Kelley's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Bull Run, Warrenton, Hanover, Hunterstown, Gettysburg, Monterey, Leatersville, Hagerstown, Boonsboro', Falling Waters, Port Conway, Port Conway, Culpeper Court-House, Somerville Ford, Raceoon Ford, James City, Brandy Station, Gainesville, Buckland Mills, Falmouth, Morton's Ford, Mechanicsville, Piping Tree, Craig's Meeting-House, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court-House, Ashland, Hawes' Shop, Bottom Bridge, White Oak Swamp, Riddle's Shop, Malvern Hill, Reams's Station, Nottoway Court-House, Roanoke Station, Stony Creek, Reams's Station, Winchester, Summit Point, Charlestown, West Virginia, Kearneysville, and Opequan or Winchester.

As brigade and division commander he was engaged at Opequan, Front Royal, Gooney Manor Grade, Milford, Waynesboro', Columbia Furnace, Tom's Brook, Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Middle Road, Middle and Back Road or Middletown, Lacy's Springs, Waynesboro', Five Forks, Scott's Corners, Namozone Creek, Winticomack, Appomattox Station, and Appomattox Court-House.

At the grand review, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1865, he commanded the Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, which led the advance of the Army of the Potomac. A medal of honor was awarded him by Congress "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863." He was collector of customs, District of Vermont, from 1872 until 1885.

General Wells was elected to the office of adjutant and inspector-general of the State of Vermont in 1866, and resigned in 1872. He was one of the trustees of the Vermont Soldiers' Home and was the first president of the board, from the date of its creation by the legislature until 1890, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member and first commander of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Wells died April 29, 1892, and is buried at Lake View Cemetery, Burlington, Vermont.



## LEWIS D. VAIL.

LEWIS D. VAIL, lawyer, was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1832. Mr. Vail is, on his father's side, of English descent, his ancestors settling in the province of New York in the middle of the seventeenth century. His great-great-grandfather, John Vail, moved from New York to Northern New Jersey in 1698, where he was a noted preacher in the Society of Friends, and died in 1774. One of his ancestors in the paternal line, a woman, came to Philadelphia in the year preceding the arrival of William Penn, and, in common with the first comers, lived in a cave excavated in the river bank until a house was built. She afterwards married and resided in New Jersey. His father, Dr. Charles Vail, came from Morris County, New Jersey, to Stroudsburg, where he practised medicine for many years, and died in 1836.

His mother, Rachel De Pui Stroud, was descended from the De Pui, a family of French Huguenots, who came to this country about 1662, in which year a plantation on Staten Island was granted to Nicholas De Pui. While in the Netherlands, Nicholas De Pui married Winifred Rose, of Holland. The family afterwards settled at Shawnee, on the Delaware River, a few miles above the Water Gap, where the old family mansion still remains. When the surveyors of the Penn family reached this point, they found De Pui in possession, knowing nothing about William Penn, but holding his lands by Indian grants. He afterwards obtained patents from the proprietors, under which patents the estate is still held. The Strouds, with whom the De Pui intermarried, were of English descent. Sir William Stroud was a member of Parliament, and in 1642 was, with Pym, Hampden, Hollis, and Hazeling, accused of treason by Charles I. The Parliament refused to surrender them, and the city of London defended them by arms. Colonel Jacob Stroud, Mr. Vail's great-grandfather, was a soldier of the last century. He fought in the French and Indian War, and at Quebec assisted in carrying the mortally wounded General Wolfe from the field. He fought also in the Revolutionary War, served as a member of the Colonial Legislature in 1776, and took part in the formation of the first constitution of Pennsylvania in the same year. He was the founder of Stroudsburg, in whose vicinity he acquired a large landed estate. One of his descendants was the late Judge Stroud, of the District Court of Philadelphia. The De Pui and Strouds intermarried with the Macdonald family, sturdy, noted Scotch-Irish people.

Mr. Vail studied as freshman and sophomore at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and then went to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1851. In the



winter of that year he taught the district school at Shawnee, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1852 took charge of the Stroudsburg Academy. He continued there till 1856, being occupied in 1854 in reorganizing and regrading the public schools of Stroudsburg. Early in 1856 he came to Philadelphia, where he entered the office of Richard McMurtrie for the study of law. He was admitted in 1858 to practise at the Philadelphia bar, where he rapidly rose to prominence, and has ever since maintained an honorable and elevated position. His standing before the courts can be estimated from the following testimony given by the Philadelphia judges in 1888, when Mr. Vail had been named as a candidate for the position of associate law judge of Lackawanna County:

"Mr. Vail has for many years been an active and prominent member of the legal profession of this city, whose ability and learning, as well as his fidelity to the bench and to his clients, have commended him to the confidence of every one, and have gained for him the fullest confidence of the bench of this city."

On the formation of the Law and Order Society, an association to enforce the laws relating to the liquor traffic in this city, Mr. Vail was chosen its attorney, and has since acted in that capacity. He is regarded as an authority in the interpretation of the liquor laws. He was a member of the Democratic party till 1884, when he joined the Prohibition party, to which he still adheres. He married, in 1860, a daughter of the Hon. George M. Stroud, and has a family of seven sons and two living daughters. He resides in Germantown, where he takes an active part in church and Sunday-school matters, being a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



GEORGE WEST.

HON. GEORGE WEST, manufacturer and member of Congress, is a native of England. He was born at Bradninch, Devonshire, February 17, 1823, went to work in a paper-mill when eleven years of age, was bound apprentice at the age of fourteen, and served seven years in one of the finest paper-mills, and at the age of eighteen was in charge of the copper-plate department, one of the most important in the mill.

In the winter of 1848-49, Mr. West, feeling that he would have greater opportunities for advancement in this country, came to the United States, worked at his trade about a year in New Jersey, and in February, 1850, moved to Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he made the first water-mark writing paper on a paper-machine in the United States, and invented machinery for cutting the water-mark in the middle of the sheet.

In 1853, Mr. West gave up this position on account of sickness, and in the fall of that year moved to Russell and superintended the mill, which position he filled until the proprietor sold out. In early 1858 he moved to West Cummington, where he bought a quarter interest in the New Writing-Paper Mill, and took full charge, and did the buying and selling of the paper, until October, 1860, when he sold his interest to his partners.

In 1861 the Empire Mill, at Rock City Falls, Saratoga Co., N. Y., was offered him, but he declined to buy until he had worked a year in it to learn its value. He purchased it in June, 1862, and entered upon a prosperous career.

In 1866 he built the Excelsior Paper-Mill in Rock City Falls, and in the same year became part owner of a mill in Watertown, New York. This interest he sold in 1870, and bought the Pioneer Mill in West Milton, and in the same year joined with Robert Gair, as Gair & West, in the paper commission trade in New York City,

and withdrew from the latter concern in 1876. He bought, in 1874, what is known as the Eagle Mill, in Factory Village, Saratoga County, New York, and in August, 1875, bought all the cotton- and woollen-factories in Ballston Spa, including the Glen, Union, and Island Mills.

He now owns seven paper-mills in Saratoga County, and at Luzerne, on the Hudson, he also owns and conducts the largest factory for the manufacture of paper-bags in the world. The Glen Mill is used to produce sulphite fibre, and turns out about fifteen tons a day.

He began business in 1862 with ten employees and an output of one-half ton of paper per day. He has now four hundred employees and produces forty tons of paper per day, having a capacity of from three to four million paper-bags daily. Ballston Spa and other parts of Saratoga County have greatly benefited by his activity and public spirit, and the people regard Mr. West as a public benefactor. He is treasurer of the Round Lake Association, to whose interests he devotes much attention.

Within recent years, Mr. West has extended his business connections. He owns the *Schenectady Union*, is a stockholder and director of the *Utica Herald*, and is one of the two partners in the firm of D. S. Walton & Co., wholesale dealers in paper-bags, etc., in New York City.

Mr. West also owns Western mines and other interests, and has been president of the First National Bank at Ballston Spa since 1880. Politically he is a Republican, a strong believer in the policy of protection of home industries. He has been five times elected to the State Assembly from Saratoga County, from 1871 to 1875, by steadily increasing majorities. In 1876 he served as chairman of the railroad committee. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1884 and 1886 as representative from the Twentieth District of New York. In Congress he served on the Committee of Agriculture, Manufacture, and Enrolled Bills and Patents. In 1880, 1884, and 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in his political campaigns has shown himself a ready and well-informed speaker.

Mr. West married in England in 1884. Of his six children, two only are living,—George West, Jr., who is associated with him in business management, and Florence Louise, wife of D. W. Mabey, who is Mr. West's right-hand man in the control of the paper-mills and paper-bag factory.

Much of Mr. West's life is passed in New York City, where he is a member of the Republican Club, Board of Trade Transportation, and the American Geographical Society. He a few years ago visited his place of birth, which town and several of its inhabitants have greatly benefited by his liberality. A man of sound, liberal views, and wide range of knowledge, he commands the respect of all who know him, while his genial humor and exuberant spirits make him a general favorite in society.

## CHALMERS W. HUTCHISON.

THE subject of our present sketch is the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel M. and Emily P. Hutchison, of Knox County, Ohio, and was born at Mount Vernon, an active manufacturing centre of that county, on May 13, 1861, his birth being thus very nearly synchronous with the beginning of the Civil War. His early education was gained in the local schools of Mount Vernon, and at a later date he was entered in Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1882.

Mr. Hutchison early manifested literary proclivities, and after his graduation selected journalism as the profession best suited to his tastes and abilities. During his college life, indeed, he had somewhat actively engaged in journalistic activity, being connected with several papers in the capacities of reporter and correspondent. In 1882, immediately after leaving college, and when twenty-one years of age, he removed from his native place to the town of Olathe, Kansas, and became business manager of the *Mirror*, of which newspaper his brother was editor.

His engagement here came to an end through a conflagration, by which the entire plant and building of the *Mirror* were destroyed and the young men thrown out of business and left destitute of capital. Mr. Hutchison now applied for a position in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., and obtained the desired appointment through the influence of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas. He here became private secretary to Hon. Hiram Price, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, a position which he acceptably filled for a number of years. While thus engaged, however, Mr. Hutchison kept up his journalistic labors, acting as Washington correspondent for the *State Journal*, of Topeka, Kansas, and sending occasional letters also to several smaller papers.

After nearly five years of this occupation, Mr. Hutchi-



son resigned his position under the government, with the purpose of engaging once more in the business of journalism. This new venture was in Kansas City, Missouri, where, in 1893, in connection with his brother, he purchased the *Kansas City Mail*. Of this paper he became the business manager, which position he still holds and in which he has displayed a marked and pronounced business ability, whose results are very favorably shown in the growing patronage of the paper. It is in the advertising line that Mr. Hutchison's powers are chiefly declared. In this field of labor his activity and versatility are so decided that he is looked upon as exceptional, while the *Mail* has had a flourishing career under his skillful management of its concerns, and promises to grow into a widely patronized and influential sheet. Mr. Hutchison is an unmarried man, and devotes all his time, energy, and ability towards the important end of business success, in which his career hitherto is significant of a brilliant future.



ANSON MILLS.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, U.S.A., was born in the State of Indiana, August 31, 1834, and entered as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, July 1, 1855, remaining there till February 18, 1857. During the succeeding year he taught school in McKinney, Texas, while engaged in the study of law with Colonel R. L. Waddell. Subsequently, as surveyor of the El Paso and Presidio Land District of Texas, he surveyed the original plan of the City of El Paso; and in 1858-59 served as surveyor on the part of Texas in the commission to define the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. In February, 1861, when a vote was taken in Texas for separation from the Union, he cast one of the lonely two votes given in El Paso County "against separation."

The outbreak of the Civil War found him in the city of Washington, whose volunteer soldiery he hastened to join as sergeant in the "Clay Guards." On May 14, 1861, he entered the service with which he has since been identified, that of the United States Regular Army, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry. He was promoted April 27, 1863, to captain, and during the war received brevet commissions, "for gallantry in action," of captain, December 31, 1862 (Stone River), major, September 1, 1864 (Chickamauga), and lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1864 (Nashville). From February to October, 1862, he served as adjutant of his regiment, to April, 1863, as commissary of subsistence of regular brigade, Army of the Cumberland (he meanwhile commanding his company), and in 1864 as inspector-general of the district of the Etowa.

Captain Mill's company (H, First Battalion) had the

distinction of having the most casualties in battle than any other company in its regiment, while the regiment (the Eighteenth Regular Infantry) had the similar distinction of having more casualties in battle than any other regular regiment in the army during the war of the Rebellion (see Fox's "Regimental Losses in the Civil War"). This fact, significant of the severity of its service, is indicated also in the number of battles in which it took part, in all of which Captain Mills participated as commander of his company. These included the several engagements of Corinth, Mississippi; Stone River, Tennessee; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Resaca, Georgia; New Hope Church, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Neal Dow Station, Georgia; Peach-Tree Creek, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Utoy Creek, Georgia; and Jonesboro', Georgia. Captain Mills served on the staff of Major-General Steedman in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

The service of Colonel Mills after the war embraces many matters of interest, which can here be only briefly stated. In 1866 he was appointed a member, from Texas, of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. On January 1, 1871, he was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service, and since then has seen active duty in the West, and has served the government in several important capacities. His promotions since the war have been as follows: major, Tenth Cavalry, April 4, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Cavalry, March 25, 1890; colonel, Third Cavalry, August 16, 1892, with the brevet commission of colonel, February 27, 1890, for gallantry in action at the engagement of Slim Buttes, September 9, 1876.

Colonel Mills, in 1874, commanded the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition. In 1876 he came again actively into service in the field in the Indian troubles of that year. He commanded a squadron of the Third Cavalry in the Indian battle of Powder River, Montana, on March 17 of that year, and that of Rose Bud, Montana, on June 17, and was in an independent command in the engagement of Slim Buttes, South Dakota, September 9, 1876. How well he acquitted himself in the last-named affair is sufficiently indicated in the fact we have already stated, that he afterwards was brevetted colonel for his marked display of gallantry in this sharp-fought battle with our so-called national wards.

Military attaché to the International Exposition, Paris, France, 1878; commissioner, international (water) boundary commission, United States and Mexico, by joint resolution of Congress, since December 12, 1893.

In addition to his varied and active military service, Colonel Mills may claim credit in the inventive field, the woven cartridge belt, adopted and in use both in the army and navy, being of his invention.

## CHRISTOPHER MAGEE.

JUDGE MAGEE, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was born in that city December 5, 1829, being the son of Christopher and Jane Watson Magee. After a period spent in preliminary study he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania for a collegiate education, graduating from this institution in 1848 with the degree of A.B. The Western University subsequently (in 1879) conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M., and afterwards that of LL.D. Desirous of pursuing his studies further, particularly in the department of law, Mr. Magee, in 1848, applied for and obtained admission to the Senior Class of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the class of the succeeding year as A.M. and LL.B. Continuing the study of the law, he was duly admitted to the bar in his native city, and at once engaged in practice before the courts of that city, and quickly obtained a profitable legal business. He remained actively engaged in the practice of his profession for many years.

His attention, however, was not restricted to the law, he taking an active interest in and giving much time to the political movements in Pittsburg. As a consequence he was, in 1856, nominated and elected by his party, the Democratic, to the lower body of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which he very creditably served one term. A legislative career, however, did not prove fully to his taste, and beyond a term of service in the Common Council of Pittsburg, which he entered in 1859, Judge Magee has declined any further official connection with political life, his time having been devoted, in preference, to the demands of his extensive practice, and of the various institutions with which he has from time to time become connected.

In 1885 he was raised to the bench of Alleghany County, by appointment of Governor Pattison, and afterwards being elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, for that county. Since his incumbency in this office he has withdrawn from all active connection with political affairs. He still, however, takes an earnest interest in the fortunes of the Democratic party, and is



looked upon as a staunch adherent of this great political organization. As a member of the Pittsburg bench, Judge Magee has faithfully and creditably maintained his record as an honorable, capable, and impartial judge, one who can always be depended upon for a just and well-considered decision, and as such has won the esteem of the bar of that city, and the general respect of its inhabitants.

He married Elizabeth Louise McLeod, daughter of the Rev. John Neil McLeod, D.D., of New York City. As a citizen of Pittsburg he takes an active interest in, and is generous in the support of, a number of its charitable institutions. Of these may be named the Pittsburg Hospital for Children and the Shady Side Academy. Of these, as also of a number of other public institutions, he was one of the original corporators, and is still a member of their several boards of management. He holds the same relation to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, and is a member of the Pittsburg Club, the University Club of Pennsylvania, and the Delta Phi Club of New York City. In short, Judge Magee ranks among the most prominent, useful, and highly respected inhabitants of the Iron City.



GEORGE A. SCOTT.

THE late George A. Scott was born at Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1842, the son of George Scott, a prominent brush manufacturer of that place. When but seventeen years of age he conceived the idea of a brush whose bristles should not be doubled in the back of the brush and secured with wire or thread, and at this he worked at intervals for years, finally achieving success.

The war with the South broke out when he was nineteen years of age. Young Scott burned with martial ardor, particularly when he saw his friends and companions donning the blue and marching away to the front. His parents, however, who feared for their son's life, steadily refused to permit him to enroll himself in any of the regiments being raised in the town. The youthful patriot ended the contest by running away from home and making his way to Virginia, where he sought the regiment containing his friends, and enlisted in a company whose captain had formerly been in his father's employ. It was a "two years' regiment," and was mustered out at the end of that period. Feeling that he had done his share of duty to his country, and weary of the hardships of soldiering, he returned to civil life.

On the perfection of his device and the taking out of a patent, he took the necessary steps to push it, bringing it to the attention of certain capitalists in Massachusetts, with whom he entered into business relations. A company was organized, called the Florence Manufacturing Company, with a large capital.

The young inventor was venturesome and proved fortunate. Ten years were spent abroad, during which time a company—the Lionite Manufacturing Company, limited—was organized in London, and the brushes placed upon the market, he being made the managing director. He was also engaged in other enterprises, and became a director in several other companies, while also diligently engaged in working out a new idea, the application of electro-magnetism to his patent hair-brush and to other articles. He became convinced that by inserting a magnet in a hair-brush he could produce an article of daily use which would prove an important agent in the relief of headache and neuralgic pains.

The magnetic brush was brought out in 1878 in London, and advertised with a liberality to which British conservatism was not accustomed, and which gave the new article a decided start. The business being established in London, Mr. Scott made his way to Paris, whose journals were quickly filled with illustrations of his brush, on whose back appeared a hand brandishing a cluster of lightning darts. This seemed to take the Parisian fancy, and orders poured in for the magnetic brush.

In the following year, 1879, Mr. Scott returned to New York, where he began advertising in the same liberal manner as he had done abroad, and at once became known as one of the largest advertisers in the world; and for years his advertising expenses in England were about \$100,000, and in this country about \$150,000, annually.

Mr. Scott's inventive activity did not cease with the production of the hair-brush. He followed this with experiments towards the production of an electric flesh-brush, and successively applied his magnetic idea to other articles, producing a magnetic belt, corset, and tooth-brush, all of which articles have a large annual sale. Into his three agencies—New York, London, and Paris—orders come from all parts of the world, such as Central and South America, Australia, Hong-Kong, the Holy Land, and other remote points, and the business is still actively pushed.

Mr. Scott resided in New York, and was an American physically as well as mentally. Tall and lithe, with regular features, keen gray eyes, an evident sense of humor lurking in their depths, and quick, decisive manner, he bore the mark of the enterprising man of business in his whole vital personality. He died February 11, 1890, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, leaving a widow and son and daughter.

## CORNELIUS K. GARRISON.

CORNELIUS KINGSLAND GARRISON was born near West Point, New York, March 1, 1809. He was descended from old New York families, his ancestry on both sides being among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. His father, Oliver Garrison, had become reduced to poverty, and the boy had to begin the business of life at an early age, he being employed at thirteen in the Hudson River carrying trade in summer, while studying in winter. At the age of sixteen he began the study of architecture in New York City, spending three years in this employment. This was followed by five years of practical life in Canada, where he was engaged in erecting buildings and constructing steamers for lake traffic. In this work he showed great ability, and was so successful that he was made superintendent of the Upper Canada Company, a corporation extensively engaged in the development of the newer regions of the Dominion.

Bolder difficulties arising between the United States and Canada, Mr. Garrison soon gave up this position and returned to the States, where he became engaged in enterprises in the vicinity of New Orleans and elsewhere on the lower Mississippi. He was here when gold was found in California, and at once made his way to Panama, where he established a bank for the purpose of doing business with the tide of emigrants to the gold-diggings. The bank proved very successful, and in 1852 he went to New York, proposing to establish a branch bank there. This purpose, however, was abandoned in favor of an alluring offer made him, that of San Francisco agent of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, with a salary of sixty thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Garrison spent his next seven years in California, during the period of the phenomenal early growth of San Francisco. The company whose agency he had assumed was, on his taking charge of its affairs, almost on the verge of bankruptcy, but within a few months the tide of its affairs turned, under his skillful management, to a great prosperity. Indeed, so great was the confidence which was felt in his ability and integrity, that before he had been six months in San Francisco he was elected mayor of the city. This office he administered as he administered private business, with energy, honesty, and earnest public spirit, he being the first mayor to suppress the rampant spirit of immorality that prevailed and establish law and order in the new city. Public gambling and Sunday theatricals were vigorously rebuked in his first message, and reform in the finances and other municipal interests urgently demanded. And what he said he meant. He unceasingly waged war against these



public evils, and during his term of service did much to purify the polluted atmosphere of the city of the Golden Gate.

He served as mayor gratuitously, his salary being distributed among the orphan asylums of the city. Among his reforms was the securing good educational facilities for San Francisco. The industrial development of the State was much aided by him, he being instrumental in the building of the first Pacific railroad, in the establishment of a steamship line to Australia and China, and in various other projects for the advancement of the interests of the Pacific region.

In 1859, Mr. Garrison returned to New York, where he became concerned in various successful financial enterprises, and particularly in steamship concerns, he becoming one of the leading proprietors of steamships in this country. To this he owed the familiar title of commodore, by which he was afterwards generally known. During the Civil War he was of great assistance to the government, Butler's Ship Island expedition in particular being fitted out by him almost entirely, and at his expense. At a later date he founded the New York and Brazil Steamship Line, at that time the only mail line on the Atlantic carrying the American flag. He also established a large South American trade in connection with his son, William R. Garrison, and was concerned in important business enterprises in San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis. He died May 1, 1885. He was a man of the greatest public spirit and of the warmest sentiment of benevolence, his charities being numerous but unostentatious.





THOMAS H. NORTON.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR THOMAS H. NORTON was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1840. He received an academic education at the Linsly Institute, at Wheeling, West Virginia, founded by Noah Linsly, a former philanthropic and public-spirited citizen of that State. In 1859 young Norton served as a non-commissioned officer in a company of Virginia militia, which was called upon by the governor of Virginia to attend the execution of John Brown, at Charlestown, Virginia, in that year, but Corporal Norton refused to respond to the summons, and immediately thereafter severed his connection with the Virginia militia. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he occupied the position of paymaster at the Belmont Iron-Works, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and under the first call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers, he raised a company of men, principally from among the employees of the iron-mills, of which his father was part owner.

On the 11th of May, 1861, he was elected second lieutenant of this company, and was mustered into the United States service by Major James Oakes, United States army. A few days thereafter the First Regiment of loyal Virginians, fully organized, but without uniforms, and only partially armed and equipped, took the field in defence of the Union. While serving with this regiment, Lieutenant Norton took part in the engagement at Philippi, Virginia, on June 3, 1861, in which Colonel Kelly, commanding the First Virginia Volunteers, with the co-operation and support of a brigade of Ohio and

Indiana troops, defeated and dispersed the Confederate forces under Colonel Porterfield; and in recognition of his services in this affair, Lieutenant Norton was on August 5, 1861, appointed captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and reported for duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, in September following. Being at that time but little over twenty-one years of age, it is believed that Captain Norton was the youngest officer who then held the rank of captain in the regular service.

During the remainder of 1861 and part of 1862, Captain Norton was on recruiting, mustering, and disbursing duty at Columbus, Ohio, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At the latter capital he mustered in many of the famous Pennsylvania regiments that afterwards achieved distinction in the Civil War. Being relieved of this duty in November, 1862, he joined the Second Battalion Fifteenth United States Infantry, at Memphis, Tennessee, which command, after the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, was attached to the Regular Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Captain Norton remained on duty in the field with this command until the end of the war, participating in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, on November 25, 1863, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including those of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Neal Dow Station, Peach-Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and battle of Jonesborough, Georgia.

He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the above actions, and at the end of the war was awarded a medal of honor by the legislature of the State of West Virginia for his services while connected with the Virginia volunteers.

During the campaign in Georgia, ending with the capture of Atlanta by the army under General Sherman, the company commanded by Captain Norton was reduced, by battle and disease, from a full complement of one hundred officers and men, to one captain, one corporal, and eight men.

From 1865 to 1870, Major Norton continued to serve in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, performing duty under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and in 1868 and 1869 was military mayor of the city, and commanding officer of the post of Jackson, Mississippi. He was retired from active service December 17, 1870, for disability incurred in the line of duty, and is now engaged in the banking business at his former home, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and in carrying on mining operations in Colorado, where he is interested in the Plomo Gold-Mining and Milling Company, of Costilla County, and other enterprises.

## COLONEL ABRAM B. LAWRENCE.

COLONEL ABRAM B. LAWRENCE was born of New England parentage, in Warsaw, New York, May 18, 1834, tracing his ancestry back to the Laurentius family of Rome, one of whom, also called St. Lawrence, suffered martyrdom for principle, August 10, 258, and later to one Lawrence, who removed from Rome to England, became archbishop of Canterbury, died 916. In 1191, Robert Lawrence accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the war of the Crusades, and so distinguished himself in the siege of Acre that he was knighted Sir Robert of Ashton Hall. Of his lineal descendants, John Lawrence, in 1630, accompanied Governor Winthrop to America and settled in New England, from whom a large and influential membership of the Lawrence family sprang, and during the succeeding generations have been distinguished in business, the professions, religious, legislative, military, public life, and in the United States diplomatic service. The parents of Colonel Lawrence removed from Connecticut to Warsaw, New York, 1826, where he was born, as stated. At the age of twelve he was placed in a book-store in Warsaw; at nineteen he accepted a responsible position in a large publishing house in Buffalo, New York; in 1856 purchased a drug business and removed to Niagara Falls, New York, where, in 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Faulkner, of Wheatland, New York. In response to filial demands he returned to Warsaw, and in 1859 projected and, with associates, built and operated the Warsaw Gas-Light Works; also became proprietor of and operated a foundry and machine works until the Civil War broke out, when he entered the Union army as quartermaster of the regiment, subsequently famous as the First New York Dragoons. In 1862 he was placed on detached service in the commissary and quartermaster's department, Peck's division, Seventh Army Corps; was subsequently assigned to duty in Sheridan's cavalry corps, as quartermaster of the regular cavalry brigade, etc.; promoted to "captain and assistant quartermaster;" was assigned to duty at head-quarters, Eighteenth Army Corps, and soon after made chief quartermaster, and, in recognition of his services, promoted to major in the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, serving thus with the Tenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Corps. Upon the organization of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to duty as chief quartermaster in it with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the memorable campaign ending with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee he was designated, by General Grant, chief quartermaster of the Army of the James. Colonel Lawrence's services in connection with this army were particularly distinguished, in recognition of which he was assigned, by order of General Grant, to receive the



surrender and make disposition of the property of the Army of Northern Virginia, and to act as chief quartermaster of the United States forces at Appomattox Court-House. These duties completed, he removed the army property to Richmond, remained there on duty during the muster-out of troops and disposition of surplus army property. In the fall of 1865 he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, by order of Secretary Stanton and rendered efficient service there. In 1866, upon application for muster-out, he returned to Warsaw, New York, where he received an honorable discharge with brevet commissions, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Soon after Colonel Lawrence engaged with Buffalo capitalists in developing extensive slate interests in the province of Quebec. Disposing of his interests in this enterprise, after a few years of remunerative operations, he returned to Buffalo and engaged successfully in the lumber and planing-mill business. Yielding to promised inducements and also to care for his aged mother, residing there, he returned to Warsaw, New York, where he engaged in the furniture trade. In 1876, upon organization of the Letchworth Rifles, he was commissioned and served six years as commandant; subsequently commissioned and served as ordnance officer, National Guard, State of New York, Fourth Division. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; for several years commander of Gibb's Post, Warsaw, New York, which he organized, besides a number of others, and has been vice-department commander of New York; several years a member of the Council of Administration; repeatedly a delegate to the National Encampments. Is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A bright member of the Masonic fraternity and of the higher grades of Masonry.



WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL was born in Ireland in 1835. Losing both his parents at an early age, he came to this country and engaged in business in New York, after which he made two round voyages to China and Austria, and spent several years in Chicago. Returning to New Jersey at the breaking out of the Civil War, he entered the service as captain of the Fifth New

Jersey Infantry, and participated in almost all the battles of the Army of the Potomac; was wounded at Chancellorsville, where, in command of the Second New Jersey Brigade, he captured nine stand of colors of the enemy, and was wounded severely at Gettysburg. He was promoted, grade by grade, and mustered out of service as a brevet major-general of volunteers, at the close of the war, to which grade he was also named by a special act of the legislature of his State in the National Guard of New Jersey; was a State Senator of New Jersey for nine years, being president of the Senate whenever his party was in power, and elected United States Senator in 1881, serving his full term. Also represented the Republican party at its National Conventions for five consecutive terms, each time being chairman of the New Jersey delegation. He was a member of the World's Columbian Commission, devoted considerable of his time to its success, and served upon some of its most important committees. He is engaged in railroad business in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, being an executive officer of several of its roads.

In 1895, General Sewell was again elected United States Senator from New Jersey, and is at this date serving his second term.

General Sewell is a man of positive character, courteous in demeanor, and untiring in energy.

## RICHARD M. JONES.

BEHIND every growing institution or movement there will always be found a man whose character and purpose mould and animate that institution. The man behind the William Penn Charter School, of Philadelphia, is Richard Mott Jones. He was born in the town of China, Kennebec County, Maine, on the 29th of June, 1843. His father, Eli Jones, was a man of great energy and vigor of mind, a self-educated man, and a natural educator. His mother, Sibyl Jones, a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, and, like her husband, a minister of the Society of Friends, was poetical in temperament, deeply spiritual, and remarkable for her power of moving all classes of people.

Mr. Jones's early education was gained in various institutions of widely different type and quality, while the influences which surrounded him during his growing years were especially favorable to his development,—notably that of Eliza P. Gurney, widow of the English philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, in whose cultured home, at Burlington, New Jersey, he passed a period of his boyhood. In 1867 he graduated from Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he had maintained a high standing both in scholarship and in general literary work. At graduation he was chosen valedictorian and class-day orator, and in 1876 alumni orator. On account of his distinguished services in the cause of education, his college, in 1879, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1891, that of Doctor of Laws. After his graduation he spent eighteen months as tutor in one of the famous Quaker homes of Great Britain, and afterwards an equal period in study on the continent. Thus fully equipped for his chosen field, he now only needed experience in the practical management of a school; and an excellent opportunity was given him by his appointment to the head-mastership of Oak Grove Seminary in Maine, a position which he held for four years.

The overseers of the Penn Charter School, the oldest of the educational institutions of Philadelphia, were at this time reorganizing their educational work, and seeking a man who should be equal to the task of advancing their school to the first rank. Mr. Jones was chosen for the post, and the reorganized school was opened under his head-mastership on the 2d of February, 1875, with an attendance of seventeen boys. Since that date the growth of the school, both in the number of pupils and in material equipment, has been continuous. Handsome buildings adapted in every particular to the development and training, both mental and physical, of the four hundred and fifty pupils now in attendance, methods of education suited to the latest and best approved ideas, a staff of teachers composed of men and women of the highest training and experience, and all working as a unit to



realize the purposes and hopes of the head-master, are a mere suggestion of what the past twenty years have accomplished. Affected with dulness of hearing from his early manhood, for the last few years Mr. Jones has been totally deaf; but his high ambitions are being realized in spite of this misfortune. The qualities which especially characterize him, and to which his success is in a large measure due, are great force of character, untiring energy, remarkable capacity for continuous thought and work, infinite grasp and patience of detail, executive ability of the highest order, powerfully aided by the rare gift of so vividly projecting his ideas as to make them realities in his own and others' eyes, love of right and justice, and implicit faith in the readiness of the public to recognize and appreciate all honest endeavors in their behalf. His special power with his boys is that of inspiring them to thoroughness and manly effort, and he never fails to put new ambition into a student of flagging zeal. His aims have always been, and still are, far beyond what he has achieved. The sum of these is to make of the Penn Charter one of the great schools of the world. He believes that such a school must be a large one, in order to furnish the boy with the incentive and discipline not only of numbers but of a staff of high order.

The advance which the Penn Charter has made in the methods and results of secondary education has had its influence on every educational institution in Philadelphia, and Mr. Jones has, directly and indirectly, given impetus and direction to new movements in education to an extent which can hardly yet be estimated. He has, in a word, displayed the qualities and character and management which have marked the great teachers of England, and is doing for this school, founded by the father of Pennsylvania, what Thring did for Uppingham and Arnold did for Rugby.



WASHINGTON IRVING.

WASHINGTON IRVING, the first American to gain a European reputation in the field of authorship, was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783. Both his parents had come from Great Britain, and his father, at the time of Irving's birth, was a merchant of considerable standing. The son was placed at the study of law, but was compelled to forego his studies and sail for Europe on account of illness. During his stay abroad he proceeded as far as Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Washington Allston, an event which doubtless added to his inclination towards literature. On his return to New York he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar, but showed no inclination to practise, spending his time instead in literary ventures.

His first notable contribution to literature was as one of the authors of the satirical miscellany called *Salmagundi*, which he wrote in association with his brother William and J. K. Paulding, and in which his talent as a humorist was first prominently displayed. His powers in this direction were more amply shown in his second work, the notable "Knickerbocker's History of New York," issued in 1809. His original purpose was to burlesque certain pedantic local antiquaries, but the idea expanded into a work of striking quaintness and drollery, the most original of Irving's productions, and in which the solid and phlegmatic Dutch Burgher was developed into a distinct literary type. The word Knickerbocker was coined by him for the occasion.

For several years afterwards Irving devoted himself to business concerns as a partner in the commercial house which his brother had established after the death of their father. The war seriously affected the prosperity of this

business, and the firm finally became bankrupt, a circumstance which compelled Irving to turn to his pen as a means of subsistence. He had gone to England in 1815 to look after the interests of the Liverpool branch of the business, and there found awaiting him a reputation which procured him admission into the highest literary circles, in which his amiable disposition and polished manners insured him popularity.

In 1820, Murray the publisher, brought out his "Geoffrey Crayon's Sketch-Book," which was then appearing in America in a periodical form. One of the most interesting portions of this book is its description of an English Christmas, which is described with a delicate humor worthy of Addison. It also contains the striking legend of Rip Van Winkle. This work met with the greatest success on both sides of the Atlantic, and was followed in 1822 by "Bracebridge Hall," a work purely English in subject. The "Tales of a Traveller" appeared in 1824.

The success of his literary ventures had now made Irving easy in circumstances, and he set out for a tour of Europe. This ended at Madrid, Spain, where he began the study of the Spanish archives, a labor which resulted in his beautifully written "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," a work which achieved the greatest success. It was followed by the "Companions of Columbus," and somewhat later by two highly picturesque and entertaining books, "The Conquest of Granada" and "The Alhambra," among the best known of Irving's works.

He returned to the United States in 1832, after an absence of seventeen years, and at once found himself highly popular, being met with an enthusiastic succession of fetes and public receptions. After a journey West he returned to New York, and built himself his delightful residence on the Hudson, since known as "Sunnyside." His subsequent works include "Astoria," a history of Astor's fur-trading settlement in Oregon; "Captain Bonneville," from the memoirs of a veteran hunter; "Oliver Goldsmith," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "The Life of George Washington." We need say nothing as to the character of these works; they are too well known to call for description.

Irving's home life was broken by a period of four years' residence abroad, as Minister to Spain. He died at Sunnyside, November 28, 1859. Irving's works are characteristically European in style, with the exception of the "Knickerbocker," in which he displayed the power of producing a distinctive national type. But they are so polished in style, easy and flowing in narrative, and picturesque in description, that they must long hold a high place among the classical products of the American pen.

## NATHAN P. SHORTRIDGE.

NATHAN PARKER SHORTRIDGE, a merchant of Philadelphia, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where his father, John H. Shortridge, had long resided and conducted a mercantile business. He was educated at Dover Academy, in that State, where he proved a very apt scholar. Having completed his education there, he came, at the age of sixteen, to Philadelphia, which city was to form the place of his future residence. Having obtained in that city a position as office and errand boy in the dry-goods commission house of D. S. Brown & Co., he remained connected with that establishment for years, and gained there a thorough knowledge of and experience in the business. Here an ambition for commercial success, and a native industry and integrity, carried him forward step by step until in time he attained the position of head salesman of the house. It took twelve years of service to reach this position, and he had good reason to hope that he would soon be made a partner in the firm, when the house dissolved, and his hopes in that direction came to an end. Shortly afterwards he associated himself in business with G. F. Peabody, one of the members of the late firm, who had established and was conducting a similar business.

The new firm was organized in 1858, and pushed its trade with such energy and ability that, largely through the efforts of Mr. Shortridge, it became eminently successful, Mr. Peabody being able to retire with a satisfactory competence in 1863. The junior partner continued the business in association with others, the firm title now becoming Harris, Shortridge & Co. At a later date new changes took place, and the firm-name was again changed to Shortridge, Borden & Co. Mr. Shortridge pushed the business with his wonted energy and achieved a notable success.

Beyond the limits of his business interests, Mr. Shortridge established a reputation as a man of unusual financial insight and integrity, and from time to time assumed relations with various business institutions of the city. Among these may be named the Philadelphia National Bank and the American Steamship Company, in both of which he became a director. He became also a member of the Finance Committee of the Centennial



Exhibition, and aided materially in the earnest and valuable work of the body upon which the success of that grand exposition of the world's industry was mainly dependent.

In November, 1881, Mr. Shortridge was elected a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and since that date has been a member of the finance committee of that company. During the succeeding years he became connected with many other corporations and financial institutions, his duties in relation with which were such as to cause him to retire from active mercantile business. Of the financial concerns with which he is at present connected may be mentioned, in addition to those stated, the Western Saving Fund and the Delaware (formerly the Delaware Mutual) Insurance Company. He has also long been connected as a director with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and with many of its affiliated companies, among the latter the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Shortridge was married in 1853 to Miss Elize J. Rundlett, of Philadelphia. For many years past he has resided at Wynnewood, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he has a handsome residence.



WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

On November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Massachusetts, was born one who was destined to become one of the foremost figures in the literary history of our country, William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished poet of nature and journalist. His maternal ancestry could be traced back to John Alden and his wife Priscilla, whose story is so beautifully told by Longfellow; while his father, Dr. Peter Bryant, came from equally remote American ancestry, which reached this country in 1632. The son began his collegiate education at Williams College in 1810, but, being dissatisfied with its course of study, left there at the end of the year with the intention of entering Yale. He was not able, however, to do so, owing to his father's limited means, and for some time pursued his studies at home. It was at this time that he produced that remarkable poem upon which his fame as a poet chiefly rests, and which has scarcely a rival in the whole annals of poetry to be produced by one so young.

While still a child he had manifested poetic taste, and many poems and poetic fragments are still extant which he wrote between the ages of eight and sixteen, consisting of odes, satires, scriptural paraphrases, etc. In 1807 he published "The Embargo, a Satire: by a Youth of Thirteen," which was criticised as beyond the powers of any boy of that age. These juvenile productions, while showing a decided literary faculty, were of little value as poetry, being principally imitations of the style of Pope, then greatly admired. The suggestion of his great poem "Thanatopsis" came to him one day when rambling through the forest and mentally comparing Blair's poem of "The Grave" with the similar poem by Bishop Porteus, and having in mind also Kirke White's "Ode to the

Rosemary." The poem which came into being as a result of this ramble and meditation on serious topics was written out, put aside, and apparently forgotten in the pressure of more immediately practical thoughts connected with his future life duties.

In 1812 he began the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas. He began his life as a lawyer in Plainfield, Massachusetts, but left there at the end of eight months for Great Barrington, where he continued to practise for nine years. While at Plainfield he wrote his favorite "Lines to a Waterfowl," and at Great Barrington was more successful as an author than a lawyer, his ability now becoming widely known. His father, then serving as State senator, accidentally discovered the "Thanatopsis" and a fragment of another poem and took them to Boston, where they were published in the *North American Review* of September, 1817.

"Thanatopsis produced an immediate and deep impression. No American poet had yet written anything of equal beauty and grandeur. The author was solicited to become a regular contributor to the *Review*, and in the next year made his first appearance as a prose writer in a review of Brown's "Collection of American Poetry." From that time forward he continued his literary work, contributing to Dana's *Idle Man* and the *United States Literary Gazette*, and publishing a thin volume of his earlier pieces. His work was so favorably received that in 1825 he abandoned the profession of the law and made his way to New York, where he soon became acquainted with a number of literary and artistic celebrities, and was induced to accept the editorship of the *New York Review*. This enterprise did not succeed, and he obtained a place on the staff of the *Evening Post*, while at the same time assisting in editing the *Talisman*, an illustrated annual.

In 1829, on the death of the proprietor of the *Evening Post*, Bryant was advanced to the position of editor-in-chief and part proprietor. His duties in this position put an end for a long time to any production of poetry, and his later poems were not numerous, though all of choice quality. He continued to edit the *Post* with great ability till his death, which occurred on June 12, 1878. In 1832 a collection of his poems was published, and in 1850 his "Letters of a Traveller," descriptive of several years of journeying abroad. Other volumes of travel were afterwards published, and in 1870 a noble translation of the "Iliad," followed in 1872 by the "Odyssey." His poems do not number more than one hundred and fifty in all, most of them short, yet none of them lacking in that rich spirit of meditation and profound reflection in which he particularly excelled.



## EDWIN S. STUART.

EDWIN SYDNEY STUART, ex-mayor of Philadelphia, was born in that city, December 28, 1853, his father, of Scotch-Irish descent, having come to America when a child, and engaged in the cabinet-making business in Southwark, Philadelphia. Edwin, the oldest son, was educated in the public schools of the city, and at the age of fourteen obtained a place as errand boy in Leary's old book-store, then situated at Fifth and Walnut Streets. Here he made himself very useful, and gained much knowledge of men and things from the instructive conversation of the distinguished authors and public men who frequented the place. Mr. Leary's health becoming impaired, much of the burden and care of the business fell upon his youthful assistant, who proved quite capable of managing the establishment. In 1874 Mr. Leary died, and for two years Mr. Stuart conducted the business for the benefit of the estate. At the end of that time, in 1876, he purchased the business from W. A. Leary, the executor, and has since conducted it with highly encouraging success. He removed it after a time to its present location, No. 9 South Ninth Street, and in these larger quarters has built up what is the largest establishment of its kind in the United States, a store containing several hundred thousand volumes, many of them those old, rare, and curious works in which book-lovers deeply delight. Mr. Stuart has published little, his most important issue being Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," a three-volume work, full of curious information.

Mr. Stuart early took a warm interest in public affairs, and in 1880, during the Garfield presidential campaign, he became prominent as a member of the Young Republican organization, and was elected its treasurer. This body did much in promoting the Republican success of that year. In 1881, some difference of opinion arising in the club on the management of the State campaign, the president, Hampton L. Carson, resigned, and in January, 1882, Mr. Stuart was elected to the presidency over Mr. Carson, whose name was again presented. Mr. Stuart was annually re-elected to this position until the date of his election to the office of mayor, when he resigned the presidency of the club. The wide-spread influence of the club is largely due to his executive ability. He was a delegate to the national conventions of Republican League Clubs at New York in 1887, and at Baltimore in 1889, and was elected president of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, by a unanimous vote of the Lancaster Convention of 1888. He was re-elected at Pittsburg in 1889. In addition to his duties in connection with the club, he was an elector on the Blaine ticket in 1884, was a delegate to the con-



vention that nominated Harrison in 1888, and has served in various other capacities of this character.

In 1886 he was nominated for Select Council by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and elected by the largest majority ever cast in the ward. He was renominated in 1889, on which occasion the Democrats endorsed his candidacy, in consequence of his services in the improvement of the ward, and he was unanimously elected. After the adoption, in 1886, of the new charter of Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill," an earnest movement was made for the nomination of Mr. Stuart to the mayoralty, a movement that would probably have been successful, but for his positive declination in favor of Edwin H. Fitler, whose nomination had been decided upon by a number of the party leaders. In 1890, at the end of Mayor Fitler's term of office, Mr. Stuart was made the candidate of the party, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office of mayor of Philadelphia. He was inaugurated on April 1, 1891, having arisen from the errand boy of 1867 to that high position in twenty-four years, and being the youngest man ever elected to the position.

Mayor Stuart's official record was one marked by an earnest spirit of reform and an undeviating desire to advance the interests of the city. Philadelphia made greater progress in municipal improvements during his administration than in that of any of his predecessors, and he carried through important measures of reform against the severest opposition. He left the office with the consciousness of having occupied it with the sole thought of the public good, and with the gratified feeling of having won the appreciation of all public-spirited citizens.



ROBERT WILSON SHUFELDT.

DR. R. W. SHUFELDT, the subject of the present sketch, was born in New York City, New York, upon the first of December, 1850, and is the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, United States navy. Before he was fourteen years of age he had attended schools in New York, New England, New Orleans, and Havana, Cuba, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. During the first year of the war of the Rebellion, as a boy, he served aboard the "Proteus" in the East Gulf Squadron, as a warrant officer, returning to his home in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1865. Subsequently he became a clerk in a gold-broker's office in Wall Street; then his father essayed to make a farmer of him; failing in this, he was sent West to an uncle, with the view of giving him an education as a taxidermist in Chicago,—so difficult was it for the parent to discover that the son had come into the world as a naturalist. By the time he was eighteen years of age, his portfolio was filled with large colored drawings, made by himself, of mammals and birds, and he had made extensive collections of the subjects themselves for several years previous. He was entered at Cornell University in the course of Engineering, but was withdrawn during the junior year, standing higher in biology than he did in mathematics. Passing as a draughtsman in the United States Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department at Washington, through his own efforts, in a few years, he secured a degree of medicine at the Columbian University of that city, receiving the prize for the best thesis of the class, a memoir subsequently published by Appleton & Co., of New York. Upon the 5th of August, 1876, he was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States army, passing number four of his date. After a short service at Fort McHenry, Balti-

more, he was ordered West for duty in the field with troops serving against Indians. A few months prior to this he had married Miss Catharine Babcock, of Washington, one of the descendants of John Quincy Adams, and a connection of John Strong Newberry, the distinguished naturalist. By this marriage he has had four children, three of whom are now living, whilst a favorite son and the mother have been dead for a number of years. Dr. Shufeldt's career on the active list in the army (1876-89) was in many respects most remarkable, altogether too varied to be entered upon in so brief a sketch as the present one. In 1882 appeared his first biological memoir; and it at once attracted attention both in this country and in Europe, copies of it having been personally acknowledged by Mr. Charles Darwin, Professor Huxley, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a long list of literary and scientific workers. Other productions followed in rapid sequence, the subjects being, as a rule, devoted to the anatomy of animals, but shortly other fields were entered, and the memoirs were frequently profusely illustrated by their author's own brush and pencil. He was ordered to Washington and placed in charge of the Section of Comparative Anatomy of the Army Medical Museum; Professor Baird also appointed him an honorary curator in the Smithsonian Institution. In the first institution he built up the entire department, and in the second, laid the foundation for the Section of Comparative Osteology. This extraordinary activity soon engendered jealousy of superiors, which in a few years terminated in a famous trial. This Mr. Cleveland characterized as "an outrage," and the record of which a cabinet officer spoke of as being "the most remarkable in the archives of the War Department since the establishment of the republic." Retirement in 1889 followed, since which time Dr. Shufeldt has been residing near Washington, where he is entirely devoted to his literary work and scientific investigations. He has been appointed an associate in zoölogy in the Smithsonian Institution; he is also a member of many learned societies, as the Royal Anthropological Society of Florence, Italy, the Zoölogical Society of London, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Ornithologists Union, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the Society for Psychical Research of London, and some twenty others in various parts of the world. Mainly his published works (covering over five hundred titles, and illustrated by quite two thousand engravings of their author's own production) refer to subjects in comparative morphology, medicine, surgery, psychics, travel and political science, sociology, and political economy, and a host of others. They have appeared for the most part in the proceedings of the learned societies of London, Edinburgh, Florence, and the United States.

## THOMAS C. PLATT.

THOMAS COLLIER PLATT was born at Owego, New York, July 15, 1833. His early education was received in the schools of his native place, after which he entered Yale College, and remained there until 1853, when, in his sophomore year, he was obliged to leave in consequence of failing health. Though thus forced to withdraw without completing his studies, his college, in 1876, conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A.

On the recovery of his health he embarked in mercantile life, in which he pursued a successful career. We first hear of him in a prominent position in the business world as president of the Tioga National Bank of New York State, and also as extensively engaged in the lumber business in Michigan. Early in life he manifested a strong inclination towards a political career, and made his strength and judgment felt in the councils of his party, the Republican, in which he rapidly advanced to a prominent position. In 1872 he was rewarded for his services to the party by an election to the national House of Representatives, and was re-elected to Congress in 1874.

During his period of congressional life, Mr. Platt made his ability felt, and on his return to private life became an active party leader, advancing to such prominence that in 1881, when it became necessary to choose a United States senator to succeed Francis Kernan, he was selected for this exalted position by the New York State Assembly.

Senator Platt's term of duty was a remarkably brief one. Entering the United States Senate January 18, 1881, he withdrew from that legislative body on May 16 of the same year, after less than four months of service. The occasion of this withdrawal was an interesting one. It arose through a controversy between President Garfield and the senators and other prominent citizens of New York in reference to the appointment of a collector of the customs for New York City. The Executive so pointedly refused to listen to the advice of the members from New York, previously always considered in selecting government officials for that State, that Senators Conkling and Platt felt compelled to resign their seats in the Senate, and returned home, where they became candidates for re-election. An exciting canvass ensued, but just then the pendulum of public favor swung in the opposite direction, and they were defeated. Since that time, although Senator Platt has continued a power in the Republican party of New York, he has not sought a return to congressional duties, his time being largely taken up with personal affairs.



In 1879 he became a director in and the secretary of the United States Express Company, and in the following year was elected to the presidency of this company, which position he still retains. In the same year (1880) he was appointed on the Quarantine Committee for the port of New York, and was immediately elected president of the board. He retained this presidency till January 14, 1881, when he was removed by proceedings on account of alleged non-residence in New York City. In 1888 he was elected president of the Southern Central Railroad Company.

These various business and official duties have by no means removed Mr. Platt from the field of practical politics, in which he has advanced till to-day he occupies one of the most prominent positions in the United States. He was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1876, and of others since that date, and for several years was a member of the Republican National Committee. At present he is the unquestioned leader of the Republican party in New York, a leadership which he maintains despite the most vigorous opposition from political and personal enemies, and in which he has manifested a shrewdness, skill, and genius in the control of opposing interests and the management of party factions that are worthy of the highest praise. Among the various measures for public progress which are due to his influence may be mentioned the passage of the bill for the organization of the "Greater New York." If this is carried to completion, Senator Platt will have, as the fitting monument to his distinguished career, the second city on the face of the earth.



JAMES BIDDLE.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES BIDDLE, United States army, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1832, and is the son of Edward R. Biddle and Eliza T. Davis, his wife. Edward R. was the son of Colonel Clement Biddle, deputy quartermaster-general American army during the Revolution, and his wife, Rebecca Cornell, daughter of the governor of Rhode Island.

He was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Third New York Volunteers, May 2, 1861, and went to Fortress Monroe with his regiment; was appointed captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, honorably mustered out of the volunteer service August 31, 1861, and accepted captaincy September 1, 1861; was appointed colonel of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, by the Governor of Indiana, November 11, 1862, for services rendered with that regiment at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and was brevetted major United States army for services in the same battle. He served at Indianapolis with his regiment, and in pursuit of the rebel General John Morgan in his raid into Indiana and Ohio; shelled Brandenburg, Kentucky, from the steamer on which his men were, while Morgan's men were crossing the river from that town. He went with his regiment into East Tennessee with General Burnside, and was engaged at the battle of Campbell's Station, in command of a provisional brigade attached to the Ninth Army Corps. He was mentioned complimentary for gallantry and efficient service by General Potter, commanding the corps.

General Biddle was engaged in the action of Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, and the siege of Knoxville; was in many little skirmishes in East Tennessee, accounts of which appear in the "Rebellion Record." After the siege of Knoxville, he went to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to remount his command, and was placed in command

of the Second Division Cavalry Command, Twenty-third Army Corps. After serving in Kentucky for a short time, he was ordered to report to General Stoneman to proceed to and join General Sherman at Dalton, at which point he was placed in command of the First Brigade of Stoneman's Cavalry, belonging to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and took part in all the principal engagements and many small skirmishes up to and including Atlanta. He then participated with General Stoneman in his raid to the interior of the Confederacy, and was captured with one regiment of his brigade while holding the rear-guard, after turning back from Macon, Georgia, when the command was unable to cross the river. He was held a prisoner for over two months at Macon and Charleston, South Carolina, where he was placed under fire of our own batteries. He had a special exchange, and rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from which place he went to Nashville, where he was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Sixth Division Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and was on the extreme right of the line in command of his brigade at the battle of Nashville and the pursuit of the rebel General Hood for several days.

He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States army for gallant and meritorious services at this battle, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service June 29, 1865. He was brevetted as brigadier-general 13th of March, 1865, for long, gallant, and meritorious services during the war. General Biddle then rejoined the Fifteenth United States Infantry, as captain, in July, 1865, and assisted in the reconstruction of the South till November, 1870. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry September 21, 1866; again transferred to the Eleventh Infantry April 25, 1869, and finally transferred to the cavalry arm and assigned to the First Cavalry January 1, 1871. He served in the Modoc War under Generals Canby and Gillam till April, 1873; was appointed major in the Sixth Cavalry February 21, 1873, while in the Lava Beds.

General Biddle was in General Miles's expedition against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Northwestern Texas and the staked plains, 1875-76; was appointed acting assistant inspector-general, Department of Arizona, April 10, 1876, and served as such till November 4, 1880, when he was placed in command of troops in the field in that department and acted against hostile Chirachua Apaches; went with General Crook into Mexico after Apaches, and had command of the reserve on the border of Mexico. He was then ordered with his regiment to New Mexico, and with a battalion of the Sixth Cavalry drove Geronimo and the Chirachua out of New Mexico. He was then ordered to Fort Meyer, Virginia. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Fifth Cavalry, October 19, 1887, and colonel Ninth Cavalry July 1, 1891.

## SAMUEL G. DECOURSEY.

SAMUEL G. DECOURSEY, president of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born September 28, 1839, at Queenstown, Queen Anne County, Maryland. He is descended from a family of the early settlers in that State, who came to America with Lord Baltimore, and a large estate held until recently by a branch of the family bears the name of "Lord's Gift," significant of its presentation to the first American DeCourseys by the founder of the colony. The English branch of the family—the name there being spelled DeCoursey—trace their descent from a follower of William the Conqueror, and have a modern representative in the Earl of Kinsale, Ireland, who has the unique privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of England's king. This honor was granted by King John, in acknowledgment of an important service done him by one of the earlier members of the family.

Mr. DeCoursey's ancestral family also includes Captain Lambert Wickes, his great-great-uncle, who commanded during the Revolutionary War the sloop-of-war "Reprisal," commissioned in Philadelphia in 1776, and the first vessel commissioned by the United States government. Captain Wickes did important service to the American cause. He took Franklin to France as United States Minister to that country, and, as Gibbon the historian tells us, his exploits had a strong influence in inducing France to aid the struggling colonies in their war for independence. Captain Semmes, in his "Thirty Years Afloat," also refers to Captain Wickes's exploits.

Mr. DeCoursey was educated at St. James's College, Washington County, Maryland, but left school in his fifteenth year, and in August, 1854, came to Philadelphia, where he began his business life in the establishment of Henry Farnum & Co., then one of the leading dry-goods importers of the city. After a period of service with this house, he entered that of Alfred Slade & Co., commission dealers in domestic dry-goods. His years of service with these firms gave him a thorough knowledge of the business, and in 1863 he started a business enterprise of his own, in company with two partners, the firm-name being DeCoursey, Hamilton & Evans. This establishment was situated on Chestnut Street above Third, its line being that with which Mr. DeCoursey had become familiar,—dry-goods commission.

In 1864, Mr. DeCoursey married Miss Lizzie Otto Barclay, daughter of the late Andrew C. Barclay, a prominent merchant and shipper of the early part of the century. His family consists of two daughters, Antoinette and Emily, and one son, John B. DeCoursey, who is at present a student in Princeton College. Mr. DeCoursey



continued actively engaged in business until 1876, entering during part of his business life into the manufacture of linseed oil. Having acquired an interest in the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an enterprise which had attracted much Philadelphia capital, on a change in the management of this road, Mr. DeCoursey was elected a member of its Board of Directors, his ability in which official position soon gained him an election to the office of vice-president. This position he held for four years, and so acceptably to directors and stockholders, that in 1892 he was elected president of the road. On April 1, 1893, the obligations of the road being so heavy that it was forced to go into temporary bankruptcy, Mr. DeCoursey was appointed its receiver. He is now with others actively engaged in the task of reorganization, and is hopeful that the concern will be brought to a stable financial condition within a reasonable period.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad has its principal termini in Buffalo and Rochester, from which cities it extends southward by a number of branches into Pennsylvania.

One of its branches passes Chautauqua *en route* to Oil City and New Castle, Pennsylvania, and another reaches Emporium, in the same State, the total length of line being about six hundred and fifty miles. At Emporium it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by this connection affords the shortest route between Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The road does a valuable business in coal, petroleum, lumber, and other products.



WILLIAM SULZER.

DURING the 1848 revolution in Germany, Thomas Sulzer, then a student in the Heidelberg University, joined the patriots, as a comrade of Sigel, Carl Schurz, and other well-known advocates of constitutional liberty. He was captured and imprisoned, but contrived to escape to Switzerland, and in 1851 emigrated to New York. There he married, and became a citizen and an active member of the Democratic party. His son, William Sulzer, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 18, 1863. The family returning to New York shortly afterwards, he received his education in the public schools of that city, completing it in Columbia College, where he studied the law. He was admitted to the bar as soon as he reached his majority, and was not long in attaining distinction in his profession. He now holds in it an enviable standing.

But the ambition and native powers of the young lawyer led him in another direction. While still at college he demonstrated fine abilities in oratory, particularly on political subjects, and as a member of the Cooper Union Debating Society won a gold medal for his masterly handling of the subject, "What was done for Constitutional Government by the Heroes of the Revolution?" Like his father, he became an earnest Democrat, and joined the Tammany Hall Society, in whose councils he showed such ability in debate that he was selected by the National Committee to speak in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey in the presidential campaign of 1884, when but twenty-one years of age. In the succeeding campaigns of 1888 and 1892 he played the same *rôle*, and by his ardent advocacy of the principles of Democracy and the claims of its candidates exerted a convincing influence on the minds of many voters of those States.

Mr. Sulzer's unusual force and acumen as a political leader were early recognized by his co-workers in Tammany, and in 1889 he was nominated and elected a member of the New York State Assembly from the Fourteenth District. In this body his force and merit were quickly recognized, his sterling integrity won the respect of friends and opponents alike, and his vigorous advocacy of measures tending to the welfare of New York City was so highly appreciated by his constituents that they re-elected him year after year, each time by an increased majority.

We can only briefly state here his record in the Assembly. He was the author of the laws for the Columbian Celebration, the Constitutional Convention, Personal Registration, Shelter for Lost and Strayed Animals, Woman's Reformatory, Abolition of Prison Contract Labor and Imprisonment for Debt, State Care of the Insane, and various other highly commendable measures. Other bills which he was instrumental in passing were those abolishing the Sweating System, and for Freedom of Worship, the Anti-Pinkerton bill, etc. He has always been a warm friend and advocate of the rights of the laboring classes, and to his efforts is due the organization of free evening lectures for wage-earners.

In 1893, when the Democrats gained a majority in the Assembly, Mr. Sulzer, who had by that time become fully recognized as a party leader, was elected to the Speaker's chair,—being the youngest man to whom such an honor had ever been accorded in the history of New York, and the first Speaker from the city representatives for twenty years. As Speaker he proved himself skilful and impartial, courteous, shrewd, and courageous, and was acknowledged by both parties to be one of the ablest presiding officers the Assembly had ever possessed; while in previous years, as leader of the Democratic minority, he had manifested an eloquence, an aggressive spirit, and a varied and peculiar ability that gave him the highest standing in the ranks of his party.

In November, 1894, Mr. Sulzer was elected to Congress as representative of his congressional district, being one of the decimated band of Democrats who survived the Republican tidal wave of that year. As one of the youngest members of the Fifty-fourth Congress he has decidedly made his mark in that body. Among the measures in favor of human welfare supported by him was that for the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights, upon which he made an eloquent appeal on March 2, 1896. Personally Mr. Sulzer is tall and vigorous, and as strong in intellect as in body. He is a hard worker, of indomitable perseverance, fluent though not redundant in speech, quick witted, methodical, and energetic, and as a legislator his record is without a stain.



## AMOS R. LITTLE.

AMOS R. LITTLE is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Marshfield, in that State, July 27, 1825. He is a son of Hon. Edward P. Little, and a grandson of Commodore George Little, of the United States navy, who served as an officer during the Revolutionary War, and was in command of the United States frigate "Boston" during the brief warlike outbreak between France and this country in 1801. Mr. Little's educational advantages were such as usually fall to the lot of farmers' sons, it being obtained mostly at home, but to some extent at boarding-schools in Sandwich and Providence, Rhode Island.

At the age of nineteen, the adventurous youth bade farewell to the family homestead, and made his way to Philadelphia. His ambition was to embark in a mercantile career, of whose duties and responsibilities, however, he was entirely ignorant, his previous experience being that of home-life on a farm. But he possessed the qualities of energy, integrity, and determination, and no better foundations for success could have been asked. His business life commenced in a country store at Miletown, Pennsylvania, his remuneration while there being his board and five dollars per month. Here he remained a year, gaining his first sight into mercantile traffic. At the end of this time his eagerness to advance bore him to the city, where he obtained a position in the wholesale house of Maynard & Halton, on Market Street, Philadelphia, his salary being now three hundred dollars per year. He remained here until 1849, receiving scanty advances in his salary, and in that year married the daughter of George Peterson, a retired merchant. In the succeeding year he began business in the dry-goods commission trade, under the firm-name of Little & Peterson. From time to time afterwards, changes took place in this firm, it becoming first Withers, Little & Peterson; then Little & Stokes; at a later date, Little, Stokes & Company; and finally, in 1866, Amos R. Little & Company.

Throughout his whole business career Mr. Little was steadily successful. And in addition to wealth, he won the higher reward from the business community of a reputation for strict integrity, honorable dealing, prompt fulfilment of all his engagements, and a ready and honest



discharge of liabilities. Those qualities, with his business judgment and caution, carried him safely through all financial troubles, and kept him in the tide of success throughout his whole mercantile career.

Mr. Little had in his youthful days acquired a strong taste for gunning and fishing, which remained with him through life. Twice a year it was his custom to put aside business cares for a period of indulgence in these open-air pursuits, a practice to which he attributed his continued sound health. In 1883 he retired from business with an ample competence, and, in company with his wife, made a three-years' tour around the world.

Mr. Little's career was not strictly confined to the demands of the store. He took an active part in the preliminary steps towards the Centennial Exposition of 1876, being a member of its Board of Finance, on which he rendered efficient service. He has since then become connected with some of the most prominent institutions and corporations of Philadelphia, holding among his various positions that of a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Though no longer engaged in mercantile trade, he has by no means withdrawn from active business interests, with which he keeps steadily in touch.





H. L. CRANFORD.

BREVET MAJOR H. L. CRANFORD was born in Newfoundland, May 10, 1833. He was taken to New York by his parents when a child and educated at the Mechanics' Institute in that city. At the age of fifteen he entered the dry-goods house of Grant & Barton, and remained two years in their service, then went to sea for five years, the first voyage being two years in a whaler. Afterwards he was in the merchant service, sailing from the port of New York. At the age of twenty-one he was second officer of the clipper ship "Panama." At the age of twenty-two he gave up going to sea and entered into mercantile pursuits in New York, travelling for a house extensively in the West and South. In 1857 he embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business with his brother, the firm-name being J. P. and H. L. Cranford, whose store was at the corner of Broadway and Duane Street. The business was successfully conducted until the breaking out of the war in 1861. April 18 of the same year he entered the Federal service as first lieutenant of Company G, Fourteenth New York State Militia (Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers), generally known in the service as the Brooklyn Fourteenth. He participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and the next spring in the taking of Falmouth and Fredericksburg. In May, 1862, he was detailed by General C. C. Augur on his staff, and shortly afterwards on the staff of General John P. Hatch, who succeeded General Augur. The command was the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps. He participated in the engagements (August 21 to 30) of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, and Second Bull Run, and on September 14 in the battle of South Mountain.

The brigade carried the heights at the right of the

pike, and never lost a foot of ground until relieved by General Doubleday's brigade. Major Cranford was honorably mentioned in this battle, which appears in the war records of the Rebellion. He served as acting assistant adjutant-general through the campaigns and battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Early in 1863 he was appointed by the President captain and commissary of subsistence, and continued to serve as such until the close of the war. He served on the staffs of Generals John F. Reynolds and Abner Doubleday at the battle of Gettysburg. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered to the cavalry corps, and with it went to the Shenandoah Valley and served throughout that campaign on the staff of General Wesley Merritt, and was in the closing campaign from the 26th of February to the 9th of April, 1865 (when General Lee surrendered his army), on the staff of General Sheridan, as chief commissary.

In July, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Brooklyn, New York. Shortly after he accepted the position of general manager of the Black Heath Coal Company in Pennsylvania, and served as such two years. He then returned to Brooklyn, New York, and went into the asphalt paving business. In June, 1871, he went to Washington, D. C., where he at once engaged as general contractor. The streets of Washington then were unpaved, and the dumping-ground of refuse of all kinds, and full of mud-holes and filth always after rain, a disgrace to any country, especially as its capitol city. At this time various unscrupulous paving companies came into existence, with the sole purpose of making what they could out of the stimulus that Major Cranford gave the street-paving business, with the result that only pavements laid by him were lasting, and this, because the honesty, integrity, skill, and perseverance which have characterized his whole life were then dominant. The result was that his advice was sought by the committees of the United States Congress and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The principal avenues and streets are paved with asphaltum, a large extent of which was laid by Major Cranford. Under his guidance, the sidewalks throughout the city are being constructed of granolithic and artificial stone, he being also the pioneer of that class of work in the District of Columbia.

Major Cranford was married April 28, 1861, to Margaret J. Munn, of Montclair, New Jersey, grand-daughter of Captain Joseph Munn, of the War of 1812. He has had born five children, of whom two survive,—Joseph H. and H. Percy, who are both associated with him in his business, Joseph H. being the very efficient general manager of his large business interests.

## JOHN C. FEBIGER.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN C. FEBIGER, United States navy, was born in Pennsylvania and appointed from Ohio, his warrant as midshipman bearing date of September 14, 1838. His first service was in the frigate "Macedonian," of the West India Squadron, 1838-40. He was then attached to the sloop-of-war "Concord," mostly upon the Brazilian coast, during 1841-43. In the latter year he was wrecked in the "Concord" on the east coast of Africa, and was then attached to the brig "Chippola," purchased by the government at Rio Janeiro, and used to recover and dispose of the equipment of the "Concord." He was engaged in this duty until 1844. On May 20 of that year he was made passed midshipman, and served in the frigate "Potomac," of the Home Squadron, for two years. He then made a cruise to the Pacific in the sloop-of-war "Dale," and was from her transferred to the "Columbus," seventy-four, in which ship he came home.

Again attached to the sloop-of-war "Dale," he made a cruise upon the coast of Africa, and upon his return was employed upon the Coast Survey for several years.

Midshipman Febiger was commissioned lieutenant in the navy April 30, 1853. In 1858-60, he was attached to the sloop-of-war "Germantown," of the East India Squadron, and upon his return, in 1861, was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Savannah."

Commissioned commander in the navy August 11, 1862. Commanded the "Kanawha," of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1862-63, and was in the engagement off Mobile Bay, April 3, 1862.

During the year 1863, Commander Febiger commanded the "Osage," "Neosho," and "Lafayette," of the Mississippi Squadron; and in 1864-65 commanded the "Mattabeset," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. During this period he participated in the spirited engagement with the rebel ram "Albemarle," in Albemarle Sound, May, 1864.

In the years 1866-68 he commanded the "Ashuelot," of the Asiatic Squadron.

Commissioned captain May 6, 1868, and commanded the steam-sloop "Shenandoah," of the Asiatic Squadron, in 1868-69. While commanding the "Shenandoah," he entered and surveyed Ping-Yang Inlet, on the west coast of Corea.



From 1869 to 1872 he was surveyor of naval reserved lands. In 1872-74 he commanded the United States steamer "Omaha," of the South Pacific Squadron. After this he became a member of the Board of Examiners, and then commandant of the navy-yard at Washington, District of Columbia, for nearly four years. He was then upon special duty in Washington, District of Columbia, and a member of the Retiring Board.

Promoted to rear-admiral February 4, 1882. Retired upon his own application July 1, 1882.

Rear-Admiral Febiger is the last living member of the third generation of that name in this country, two brothers having died some years since, both having served in the Civil War, gaining the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel.

The original Colonel Christian Febiger, a native of Denmark, while on a visit to this country, just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, having had a military education, offered his services to the authorities and participated in almost all the principal actions of the war from Bunker Hill to the surrender at Yorktown. Upon the disbandment of the army he received the rank of brigadier-general. Having married at Philadelphia, he settled there, and was afterwards elected the first State treasurer of Pennsylvania, and died while holding that office.



JOSEPH I. DORAN.

JOSEPH I. DORAN, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and for many years past associated in practice with Hon. J. C. Bullitt, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1844. His father, Joseph M. Doran, who was also a native of Philadelphia, was born October 10, 1800, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and, by the energy, ability, and honesty which he displayed in the practice of his profession, quickly gained not only reputation but a large and lucrative business, in which his success was distinguished. He was an active member of the convention of 1837 to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania, being one of the delegates from the city of Philadelphia. In 1840 he was appointed to the bench of the Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia, and served three years in that position. He died June 6, 1859.

Mr. Doran received his preliminary education in private schools, principally that of John W. Faïres, by whom he

was prepared to enter the University of Pennsylvania. He remained, however, at the University but a short time, and in the fall of 1860 he entered the office of John C. Bullitt, first as a clerk, then as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1865. Two years subsequently he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Doran's practice has been confined to that of railroad and general corporation law. He is consulting counsel of many corporations, and has been general solicitor of the Norfolk and Western Railroad since the organization of that company. Like his honored father, he has devoted himself with great zeal and earnestness to his chosen profession, and his business, during his many years of busy practice, has grown to large, laborious, and exacting proportions. Preserving his habits of industry, study, and close application, he had also brought to the discharge of the manifold duties of his calling a clear and conscientious conception of every obligation and an ability as unquestioned in degree as it had been prolific in emolument. From about 1880 he had been closely identified with the development, which started at that time, and which since has been so rapid and successful, of the coal and iron districts of Virginia and West Virginia. In 1876 he read an interesting and suggestive paper before the American Social Science Convention, on the subject of "Building Associations," which attracted much attention. His pamphlet, on "Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic," published in 1888, was an exhaustive investigation of this intricate and important subject, and was received generally as a forcible argument and the best statement of the American side of the fishery question. The *Philadelphia Ledger* spoke of it as a "brief, pungent, and able pamphlet," and the *Boston Evening Transcript* considered it "one of the most satisfactory contributions to the literature of the fishery controversy." These studies were diversions from Mr. Doran's close attention to the details of his large and extending practice, which almost exclusively occupies his time and thoughts.

## STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

HON. STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS, United States senator from West Virginia, and late Secretary of War, is the son of a farmer of Perry County, Ohio, where he was born September 26, 1841. His family removed to Missouri during his early life, and he was educated in the public schools and the University of that State, graduating, in 1860, at the head of his class. He then entered upon a course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. During the war he joined the Union forces, and for a time served as captain on the Missouri border.

In 1864 he was led, by his adventurous spirit, to New Mexico, then a rough border country, where life was full of hardship and danger, but where a man of enterprise and ability might hope for success. Finding it necessary, in the practice of his profession, to speak the Spanish language,—that of two-thirds of the inhabitants,—he applied himself so closely as to become proficient in that tongue within a year. He soon gained a large legal practice, and became so influential in the Territory that he was elected to its legislature in 1866. In the succeeding year he became attorney-general of New Mexico, and in 1868 was appointed by President Johnson United States district-attorney of that Territory, an appointment which President Grant continued. In this position, it being his duty to enforce the law prohibiting slavery in the Territories, he had the satisfaction of freeing from servitude several thousand peons held practically as slaves by the Mexican residents.

In 1869, Mr. Elkins was elected president of the First National Bank of Santa Fé, which position he held for thirteen years. His income had become large, and was developed by careful investments in lands and mines until he eventually became one of the largest land owners in the country, and extensively interested in Colorado silver mines. In 1873 his congressional service began, he being elected as a delegate from New Mexico. In this new field he gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1875, while travelling in Europe and in face of his refusal to serve again. While in Congress he earnestly advocated the claims of New Mexico for admission to the Union, and gained a national reputation for ability as a statesman. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee, and served on it during three presidential campaigns, being elected chairman of the Executive Committee in 1884. He had become a warm friend of James G. Blaine, and had much to do with bringing about his nomination to the Presidency. He was equally instrumental in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and 1892.

During his congressional career, Mr. Elkins married a daughter of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, a woman of great refinement and social ability; and about



1878 he made West Virginia his place of residence, and entered there, with his usual energy, upon the work of developing the railroads and the coal and timber lands of that State. Success followed these efforts, and he has for years filled the positions of vice-president of the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railway Company, and of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad Company, and president of the Davis Coal and Coke Company. His efforts have brought large amounts of capital and a considerable increase of population into the State.

On December 17, 1891, Mr. Elkins was appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Harrison. He had previously had a large acquaintance with the affairs of the War Department in the West, and was thoroughly qualified for the secretaryship, whose duties he usefully and successfully performed. In 1892 the Republicans of the West Virginia Legislature gave him a complimentary vote for United States senator; and in 1894 he led the Republicans of the State in a struggle which for the first time since reconstruction broke the "solid South." The legislature became Republican, and Mr. Elkins was elected senator, taking his seat in 1895. In 1896 his name was prominently considered among the Republicans named for the presidential nominations.

Senator Elkins is a member of many of the leading clubs of New York, in which city his business affairs have obliged him to pass much of his time. He has contributed liberally to various New York institutions. His home is the beautiful country-seat of "Halliehurst," at Elkins, West Virginia, a house which stands on a mountain site which yields a magnificent view. Here his favorite room is his library, where he spends most of his time in the company of his large collection of well-chosen books.



CHARLES WYLLYS CASS.

CHARLES WYLLYS CASS was born in 1854, of English Puritan ancestry, who settled in America in 1644. His mother was a sister of General Dawson, of the United States army; his granduncle was General Lewis Cass, a noted figure in American history; his father, General George Washington Cass, a distinguished financier and pioneer in the development of the transportation interests of the United States. He built the first iron bridge, organized the first steamboat line on the Monongahela, which river, by locks and dams, he made navigable. He extended the Adams Express across the mountains, consolidated the company, and became its first president. For twenty-five years he was president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and his management became a model of railway operation. Through life he was closely identified with the larger interests of American development. His most signal service, the farthest-reaching in its benefits to mankind, was, in connection with his son, Charles Wyllys Cass, the demonstration of the wheat-growing power of the great Northwest, thus cheapening bread to every human being, and continuing the supremacy of his country as a wheat producer in all the markets of the world. The celebrated Dalrymple farm of the Red River of the North was founded and operated by George Washington Cass, and the subject of this sketch, as proof to the world of the resources of the vast and then unknown Northwest Territory of the Union.

In a seven-hundred-word sketch facts alone are presented, comment is left to the reader. Charles Wyllys Cass, as the son and business associate of his father, was

a keen observer and active worker in this striking period of national development, and his recognized ability as a man of affairs found force and direction in this practical school of commercial and financial giants.

He is a graduate of Princeton, of Columbia Law-School, a student for three years in the universities of Europe, and for ten years was the successor of Samuel J. Tilden as counsel for the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, from which he retired to establish, in 1894, the Cass Realty Corporation of New York City, a financial institution having the same profound influence upon all investments as had the Dalrymple farm on the world's cereals.

The Cass Realty Corporation is founded on the steady growth of cities and the undisputed fact that improved real estate on Manhattan Island is not only the safest, but also the most regularly profitable investment in any part of the world. For over two years' actual operation the corporation has paid six per cent. annual interest quarterly to its depositors, and also has put aside to their credit, in addition to their principal, over fifty thousand dollars of surplus. This splendid result has been secured in a period of shrinkage of general values, when forty per cent. of the country's railway mileage has become bankrupt, and recorded business failures have reached the appalling total of fifteen thousand annually. With this result in panic times, what may not be expected in years of business prosperity?

A man is known by his works.

Brevity admits of no explanatory details of this investment institution. They are fully and cheerfully furnished on application to the Cass Realty Corporation, No. 209 East Twenty-third Street, New York. The basic principle is that depositors of any amount (\$1, \$100, \$1000, or more) acquire title as shareholders to the choicest income-bearing real estate of New York City, in which property alone deposits are invested, and depositors not only get this rent as interest but also the steady advance in the value of their property in addition. From a guarantee fund depositors may withdraw their deposits when needed.

The successful operation of this first institution of its kind marks an era in investments, and when its full effects are felt and understood, the name of Charles Wyllys Cass will be carved high in the temple of American civic fame as one who opened to his countryman of moderate means an investment system absolutely safe, with redemption on demand, a fair income in interest, and an increase of principal. His friends and fellow-citizens may justly place his name on the honored scroll of the nation's leaders.

## JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN P. S. GOBIN, named for his grandfather, Rev. John Peter Shindel, was born January 26, 1837, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. On the paternal side he descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, being captain in one of the Berks County Associated Battalions during the struggle for Independence, serving in the Jersey campaign, and in the summer of 1780 on active duty on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Edward Gobin, was a soldier in the War of 1812-14. General John P. S. Gobin received an academic education, learned the art of printing, and was admitted to the Northumberland County bar in 1858. When the Civil War threatened, before the firing upon Sumter, he tendered his services to Governor Curtin, was accepted, and, on returning to Sunbury, commenced the organization of what eventually was Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania, being commissioned first lieutenant. His company participated in the first fight at Falling Waters, and volunteered to remain in the service at the request of General Patterson. After the expiration of the three months' campaign he reorganized the company, and September 2, 1861, was mustered in as captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. This command first served in Smith's division of the Army of the Potomac, but in January, 1862, was ordered to Florida, and the regiment garrisoned Fort Taylor on the island of Key West, and Fort Jefferson at the Dry Tortugas. Subsequently it went on an expedition up St. John's River, seizing Jacksonville and the fort at St. John's Bluff. It may be here mentioned that the Forty-seventh captured the "Governor Milton," a war steamer, near Palatka,—the only steamer taken by infantry during the Rebellion. In the summer of 1862 the regiment was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, to assist in the attack on the approaches to Charleston, and participated in the battle of Pocotaligo. In the report of Brigadier-General Brannan, commanding the Department of the South, referring to Captain Gobin and others by name, in connection with that action, occurs the following: "I have great pleasure, on the recommendation of their respective commanders, in bringing to the favorable consideration of the department the following officers and men who rendered themselves specially worthy of notice by their bravery and praiseworthy conduct during the entire expedition, and the engagements attending it." It returned to Key West, and again to Hilton Head to assist in the operations in that locality. Returned to Key West in the summer of 1863. In the autumn of the foregoing year the Forty-seventh was the first regiment which re-enlisted under the so-called Veteran order. Subsequently the command participated in the Red River expedition. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, Captain Gobin was especially commended for bravery by General



J. W. McMillan, who recommended him to Governor Curtin for promotion. For services rendered in that campaign he was detailed by General Banks to conduct all the prisoners captured on the expedition to New Orleans. In July, 1864, the regiment came North, and joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Promoted to the majority, Major Gobin participated in that famous campaign, and commanded the regiment at the battle of Cedar Creek. Major-General McMillan, commanding the First Division of that corps, wrote Governor Curtin, commending Colonel Gobin's conduct. In 1865, Hancock's Veteran Corps was organized, and the Forty-seventh was assigned to it, Major Gobin having been promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the regiment. When the spring campaign opened, Colonel Gobin, having been brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, was for a time in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, co-operating with Grant, heading for Lynchburg. On the day of the assassination of President Lincoln they were ordered to Washington. The Forty-seventh participated in the grand review, and after it was over the regiment was again sent South. Ordered at first to Savannah, subsequently to Charleston, General Gobin was placed in command of that city, and at the same time made Provost Judge. All the courts having been suspended, he was the only judicial officer in that city during the reconstruction period, and the regiment was finally discharged January 9, 1866. Returning home, General Gobin resumed the practice of the law at Lebanon. He is now brigadier-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, a member of the Grand Army Republic, the Loyal Legion, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, and a member of the State Senate since 1884.



J. FRAILEY SMITH.

J. FRAILEY SMITH, late vice-president of the Union League, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1834. His father, John Frederick Smith, was a native of Reading, but during the early childhood of his son removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he afterwards resided. His grandfather, Frederick Smith, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1828, and associate judge of the Supreme Court of the State from 1838 until his death. His great-grandfather, Rev. Johann Frederick Smith, who was the first of the family to come to this country, became eminent as a divine of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of that denomination in America. Of his long period of pastoral service in this State, seventeen years were spent as minister of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, of Germantown, his term of service at this church including the period of the Revolutionary War. At a later date he became pastor of Zion Church, at Fourth and Cherry Streets, which, until its recent demolition, was one of the leading historical buildings in Philadelphia. Here he served until his death, in 1812.

Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools of this city, and graduated from the Central High School in 1850, when sixteen years of age. His business life began immediately afterwards in the mercantile house of Wyeth, Rogers & Co., which he left in 1852 to enter the old dry-goods commission house of Slade, Gemmill & Pratt. Here he continued as an employee of the firm till 1858, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and developing such a mercantile capacity that

in the last-named year he was admitted as a partner into the firm, its name being changed to Alfred Slade & Co.

Mr. Slade dying some years afterwards, Mr. Smith became associated with Mr. Jarvis Slade under the firm-name of Slade, Smith & Co., and on the dissolution of this firm, at a later date, he entered the dry-goods commission house of Lewis, Boardman & Wharton as a special partner. In 1886 he became an active partner in the firm of Lewis, Wharton & Co., successors to the above, and in the following year retired from active business. He continued, however, to make the store of Lewis, Brothers & Co., to which the firm-name was changed (238 and 240 Chestnut Street), the locality of his office.

During the Civil War Mr. Smith was earnest and devoted in his loyalty to the government, and was ever ready, with generous heart and open hand to respond to any demands upon his patriotism or charitable aid. He became a member of the Union League in the beginning of its career, and was one of its directors almost from its inception. At the time of the election of Hon. George H. Boker to the presidency of the League, this position was offered Mr. Smith, but declined by him in favor of Mr. Boker, an older and, in his view, better qualified man. He was thereupon elected first vice-president, which office he retained until his death.

On the organization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which succeeded the Jay Cooke failure in 1873, Mr. Smith was chosen a member of its Board of Directors, in which he continued to serve during the remainder of his life. He became also a director in the Merchants' National Bank. In 1879, at the time of ex-Governor Hartranft's appointment as postmaster of Philadelphia, Mr. Smith was prominently named and supported for the position by the leading merchants of the city. He was also named as General Hartranft's successor, and it was stated that he had been appointed the evening before he died, though a few days before he had expressed his intention to decline a nomination to the office, if tendered to him. He died June 26, 1880.

Mr. Smith as a merchant gained a high reputation for unsullied honor and untiring industry, while his fine business ability was rewarded with an unusual degree of prosperity. Outside of business relations he was a man of happy disposition and wide popularity, one who was never satisfied unless those around him shared in his contentment, while in all the relations of life he was guided by the delicate tact and fine feeling which characterize the true gentleman.



## JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, at the breaking out of the war, was professor of rhetoric and oratory in Bowdoin College. Leave of absence being granted him to visit Europe to prosecute his studies, he tendered his services to the government, and entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, Maine volunteers, on the 8th of August, 1862. He served continuously in the First Division of the Fifth Corps, finally commanding it, and was mustered out of service January 16, 1866, as brevet major-general of United States volunteers. Being of a family of military traditions and proclivities, and having received the elements of a military education in early life, he naturally and rapidly adapted himself to the severe ordeal of being called suddenly to a responsible position in the midst of a great war, and at its gravest crisis.

He had an active and honorable part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, except Mine Run and the Wilderness, from the time of his joining it to the end of the war. He was several times wounded, at one time so severely that his recovery was without precedent. From the effects of this he will seriously suffer all his life.

At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, he held the extreme left flank of the Union line. His conduct in the memorable defence of Round Top won for him the admiration of the army and public fame. It was recognized also by the government in the bestowal of a medal of honor for distinguished personal gallantry.

In August of that year he was placed in command of Butterfield's renowned old "Light Brigade." Early in 1864 two brigades of the old First Corps, formerly Doubleday's division, were assigned to him as a veteran brigade in the Fifth Corps, to which was added a fine new regiment, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania. With this splendid brigade he made the magnificent and terrible charge at Petersburg, on June 18, for which General Grant promoted him on the field to the rank of brigadier-general, issuing a special order to that effect, which was ratified by the President and the Senate.

In the last campaign, General Chamberlain, with two brigades, had the advance of the infantry with Sheridan, and his command had the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker Road, March 29, 1865. His conduct here again drew attention from the government, and he was immediately promoted to the brevet rank of major-general "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services in action." At Appomattox Court-House, on the 9th of April, his corps commander says, "General Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before him when the flag of truce came in." At the formal surrender of Lee's army he was designated to command the



parade when that army laid down the arms and colors of the Confederacy. It is characteristic of the general that he received the surrendering army with a salute of honor.

On the disbandment of the Army of the Potomac he was one of the few general officers retained in the service; and on the reorganization of the regular army he was offered a colonelcy with the brevet of major-general. Declining these, he was offered several diplomatic appointments abroad, but preferred to return to private life. He was shortly afterwards elected governor of Maine by the largest majority ever given in that State, and was three times re-elected. He was major-general commanding the militia of Maine at the time of the political troubles in that State, in 1880, when there was for a considerable time no legal or acting civil government, and by his prudence and command of public confidence he held the peace of the State unviolated amidst the plots of contending factions and imminent danger of civil war. His masterly conduct in this crisis drew the admiration of the whole country.

He was professor of Public Law and president of Bowdoin College for several years. He is an eloquent orator and writer, and his services are in much request on important public occasions.

He married, in December, 1855, Miss Frances C. Adams, of Boston, who is a lineal descendant of Mabel Harlekenden, conspicuous in early New England history as of royal lineage, being a direct descendant of Joan of Beaufort and Ralph Neville, whose line is so distinguished in European history.

His paternal ancestors, as were those of his wife, were officers in the American wars of their time. On the mother's side he is of Huguenot descent, and has been for some years vice-president of the Huguenot Society.



ANDREW C. SINN.

ANDREW C. SINN, well known in this city for twenty-five years as a partner in the leading wholesale dry-goods house of Philadelphia, and more recently as president of one of our most prominent banking institutions, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1826. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education such as was to be had in the rural districts of the State at that early date in the century. His first school years were spent in the Presbyterian school at Brandywine Manor and in a private school kept by his father. During this period a new school law was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and public schools opened, in which his education was completed in the meagre fashion possible in the common schools of that date.

Mr. Sinn's record as a Philadelphian began in 1840, in which year he came to this city to begin his business training as a boy in the wholesale dry-goods house of Samuel Hood & Company. In this establishment nearly the whole of his later life was passed, he growing up in it from boyhood to mature life, and continuing in it through all its changes for a period of half a century. In his younger days, indeed, with the versatile fancy of young manhood, he tried his fortune at several other occupations, such as country store-keeping, school-teaching, and farming. But none of these lines of business proved permanently to his taste, and he returned to the store, in which the most of his remaining life was to

be passed. His business capacity and activity were early perceived by the firm, and he was advanced step by step until he became a partner in the business, remaining such for twenty-five years.

During the fifty years of his connection with the house, its business enormously increased, expanding from one hundred thousand dollars to ten million dollars per annum, and thus doing one hundred times more business at the end than at the beginning of this period. In 1840, when he entered the establishment, the dry-goods jobbing business in Philadelphia was in a very primitive state as compared with its condition to-day. At that time the goods sold during the day were invoiced at night by aid of the illumination given by an oil-lamp in the middle of the store, reinforced by the light of a tallow candle held by a boy. In 1841 the firm crossed the street to a store on the opposite side, in which gas, then a somewhat new agent of illumination in this city, had been introduced, the change being voted a great improvement by all concerned. To one who looks upon the establishment of the firm to-day, with its great globes of electric lights, the progress in the art of store-illumination in half a century of time must appear almost magical.

From this date the business of the firm steadily increased until the commercial revolution of 1857. It continued to struggle through the deep waters of financial panic till 1860, when it was obliged to compromise with its creditors. It is pleasant to be able to say that in 1880, twenty years later, the last of the old indebtedness (over one hundred thousand dollars) was paid, and the house cleared of the final relic of its debt. In 1888, the firm, then trading under the name of Hood, Bonbright & Company, sold its entire business to John Wanamaker.

Mr. Sinn remained with the establishment during two of the years in which it remained under Mr. Wanamaker's control, and then was offered and accepted the position of president of the Merchants' National Bank, of which he had been a director during the six preceding years. This position he still retains. Of this bank it will suffice to say that it has passed through two periods of severe financial revulsion during the term of his presidency, yet within this period has doubled its deposits, and has now three times the surplus it had four years ago. Mr. Sinn deserves much of the credit for this marked progress of the bank under his control. He died in 1895.

## DANIEL W. FLAGLER.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANIEL W. FLAGLER (chief of ordnance, United States army) was born in New York March 24, 1835, and graduated at the Military Academy June 24, 1861. He was promoted brevet second and second lieutenant of ordnance the same day, and first lieutenant August 3, 1861, and captain March 3, 1863. He served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861 to 1865; in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., July 1-15, 1861; in the Manassas campaign and in the defences of Washington July and August, 1861; assistant ordnance officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and on foundry duty at Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, inspecting ordnance for fitting out the Mississippi River Flotilla, August to December, 1861; as chief of ordnance to General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, December, 1861, to August, 1862; in charge of transportation of siege-train across country, New-Berne to Fort Macon, North Carolina, and of construction of approaches and batteries in front of Fort Macon, March and April, 1862; in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac) as assistant ordnance officer and aide-de-camp September and October, 1862; as chief ordnance officer, November, 1862, to November, 1863; in hospital October and November, 1863; on inspection duty at the West Point Foundry, New York, November, 1863, to May, 1864; assistant to chief of ordnance, United States army, Washington, District of Columbia, May, 1864, to June, 1865, and inspecting arms, Army of the Potomac, February, 1865; in charge of Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, April and May, 1865.

General Flagler participated in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861; the battle and capture of Roanoke Island February 7-8, 1862; battle of New-Berne, North Carolina, March 14, 1862, and in command of mortar batteries in bombardment of Fort Macon, resulting in capture April 26, 1862; engaged in the battle of South Mountain September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam September 17, 1862; engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2-4, 1863, and battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863.

He was brevetted captain March 14, 1862, for gallant services at battle of New-Berne, North Carolina, major April 26, 1862, for gallant services at siege of Fort Macon, North Carolina; lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the field during the war of the Rebellion.

After the war closed he was employed on a tour of inspection of Western arsenals, with chief of ordnance, United States army, May, 1865; in charge of receiving arms from disbanded volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania at Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May and June, 1865; on special



ordnance inspection duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, June to September, 1865; assistant ordnance officer, Watervliet Arsenal, New York, October to December, 1865; in command of Augusta Arsenal and Powder-Works, Georgia, January, 1866, to May, 1871, having charge also of Confederate ordnance establishments, depots, and stores, and disposal of same, at Atlanta, Macon, Athens, and Savannah, Georgia, January, 1866, to January, 1869; and on special ordnance inspection duty at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December, 1866; Selma, Alabama, February, 1869; and Fort Pickens, Florida, February, 1871; in command of Rock Island Armory and Arsenal June, 1871, to May 31, 1886; member of Board on Heavy Gun-Carriages, at New York, January to March, 1883; special inspection of Fort Union Arsenal, New Mexico, with view of breaking up same, September, 1880; on board at Indianapolis, Indiana, in regard to removal of Indianapolis Arsenal, January, 1883; on ordnance inspection duty, San Antonio, Texas, Fort Lowell, Arizona, and Benicia, California, February and March, 1883; in command of Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1886, to November 11, 1889; president of Board on Site for Gun Foundry March 22 to May 14, 1887; president of Board on Comparative Merits of Morse and Service Reloading Cartridges, March 3 to May 1, 1888; on special duty to select site and make plans for Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, May 29 to June 30, 1888; president of Board for Testing Rifled Cannon and Projectiles in 1889; in command of Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from November 29, 1889, to 1891.

He was promoted major June 23, 1874; lieutenant-colonel August 23, 1881; colonel September 15, 1890; and was appointed brigadier-general and chief of ordnance January 23, 1891.



GEORGE MASON WHITAKER.

GEORGE MASON WHITAKER, a prominent and well-known newspaper man of Boston, editor and publisher of the *New England Farmer*, is a native of Southbridge, Massachusetts, born July 30, 1851, son of Thomas and Harriet A. Mason Whitaker. His father was born at Bingley, England, and his mother is of the Mason family which traces back to the early days of Medfield, Dedham, and Roxbury. Of this family was the eminent musical leader, Dr. Lowell Mason, of Boston. Mr. Whitaker was fitted for college at the Nichols Academy in Dudley, and was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1872, among the Phi Beta Kappa delegation, three years later receiving the degree of A.M. He learned the trade of a printer, and before leaving college was at professional

work as editor of the *Southbridge Journal*, having, in 1871, bought a half interest in that paper. He continued as editor of the *Journal*, subsequently purchasing the second half of the property, till 1886, when he purchased the *New England Farmer*, which he has since edited and published with marked success, having placed it in the very front rank of agricultural journalism. He was one of the founders of the Bowdoin College *Orient*. In 1877 he founded the *Temple Star*, the organ of the Temple of Honor, a temperance fraternal order, which he published for ten years, and for five years he has published *Our Grange Homes*, an edition of the *New England Farmer*, devoted especially to the grange. He is much interested in educational work, and for several years did good service on the school board of Southbridge and on the library committee there. He holds at present, by appointment of the governor (first appointed in 1891 and reappointed in 1893 and 1895), the position defined by statute as "assistant to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in the work of the dairy bureau," which is substantially what in other States would be called "dairy commissioner." He has been the State head of the Temple of Honor; was secretary of the Massachusetts Press Association four years (1881-85), vice-president one year (1886), and president two years (1886-87); was treasurer of the Suburban Press Association for ten terms and president three terms (1891-92-93); and is serving his sixth term as treasurer of the Boston Press Club, of which he has also been vice-president. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Allie E. Weld, who is an officer of the New England Woman's Press Association and well known as a newspaper writer. They have two children,—Lillian and Ethel Whitaker.

## WILLIAM H. BROWN.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, chief-engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1836. Although Mr. Brown is now sixty years old, he has enjoyed only fifteen opportunities of celebrating his natal day.

Mr. Brown received his education at the Central High School, Philadelphia, an institution which is the Alma Mater of many of the successful men of to-day. After leaving the school, Mr. Brown turned his attention to engineering as a profession, and up to April, 1861, he had assisted in the surveys of a number of new lines of railroad, and had also served with the city surveyor of the Third District of Philadelphia.

When Colonel Thomas A. Scott became assistant Secretary of War, in charge of transportation of troops and munitions of war, he cast about him for the brightest young men as aides in the various departments. Mr. Brown had developed a fine reputation in his profession, and in October, 1861, he was selected by Colonel Scott as engineer of the United States military railroads in Northern Virginia, with office at Alexandria; and he served with signal ability in this capacity through the trying times of the Bull Run battles and the battles of Front Royal. In November, 1862, he was assigned to assist in the completion of the Pan Handle Railroad as assistant engineer, in charge of the Second Division, and one year later was appointed principal assistant engineer of that line. In October, 1864, when the Pan Handle Road was about completed, Mr. Brown was transferred to the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On March 17, 1865, he was appointed engineer of the Oil Creek Railroad, of which Mr. Frank Thomson was then superintendent. In July, 1865, he entered the service of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as principal engineer, and in September, 1867, was appointed engineer of road of the same line. He held this important position until March, 1869, when he was transferred to Altoona, and placed in charge of the construction of the maintenance of way and car-repair shops. In January, 1870, Mr. Brown returned to practical railroad construction, and was successively resident engineer of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, chief-engineer of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, superintendent of the Lewistown Division, superintendent of the Bedford Division, until August 1, 1874, when he was promoted to his present high position of chief-engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During his long and varied career, Mr. Brown has had direction of some of the most important engineering works of the century, and has won an enviable reputation in his special field. His fine executive ability, his restless energy, and the facility with which he has always met and overcome the most serious obstacles has often led to his selection



when any difficult work was to be accomplished. These notable characteristics found manifestation in his war experience. One of the most remarkable instances of his prowess was the building of the bridge over the Shenandoah River at Front Royal, Virginia, four hundred and thirty feet long, in forty-eight hours. Another was the construction of a military bridge over the Rappahannock River near Culpeper, Virginia, in four days. Valuable services were also rendered by him in rebuilding bridges and relaying tracks after the flood which created such wide-spread destruction to Pennsylvania Railroad property in May, 1889. Other works which bear witness to Mr. Brown's engineering ability are the maintenance of way shops, the car-repair shops, and the new Juniata shops at Altoona, the rebuilding of the Union Station, and the reconstruction of the yards at Pittsburg after the riots of 1877; the old Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and the Filbert Street elevated railroad; three station houses at Jersey City, the Jersey City Elevated Railroad, train-shed, and station, and the magnificent new Broad Street Station. With all these works of a special nature, which would almost seem sufficient to occupy the working-time of an ordinary man, he has kept his eyes constantly on the task of bettering and improving the roadway and bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Under his supervision the iron bridges of the line have been replaced with stone, curves have been eliminated, and grades have been changed or reduced. The accomplishment of this work alone has served to place the Pennsylvania Railroad in the front rank of American railways. With such responsibilities, Mr. Brown is a very busy man, but being inured to labor by experience and habit, and blessed with a vigorous constitution, he discharges his arduous duties with the utmost ease.



JOHN S. WHITE, LL.D.

AMONG the educational institutions of New York City there is none with a better claim to recognition and commendation than the Berkeley School for Boys, which, under the broad and skilful management of its capable head-master, Dr. John S. White, has attained a markedly high standing among American schools. Dr. White is of good old Puritan stock, and may be looked upon as a most excellent product of the Boston schools. Born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, he passed through the Chapman grammar, English high, and Latin schools of Boston, winning first medals in each, and then entered Harvard University for the completion of his educational career. He was graduated in 1870, with the highest classical honors. Since then his fine scholarship has been recognized in the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by Trinity College in 1879, and by his election as a Fellow of several foreign societies.

Dr. White, having chosen for his life-work the profession of teacher, began his labors as master in the Boston Latin School, with which he remained connected for four years. He then accepted the position of head-master of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, Ohio, continuing there for the succeeding six years. He resigned from this institution in 1880 to establish the institution with which he has since been connected as head-master and proprietor, the Berkeley School in New York. His labors in the Brooks Academy were marked by the highest skill, efficiency, and completeness as an instructor, and on his resignation, the esteem in which he was held by the directors and patrons of the school was expressed in a highly flattering series of resolutions, of which we

have space only for a brief quotation: "*Resolved*, That not alone in efficiency, completeness, and success as a school, but in that elevated tone of manliness which lends to education its choicest charm, and which he has been so successful in infusing, he has marked with us a new departure, so radical and enduring that regrets for his loss are tempered by the constant sense of our permanent gain."

Having resolved to possess a school of his own, Dr. White opened, in the autumn of 1880, an institution at 252 Madison Avenue, New York, which his friend, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, named "The Berkeley," in honor of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, and the greatest benefactor of early education in America. This school, conducted in accordance with the most advanced modern ideas of education, was prosperous from the start, and in the fourth year its full accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils was taken up, while numbers of applicants could not be received. In consequence of this, in 1884 a new edifice, at No. 6 East Forty-fourth Street, was occupied. This has since been replaced by the very handsome and commodious structure, occupying the four city lots 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street, which the school now occupies. In addition, the school possesses a boarding department at Morris Heights, rights of exercise in the gymnasium of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Nos. 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, and the Berkeley Oval, comprising ten acres of play-grounds at Morris Dock, and a boat-house on Harlem River, only seventeen minutes from the school by rail.

The Berkeley is the costliest and most perfectly equipped private school-building in the world. It is a handsome Ionic structure, five stories in height, absolutely fire-proof, and with most ingenious and efficient arrangements for heating and ventilation. Part of the ground is occupied by an armory which yields a floor space of nearly nine thousand feet for drill purposes. Internally the building is strikingly handsome, a portion of its ornamentation being the reproduction of a section of the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens.

The Berkeley School possesses a corps of masters of the highest scholarship and experience, and the fine results of its work are shown in the high rank attained by its graduates in the leading colleges. Untrammelled by traditions and uncontrolled by stereotyped methods, Dr. White has steadily sought to introduce new ideas into his work, taking the utmost pains to interest the pupils in their studies, and to infuse into their minds thoughts rather than words. The present standing of the school sufficiently indicates his success in this effort.

## MOSES KING.

MOSES KING, the distinguished editor and publisher, has a reputation beyond the boundaries of this country. Although an Englishman by birth, born in London on April 13, 1853, he is in every other way an American; being brought to this country when five years of age, and naturalized when hardly twenty-one.

Soon after coming to America his parents settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and for seven years he attended the public schools, where he was always first in rank. When he was only twelve years old his parents returned to England and left him and his older brothers to support themselves and to carve out their own careers. All have been notably successful, and two of them—Lawrence L. King and Goodman King—are among the best-known men of St. Louis.

Moses King began work as an errand boy for the Great Western Despatch, an adjunct of the United States Express. His first year's pay was a dollar a week, and the next six months he had an advance of fifty cents a week. In 1866 he became office-boy for the Western Insurance Company, and after its consolidation with the Excelsior Insurance Company, he was elected assistant secretary, being the youngest person holding such a position, and his salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year being exceptionally large for one of his age. When the Chicago fire ruined this company he established King's Insurance Agency, still a well-known concern of St. Louis, but he sold his interest to his brother to do what few men have ever done under similar conditions. He was always ambitious to learn, and obstacles seemed to stand in the way of his securing an education. Being put to work at twelve years, he had had but little schooling. While an office-boy he attended night schools, and once, when doing well as a clerk, he was about to enter the Missouri State University, at Columbia, but after virtually securing his admission he found it was not worth taking. He never lost his desire for an education, and at twenty-two years, after being in active business for ten years, and while earning two thousand dollars a year, he determined to abandon everything to graduate from Harvard University. In January, 1876, he left St. Louis and shortly reached Phillips Exeter Academy, only to find the head-master, Professor A. C. Perkins, and the other professors, Cilley, Wentworth, and Pennell, urging him to return to business, maintaining that it was practically useless for a person of his age to try to get through Harvard, for, although many enter late in years, but few finish the academy course, and none complete the university course. When they saw that he was determined to go on they agreed to let him enter the class that had already far advanced, provided he could prepare himself sufficiently by the beginning of the spring term, which he did by the aid of three



private tutors. Studying all the vacation, doing the next year the work of two classes in the academy, and tutoring the succeeding vacation under Professor Pennell, he entered Harvard in 1877, after a preparation of a year and seven months, whereas the prescribed course was four years,—the shortest preparation made by any one at Exeter in the century of its existence.

After entering college, he began editing and publishing, and probably no one has graduated from Harvard who while there did so much work outside of his studies. He graduated in 1881, and while at college issued "Harvard and Its Surroundings;" "King's Handbook of Boston;" "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor;" "King's Pocketbook of Cincinnati;" "Benjamin Peirce: A Memorial Volume;" "The Back Bay District and the Vendome;" and *The Harvard Register*, an illustrated monthly magazine. His college course, although intended to fit him as a lawyer, seemed destined to fit him as an editor and publisher.

He published *Science*, a weekly scientific journal of the highest order, whose founder was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone; and later became business manager of "Bradstreet's," the journal of trade, finance, and public economy. He then became an owner and vice-president of the Rand-Avery Company, Boston's greatest printing establishment. In 1889, he set out to make "King's Handbook of the United States," and with the co-operation of Matthews, Northrup & Company, of Buffalo, produced an edition of one hundred thousand cloth-bound books, at a cost of \$100,000.

He married, in 1881, Bertha Cloyes, the daughter of Lothrop J. and Eliza B. Cloyes, of Cambridge, a branch of the Cloyes family of Vermont, whose names appear in the annals of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Their three children are Moses King, Jr., Ethel King, and Cloyes King. Their home is in Newton, near Boston.





WILLIAM B. MANN.

WILLIAM BENSON MANN, so well known in the legal and political circles of Philadelphia, is the son of the Rev. William Mann, who for nearly half a century conducted a classical school in this city, while at the same time acting as minister of a Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of our sketch was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1816, where his father at that time conducted the Mount Holly Academy. He was brought to Philadelphia, in 1821, by his parents, who located in the old Northern Liberties district. Educated in his father's school, he served there for years as assistant teacher, but in the mean time studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838.

The young lawyer's ability was soon manifested, both in his profession and in the field of politics, into which he quickly entered. He was only twenty-eight years old when he received the Whig nomination for mayor of the Northern Liberties. But the district was strongly Democratic, and though he ran far ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In 1850, William B. Reed ran for district attorney, and was defeated according to the returns. But fraud was suspected and a contest made, in which Mr. Mann acted as one of the counsel for the contestant. Mr. Reed won the office, largely through the legal skill of Mr. Mann, and for reward offered him the position of assistant district attorney. In 1853, Mr. Reed was re-elected, and Mr. Mann was reappointed. In 1856, he received the nomination himself from both the Republican and American conventions, and was elected, his vote running three thousand ahead of the other candidates on his ticket. In 1859, he was re-elected on the People's

ticket, and in 1862 and 1865, by the Republican party, his majority in the last year being over ten thousand. He thus served eighteen years in the district-attorney's office, six as assistant and twelve as chief. During all this time he attended to the business in person, except some few months when he was absent with the army, during which he was allowed a deputy by special act of the legislature. This absence was in the position of colonel of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which he had been instrumental in raising, and accompanied to the field. His home duties, however, were too important to permit an extended absence, and when the army went into winter quarters in November, 1861, he resigned and returned to his civic office.

In his eighteen years of ferreting out and bringing to justice the criminals of a great city, Colonel Mann showed a legal acumen and forensic skill which raised him to the highest reputation among his fellow-citizens and members of the bar. His management in the various murder cases which came under his hands was remarkably adroit, and he had the expertness of a detective in making his way through the cloud of mystery within which such cases are usually shrouded. In his legal practice, after leaving the district-attorneyship, his forensic ability was equally manifest, and this was particularly the case in contested election cases, the management of which fell into his hands. To his skill and ingenuity the Republican office-holders of the city of the campaign of 1868 owed their seats. In reference to this trial we may quote from the *Evening Telegraph*, of February 16, 1870:

"We had only yesterday to refer to the fact that the Republican party had reason to be thankful to Hon. William B. Mann for the result of the contested election cases. Reading over the opinion of the majority of the court affords us a better opportunity of ascertaining the real services rendered by this gentleman. The reasoning and deductions of Mr. Justice Agnew are evidently derived chiefly from and based upon the very able, lawyer-like, and logical arguments of Mr. Mann; and it will be remembered that the grouping together of the testimony and arrangement of the facts with such systematic precision as would strike the attention of the court below, was the work of this same gentleman. We doubt very much if there is any lawyer in this country who, in cases of this character, possesses the genius for concentration and presentation of facts which is the characteristic of Hon. William B. Mann."

Nothing in praise of Mr. Mann's legal ability needs to be added to this. It will suffice to say, in conclusion, that in 1876 he became prothonotary of the Common Pleas Court, which office he still retains.

## JOHN WHITNEY BARLOW.

COLONEL J. W. BARLOW, of the United States army corps of engineers, was born in Wyoming County, New York, June 26, 1838. Five years later his family removed to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where his father became a farmer and the children attended the neighboring schools. In 1856 he entered West Point as a cadet, where he continued till the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861, when, with a majority of his classmates, he signed a petition to the War Department, begging for immediate graduation for active service. In consequence, the class was graduated May 6, two months before the usual time, and ordered to Washington upon duty.

Commissioned second lieutenant in the artillery, he was made instructor of volunteer troops, a number of regiments being drilled by him. On May 15 he received the commission of first lieutenant, and, in connection with a regular battery, took part in the battle of Bull Run. He was subsequently attached to Battery M, Second Artillery, and served with it through the Peninsula campaign. After the evacuation of Yorktown, this battery, accompanying the cavalry, engaged a part of the enemy's rear guard in a skirmish near Williamsburg. The men of his section being swept away by a rush of cavalry, Lieutenant Barlow, with a single soldier, threw one of the guns into battery, loaded and fired it in the face of the advancing enemy, repulsing them with severe loss.

At the battle of Hanover Court-House, being sent with one gun to the picket line, he, with several rounds of canister, repelled the advance of a Confederate regiment. Subsequently, the battery drove a rebel battery from the opposite ridge, and forced it to abandon one of its guns, which was picked up as a trophy by a New York regiment. For his gallant service in this engagement he received General McClellan's commendation on the field, and was afterwards brevetted captain. At the close of the campaign, being prostrated by camp fever, he was sent to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics.

On June 18, 1863, Captain Barlow was assigned to the command of Company C, Battalion of Engineers, with which he served at Gettysburg and in other engagements until February, 1864, being promoted captain of engineers July 3, 1863. From February 26 to June 20, 1864, he was again on duty as assistant professor of mathematics, and subsequently served in the Atlanta campaign of General Sherman's army, being brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services July 22, 1864. On November 13, 1864, he was placed in charge of the defences of Nashville, including extensive field-works and fortifications. For gallantry in the subsequent battles of December 15-16, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel.

After the close of the war, Colonel Barlow served as



superintending engineer in the construction of Fort Clinch, Florida, till November, 1867, and of Fort Montgomery, New York, and harbor improvements on Lake Champlain till July, 1870. He was promoted major of engineers April 23, 1869, and served on General Sheridan's staff as chief-engineer of the Military Division of the Missouri to July, 1874, during which period he was engaged on several scientific expeditions, especially the exploration of the head-waters of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, and the wonderful region of Yellowstone National Park, of which he made a detailed report in 1871. In 1872, while accompanying a surveying expedition for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the party was attacked by about one thousand Indians under Sitting Bull. The savages were repulsed by the escort of four hundred men. His official report of this expedition was highly commended by General Sherman.

Colonel Barlow has since served on various boards of engineers, and in charge of several districts of engineering work; on fortifications and harbor improvements, Long Island Sound, 1874 to 1883; on harbor improvements, Lakes Superior and Michigan, till 1886; and on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers till 1891, where he completed and opened to navigation the Muscle Shoals Canal.

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers March 19, 1884, and colonel of engineers May 10, 1895. From 1891 to 1896 he acted as senior commissioner of the International Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico west of the Rio Grande, resurveying the line, and establishing two hundred and fifty-eight monuments as permanent marks. In the winter of 1895-96, while preparing the reports and maps of the boundary survey he also served as supervisor of the engineering works in the Southwest Division.



HENRY HOLMES.

HENRY HOLMES, a carpet manufacturer of Philadelphia, is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Antrim of that country, in or near the year 1836, of a family which claims descent from the Earls of Home, border chieftains of Scotland. His parents emigrated to this country in 1845, when he was but a small boy, being the youngest of twelve children, then all living. They settled in Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Holmes has since resided. His education was obtained at the Harrison Grammar School, famous for being the scene of the commencement of the Kensington anti-Catholic riots, the fiercest and most threatening outbreak of mob violence that ever occurred in Philadelphia, and which was quelled only after serious destruction of property and loss of life.

Mr. Holmes was taken from school at an early age and began the business of life in his father's shop, in which was carried on the trade of stair-carpet weaving. Here he gained a sufficient familiarity with the business to enable him, when of suitable age, to begin business on his own account, in connection with two of his brothers, they starting in a very small way in the autumn of 1857. It was by no means a promising period in which to venture in business. A season of panic was upon the land,

and for two or three years the business affairs of the country continued seriously depressed, not fully recovering, in fact, until after the outbreak of the war. After a year or two of struggle against the discouraging conditions of the times, Mr. Holmes's brothers withdrew, leaving him to carry on the business alone, which he continued to do with much energy and perseverance, weathering all the threatening rocks of business trouble. He has since remained alone, with the exception of two years, in which one of his brothers again took part in the business. Of those who were engaged in the carpet manufacture at that time (1857) Mr. Holmes alone remains actively engaged, all his early competitors being dead or having withdrawn, with the exception of the Bromley Brothers, who at that period were connected in business with their father, under the firm-name of John Bromley. Mr. Holmes's firm is the only one that remains unchanged.

He began business, as has been said, in a very humble way, having but four old-fashioned hand-looms. At present he occupies the large establishment known as the Sherman Carpet Mills, at the corner of Trenton Avenue and Auburn Street, whose weaving plant consists of sixty-three ingrain power-looms, and eleven broad or art-square looms, an outfit which has the large productive capacity of about seven hundred thousand square yards of carpet per year. As may be perceived, the production of the works has steadily grown until Mr. Holmes to-day occupies a prominent position among the carpet-weaving fraternity of Philadelphia. It need hardly be said that the carpet business, which had its origin in the years of Mr. Holmes's first humble venture, has now grown to be among the greatest of Philadelphia's many important manufacturing interests.

Mr. Holmes was married in 1859 to Miss Craig, a lady of a well-known Philadelphia family. His family consists of five sons and a daughter now living, several of his children having died. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Manufacturers' and Columbia Clubs. Politically, he has always been a strong advocate of the Republican principles, in common with most of his fellow-manufacturers. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a gentleman of domestic habits and quiet life.

## JAMES HENRY WORMAN, Ph.D., LL.D.

JAMES HENRY WORMAN, Ph.D., LL.D., editor-in-chief of the *Outing Magazine*, was born in Germany, February 28, 1845, of a stock to whom he owes much, and through whom, on both sides of the ancestral line he inherited that virility and scholarly instinct which has ever characterized his work as author and editor. Nor was he less fortunate in his early surroundings, for nowhere in the world have the foundations of sound knowledge and thoroughness of method been laid so wisely and applied so successfully as in the German schools and the curriculum of the period during which his life character was being formed. While a student in the University of Berlin and scarce eighteen years old, he had compiled, and found a publisher for, a school-book of universal history, a prelude and prognostication of the breadth of his scope, no less than a tribute to the systematic mental training he had undergone.

From the University of Berlin to the Sorbonne, in Paris, was but a natural sequence to one whose linguistic impulses were even then straining for a cosmopolitan field, and it was while a student in Paris that the opportunity came which opened the New World to his scholastic ambition, for there, in 1864, he met Dr. John McClintock, the scholarly editor of McClintock & Strong's *Encyclopædia*, whose discriminating eye marked the young student as a valuable aid, and enlisted him among the band of savants who were to make the *Encyclopædia*'s reputation. The next year, young Worman came to America, and in a very short time was ensconced as Professor of Modern Languages in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he first conceived the series of text-books based on a theory entirely original, and which, as the most natural of the natural methods, has been so eminently popular for helps in the mastery of German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin. Text-books that to this day have a constant and regular sale in a field in which fresh competitors are constantly arising. In 1867, Drew Theological Seminary was founded at Madison, New Jersey, and there Dr. Worman filled the dual capacity of instructor in modern and Oriental languages and librarian, a fact to which that corporation owes much of the merit of its library. In 1870 death ended the career of Dr. John McClintock, and Dr. Worman assumed the responsibility of seeing his great undertaking to a successful conclusion.

Nor did the labor entailed thereby or his contributions to the *National Repository Magazine* and many another storehouse of literature exhaust the knowledge or the mental activity that welled over into, among things, the Chautauqua movement, wherein for seven years Dr. Worman labored as senior professor of the University and as director of the Southern Chautauqua University and of the Round Lake Summer School.



We later find Dr. Worman emerging from the reclusive atmosphere of the library and the study into that of action, amidst the clash and controversy of the metropolitan press, wherein his pen was eagerly, editorially, sought. For a space these distractions swerved him from the monopoly of the literary workshop, but his final break into the greater world was yet to come. Two other chairs of learning were first filled, one at the Adelphi, Brooklyn, and the other, and final one, at the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, from 1883 to 1886. In that year came the beginning of the end, when he had hold of the business and editorial reins of *The Saratogian*, which he raised to the highest point of commercial and literary credit. Then came the opportunity, which all the preliminary knowledge and experience were to lead up to, and in 1888 he became the controlling spirit and editor-in-chief of the *Outing Magazine*, on which his life-work may be said to have been done, and when the mind travels back to the magazine of that period and to the conditions of American life, it may be said that the work is one that entitles him to be considered one of the men of the century. It is something to have raised up to the highest pinnacle of success the foremost magazine in the world on the art and literature of sports and pastimes, but it is still more to have created the very atmosphere which renders it possible for such a demand to exist,—to have awakened the lethargic conscience of the American people to the deadening effects and national dangers consequent to the neglect of out-door life and its exhilarating and life-giving force, and to have nurtured into a controlling force the corrective pastimes that have forestalled the threatened danger of degeneration, is an enduring service to the country, exemplifying yet again the might that lies behind the pen.



MATHIAS WILSON McALARNEY.

MATHIAS WILSON McALARNEY, son of John (1802-1876) and Catharine Wilson (1812-1892) McAlarney, was born June 7, 1840, in Millfinburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Bucknell University, in Lewisburg. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, and afterwards removed to Coudersport, Potter County, where for six years he published the *Potter Journal*, a weekly newspaper. During the war Mr. McAlarney was the provost-marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district, and as such was intrusted with a number of important missions for the government. While thus engaged, and while

editing and publishing his newspaper, he found time to study law with Hon. Isaac Benson, of Potter County, and on February 27, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. In May of the same year he removed to Harrisburg, where he began the active practice of law. In 1868 Mr. McAlarney was appointed clerk to the commission to settle the damages done the residents of the border counties by the Confederates in the raids during the rebellion, and in 1871, by appointment of Governor Geary, he was attorney for the commonwealth in connection with the same work in the County of Cumberland. In 1874 he was an aspirant for the Republican nomination for district-attorney of Dauphin County, and would undoubtedly have been nominated, but his appointment as postmaster of Harrisburg took him out of the field. Mr. McAlarney served as postmaster until April, 1887, being the choice of Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Garfield. He purchased for the government the ground upon which the United States post-office was erected, and was appointed disbursing agent during the construction of the building. On the completion of the work he was appointed custodian of the building. From 1874 until the close of 1882, he was actively engaged as an editorial writer on the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*, and in the fall of 1883, he purchased a controlling interest in the Harrisburg Publishing Company, publishers of the *Daily* and *Weekly Telegraph*, and has continued from that time as the manager of the publishing company, and editor of the *Telegraph*. In 1867, Mr. McAlarney married Ada, daughter of Jacob D. Hoffman, and they have two children, Martha Worden and John Hart. Three children died in infancy.

## TATTNALL PAULDING.

A CENTURY and more ago the name of Paulding became famous in American history through the capture by John Paulding and two companions of Major André, of the British army, on his way from West Point to New York, after his interview with the traitor, Benedict Arnold. It is a matter of history how Major André failed in his attempt to bribe his stanchly patriotic captors, and how he was tried, convicted, and executed as a spy. Mr. Paulding's son rose to distinction as rear-admiral in the United States navy. Colonel Tattall Paulding, the son of the latter, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born in the year 1840.

In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, when about twenty-one years of age, Mr. Paulding enlisted in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment of New York, and went with it into active service. He remained with that regiment only until May 14 following, when he received the appointment of lieutenant in the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry, with which command he served through the war, participating in the various memorable battles of the Army of the Potomac. On the third day of the hotly-contested battle of Gettysburg he was made prisoner by the enemy, and passed nine months of bitter experience in Libby prison, at Richmond. Upon his liberation he rejoined his regiment and continued in active service until July, 1866, when he resigned, having in the mean time been promoted through the various grades up to that of lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, for gallant services.

After leaving the army, Colonel Paulding located in the city of Philadelphia,—his father being at that time governor of the Naval Home in that city,—and entered upon the study of the law, which he soon relinquished in order to undertake more active business. In 1870 he commenced the fire insurance business as an agent and broker, becoming a member of the firm of Carstairs & Paulding, then well-known fire underwriters in Philadelphia. This firm subsequently became Carstairs, Paulding & Beckwith. In 1871 he became the Philadelphia agent and representative of the Commercial Union of England, which then first extended its business to this city, and subsequently of the London and Lancashire Company of Liverpool, and other offices of high standing at home and abroad. In all these companies Mr. Paulding enjoyed the fullest confidence of the home officers, and worked efficiently in the development of their business. He was a particularly successful underwriter in the various fields assigned to his guidance by his companies, his success arising alike from his practical experience and from his close study of the principles of the business, which made him thoroughly familiar with its theory; in a word, he took pride in his profession and worked therein with earnest energy and intelligence.

It was doubtless this devotion to and his evident



mastery of the science of his chosen profession, as well as his sterling character and recognized ability, that attracted to Colonel Paulding the attention of the directors of the old Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, when in 1889-90 a radical change was contemplated, not only in the name but in the old-time methods of business of that institution, and a competent person was sought to carry the proposed changes to a definite completion, and place the Delaware on an equality with its *confrères* of the city in which it dwelt. Colonel Paulding was selected as the man who could pilot the company safely through its troubles, and the presidency was tendered to and accepted by him. He at once entered upon the onerous duties imposed by the high position occupied by him, and the confidence of the directors has been fully warranted by their newly-elected president's devotion to the interests confided to his keeping.

A few words as to the early history of this sterling old company will not be amiss. It was chartered in 1835 under the name of the Delaware County Insurance Company, being then located in Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1838 it was removed to offices in the Merchants' Exchange, of Philadelphia, and in 1843 its name was changed to Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, it having adopted the mutual principle, under which the profits, after paying dividends to stockholders, were to be annually divided in scrip among the insured. In 1853, the property on the southwest corner of Third and Walnut Streets was purchased, and the present substantial and commodious building erected thereon. The company now bears the name of Delaware Insurance Company. Under the able management of Colonel Paulding we may safely predict for it an increased future prosperity.



FREDERICK R. SMITH.

FREDERICK R. SMITH, commander United States navy, retired, was born at Wiscasset, Maine. Appointed from Maine, September 24, 1858; Naval Academy 1858-61; attached to steam-frigate "Colorado," flag-ship West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861; relieved Fort Pickens; boat expedition to Pensacola Navy-Yard to cut out the rebel privateer "Judith," under the immediate command of Captain T. Bailey, United States navy. Steamer "Flambeau" as acting master and navigator, 1862; South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-63; promoted to lieutenant and ex-officer August 1, 1862; engagement with Fort McAllister; boat expedition to Bull's Island, South Carolina; present at Admiral Dupont's first fight at Charleston, 1864; United States steam-sloop "Ticonderoga," flag-ship of Flying Squadron, West Indies; Admiral Lardner served as flag-lieutenant and senior watch-officer; executive officer steamer "Rhode Island," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-65; both attacks on Fort Fisher; commanded detachment of seamen in the land assault; commanded landing party from "Rhode Island," which, together with the men landed from Her British Majesty's gun-boat "Lily" afforded protection to the foreign merchants at Cape Haytien City during the Selnam Revolution. Commissioned a lieu-

tenant-commander, July 25, 1866; United States steamer "Ashuelot" 1865-69; navigator while conveying the ironclad "Miantonomah" across the Atlantic to Queens-town, Ireland; did duty as navigator until arrival at Hong-Kong, China, when made executive officer, and finally commanded the "Ashuelot" until detached, 1869-70; equipment duty Boston Navy-Yard, 1871; commanded United States ironclad "Ajax" on voyage from Key West, Florida, to League Island Navy-Yard, 1872; executive officer United States flag-ship "Severn," North Atlantic Squadron, 1871; executive officer United States steamer "Iroquois," North Atlantic Station, reception fleet Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, 1872; ordnance duty, navy-yard, Boston, 1873; inspector of ordnance at Key West, 1874; executive officer United States steamer "Lancaster," flag-ship South Atlantic Squadron, 1875; senior aide to Commander Cooper, commanding navy-yard, Pensacola. Commissioned a commander, April 6, 1875; commanding ironclad "Saugus" on voyage from Pensacola to Port Royal, South Carolina. A member of Watson's Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic.

Received the following letter from Admiral D. D. Porter, United States navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1875.

SIR,—Having applied to me for a letter stating what I know about your services and your reputation as an officer, I take pleasure in saying you served under my command on board the United States steamer "Rhode Island," and was handsomely mentioned by your commanding officer, Captain Trenchard, in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in one of which you led a detachment of men in the assault.

I also made a passage in the "Rhode Island" and had an opportunity to witness the most excellent discipline that was maintained throughout the ship, and have reason to know that your services were always performed with ability. I believe that your moral character is beyond reproach.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

Admiral.

To Lieutenant-Commander F. R. SMITH, U. S. N.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,  
FREDERICK R. SMITH, Retired,  
Commander, United States Navy.



## ALFRED VAIL.

ALFRED VAIL was born at Morristown, New Jersey, on the 25th day of September, 1807, his father being Judge Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron-Works (situated one mile north of Morristown), afterwards famous as those in which was forged the shaft of the "Savannah," the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic, and, too, later, where were made the cranks, tires, and axles of the first American locomotive.

After completing his boyhood schooling at the old "Morris Academy," at Morristown, he became identified with his father's business, in which, with his brother George, he remained until he had attained his majority, in compliance with his father's wish that his two sons should fit themselves to succeed to the management of his works.

Alfred Vail, from an early age, had a marked fondness for study and investigation in matters relating to the natural sciences, and his aspirations for a broader and more systematic mental culture, and a higher degree of attainment than was possible under the conditions surrounding him at the works, were with difficulty repressed.

Upon reaching his majority, his inclination for a more appropriate field of labor could no longer be restrained, and he determined to prepare himself for the ministry. He went to the academy at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and in 1832, at the age of twenty-five, entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in October, 1836.

His health having become impaired by his long and arduous application, and his physical condition precluding the prosecution of his theological studies, he was under much uncertainty as to his future course, when, on the 2d of September, 1837, as one of the group of spectators in the room of Professor S. F. B. Morse, of the University Building, he saw for the first time the apparatus devised by the latter to demonstrate his idea of an electric telegraph.

The exhibition produced a profound effect upon the mind of Alfred Vail (then about thirty, and fifteen years the junior of Morse), his inherent and acquired knowledge of mechanics and construction convincing him that it was possible to embody this grand conception in a concrete form, and his mind formed a distinct conception of the vast scope and future importance of the invention.

Finding that Morse was without the means to develop his crude apparatus, Alfred Vail entered into a partnership agreement with him on September 23, 1837, by the terms of which it was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct, at his own expense, and exhibit before a Committee of Congress, "one of the telegraphs of the plan and invention of Morse."

Both men soon went to Speedwell with the apparatus, and Alfred Vail entered upon the fulfilment of his part of



the contract with zeal and enthusiasm, and soon finding grave defects in Morse's system, thrust his apparatus aside, and, alone and unaided, devised an entirely new mechanism embracing all that constitutes the so-called Morse Telegraph of this day,—viz., the Recording receiver, the sending key, and the dot-and-dash alphabet, all of which, by the terms of their contract, were patented in the name of Morse.

Upon the passage of the bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to build an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore, on March 3, 1843, Alfred Vail was appointed "assistant superintendent of United States Telegraphs," and became engaged in superintending the construction of this line, which, being finished to Baltimore, was inaugurated on May 24, 1844, by the sending of the so-called "historic message," "What hath God wrought?" by Morse at Washington, and received by Alfred Vail at Baltimore.

In 1845, Alfred Vail wrote and published the first work upon the Electric Telegraph, which had a wide sale in this and other countries, being translated into a number of foreign languages.

Alfred Vail invented the first printing telegraph and the original of the well-known Wall Street "ticker," in which no changes have been made beyond those of form of construction. He superintended the construction of the line from Baltimore to New York, and was an officer and director of the Magnetic Telegraph Company until 1850, when, having purchased a home in Morristown, he retired there to enjoy his well-earned leisure.

His fondness for genealogical research turned his attention to the history of the Vail family, and from that time until his decease, on the 19th of January, 1859, his time was devoted to this pursuit, the work, however, at his death unfortunately being uncompleted.



ALBERT BARNITZ.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET COLONEL ALBERT BARNITZ, United States army, was born at Everett, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1835. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he was pursuing the study of law in the office of an eminent jurist at Minneapolis, Minnesota, whither he had gone from Cleveland, Ohio, after some preparatory study at Kenyon College, and in a local law-school. But the importunate beating of war-drums, and the startling cry "to arms!" caused him to relinquish his cherished opportunities and to hasten back to Cleveland, where, waiving all claims to immediate preferment, he at once enlisted as a private soldier in the Second Ohio Cavalry, then organizing on University Heights,—but was later enrolled as a sergeant.

The regiment with which he was now associated had a remarkable and altogether exceptional career. It served in five different armies, under twenty-four generals, and campaigned through thirteen States and the Indian Territory; fought in ninety-five battles and minor engagements, and marched an aggregate distance of twenty-seven thousand miles.

Captain Barnitz, meanwhile, won his way, step by step, to the rank of major, the command of the regiment, however, devolved upon him at a critical time, while he yet held the rank of captain, and throughout the entire Appomattox campaign, wherein the regiment, under the eye of Custer, and justifying his enthusiastic commendation, habitually led the charge, or bore the brunt of onset, in every desperate crisis; and in the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox Station, well sustained its old-time prestige, and fought with even more than its accustomed valor; crown-

ing its achievements by the spirited repulse at Appomattox Court-House of the attempted sortie of a Confederate cavalry brigade, while efforts towards capitulation were in progress.

It is historically stated that "from the 27th of March to the surrender of Lee (Colonel Barnitz being meanwhile in command) the Second captured and turned over to the provost-marshal eighteen pieces of artillery, one hundred and eighty horses, seventy army wagons, nine hundred prisoners, and small arms not counted."

Upon the reorganization of the army, in 1866, Colonel Barnitz was commissioned captain of G Troop, Seventh United States Cavalry, and subsequently brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the regular army.

He served with the Seventh Cavalry, and in command of his troop and detachments, on independent scouts and other expeditions, in Indian campaigns in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and the Indian Territory; marching many thousand miles, and participating in numerous engagements with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Sioux. He was with General Hancock's expedition on the Plains, in the spring of 1867, and participated in the seizure and destruction of the Cheyenne village. He was with General Sully in pursuit of the hostile tribes to the border of the Staked Plains, and in attendant engagements in 1868. He accompanied General Custer on the toilsome campaign, through blizzards and trackless snow, which culminated at the battle of Washita, Indian Territory, November 27, 1868, in which engagement Colonel Barnitz, at daybreak, led the attack from below the village, and later, while separated from his command, in an effort to head off a large party of Indians escaping to their ponies, killed, in a hand-to-hand encounter, three warriors, by one of whom he had been previously shot through the body, just below the heart,—the wound being pronounced mortal, at the time, by the surgeons present. The colonel was twice seriously wounded during the war of the Rebellion. He was retired from active service December 15, 1870, and makes his occasional home at Cleveland, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, but has never engaged in active practice of the law, as he prefers to travel with his family, and meanwhile writes occasional letters for the *Cleveland Leader*. He has gained some celebrity as a poet, having written several war-poems of remarkable vigor, and others not less meritorious. His graphic war correspondence for the *Cincinnati Commercial*, over the signature "A. B.," is still favorably remembered.

Colonel Barnitz is a son of Dr. Martin E. Barnitz and Martha McClintic, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1835. He is also a grandson of Captain John McClintic, renowned in the War of 1812.

## DAVID B. MACOMB.

CHIEF-ENGINEER DAVID B. MACOMB, United States navy, was born near Tallahassee, Florida, February 27, 1827. He was appointed third assistant-engineer in the navy, January 11, 1849, from Pennsylvania. His first duty was in the office of the engineer-in-chief, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., 1849-50; coast-survey steamer "Bibb" 1850-51; promoted to second assistant-engineer, February 26, 1851, remaining attached to the coast-surveying steamer "Bibb," as her senior engineer, until December, 1852, and was then ordered to the steamer "John Hancock," attached to the squadron of the United States Exploring Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean, China and Japan Seas, under Acting Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, United States navy, which acted in conjunction with Commodore M. C. Perry, United States navy, in concluding the treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, 1853-55; promoted to first assistant-engineer June 26, 1856, and ordered to the steam-frigate "Wabash," flag-ship of Commodore Paulding, United States navy, commanding the Home Squadron, 1856-57; ordered to duty on frigate "Saranac," attached to the Pacific Squadron, 1858-59; promoted to chief-engineer September 21, 1860; ordered to the steam-frigate "Niagara," which conveyed the Japanese ambassadors back to Jeddo, now Tokio, Japan, 1860. Returned to Boston April 23, 1861, and then first learned that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and surrendered to the South Carolina State forces, and that several other States had seceded from the Union. The "Niagara" was immediately ordered to the New York Navy-Yard, and, after taking on board some fresh stores and outfits, she left New York May 3, 1861, for blockade duty off Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, being the first war-vessel ordered on that service. The "Niagara," being the flag-ship of Flag-Officer William W. McKean, was the leading vessel in the bombardment and reduction of Fort McRae and Pensacola Navy-Yard, October, 1861, detached from the "Niagara," February 23, 1862, and March 9, 1862, ordered to special duty in superintending the building and fitting out of the iron-clad monitors "Nahant," "Nantucket," and "Canonicus," 1862-63, and upon the completion of the latter vessel was ordered as her chief-engineer; and in May, 1863, she was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, to join the James River fleet of ironclads and gun-boats, and North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, United States navy, 1863-64. The "Canonicus" was at the reduction of "Houlett's House" batteries, June 21, 1864; and at battles of Dutch Gap and Deep Bottom, August 13, 1864; and before Fort Fisher December 23 and 25, 1864; and at the final reduction and surrender of that place January 13-15, 1865; and immediately after the surrender (that night)



the "Canonicus" and "Monadnock" were ordered off Charleston, South Carolina, to assist in the blockade of that place, and participated in the bombardment and occupation of Charleston by the Union forces February 18, 1865, the "Canonicus" throwing the last hostile shot at the retreating rebels on Sullivan's Island in the early morn of that day. After the evacuation the "Canonicus" was sent in pursuit of the rebel ironclad and ram "Stonewall," and went to Havana, Cuba, in company with other vessels of that squadron, Commodore Sylvanus W. Gordon, commanding; the "Canonicus" being the first American ironclad to enter a foreign port. The "Canonicus" returned to the United States June 26, 1865; inspection duty in laying up the ironclads at League Island, Philadelphia, and of government works and machinery at Baltimore, Maryland, 1865-66; duty at navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida, 1866-67; and at navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1868-70; steam-frigate "Tennessee," having on board the United States commissioners sent by President Grant to San Domingo, 1871; fleet-engineer of the North Atlantic Fleet, 1871-73; again at navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1879-82; president of the board organized under act of Congress, August 5, 1882, for survey and appraisal of the great amount of accumulated stores and material during and since the war, 1882-83; on duty at the navy-yard, Boston, Mass., 1884-89. Retired February 27, 1889, with the relative rank of commodore, having arrived at the age of sixty-two and served forty years and over in active service.

Commodore Macomb resides in North Cambridge, Mass., where, in the society of his wife, daughters, and grandchildren, and with his books and papers, he enjoys the remainder of a life spent in the service of his country.

Chief-Engineer Macomb made and applied the first fresh-water maker in any vessel of the United States navy.



CHARLES B. FOSDICK.

CHARLES B. FOSDICK, a "veteran in the leather trade of the United States," was born in the city of New York, August 31, 1824. He comes from an old American family, being descended from one of the former Huguenot settlers of New York. His school education was completed in early life, and at the age of twelve he began his experience in business life, and shortly afterwards was launched upon a commercial and manufacturing career, which was continued without interruption to the present time.

His enterprise led in the direction of the tanning and leather business, upon which he entered forty-five years ago in the famous "Swamp" district of New York, and with which he has been steadily connected since. Those concerned in this line of business have gained a reputation among New York business men for caution and conservatism in their methods. These useful business qualities have been particularly displayed by Mr. Fosdick, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-tradesmen is evidenced by the fact that, on the organization of the Hide and Leather National Bank, in 1891, he was at once chosen as its president. The stock of this institution, which has a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, is chiefly held by a number of prominent members of the hide and leather trade,—each man's holding being limited to fifty

shares. It became exceptionally prosperous under Mr. Fosdick's direction, acquiring a large and profitable volume of business in the few years during which he remained at its head. He became also a director in several other banking institutions, such as the Hamilton Bank and the Second National Bank. Of the last-named bank he was elected president in July, 1894, having resigned his presidency of the Hide and Leather Bank the previous month. This position he still retains. He is also a director of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and of various other business corporations.

Mr. Fosdick has been for years a prominent citizen of New York, taking part in movements for the betterment of municipal affairs, and is particularly notable for his long-continued and useful service upon the Grand Jury of that city. In connection with the last-named service, the following quotation will be of interest: "There is no man in New York who has served so often upon the Grand Jury as he has; and, owing to his thorough mastery of everything relating to the work of that august tribunal—the 'Palladium of Liberty,' as Horace Greeley designated it—Mr. Fosdick is invariably made foreman, and the presentments upon matters of great public moment are usually drawn up and read by him in open court. Many of the suggestions that he has made from time to time in his official capacity have afterwards been embodied in the laws and statutes of this commonwealth."

This eulogium is well deserved. Mr. Fosdick was first made foreman of the Grand Jury of New York City ten years ago, and since then he has held this position in every succeeding session of that body. He occupied the chair as foreman on the occasion of the indictment of the "boodler" aldermen, and also on that of the investigation of the case of Sheriff Flack. These are but two out of numerous important matters with which he has been called upon to deal.

Mr. Fosdick also served as a commissioner of lunacy in the celebrated Stephanie murder case. A previous commission had found Stephanie insane; but that in which he acted reversed this decision and pronounced the culprit sane. The report of this second commission was received and accepted by the court, and in consequence thereof Stephanie was put on trial, convicted of murder, and sentenced to State's prison for life.

## WILLIAM STONE WOODS.

DR. WILLIAM STONE WOODS, the well-known president of the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Missouri, was born at Columbia, in that State, November 1, 1840, being a son of James Harris Woods, of Madison County, Kentucky. Dr. Woods, after a preliminary training, entered the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in 1861. He afterwards entered upon the study of medicine, studying at first in the St. Louis Medical College, and afterwards in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1864.

Returning to Missouri, he practised medicine for several years in Monroe County, of that State. He then, for a year, conducted a drug-store in Paris, a town of the same county. His next enterprise was in a different line of business, but one which he correctly judged would be profitable. He established a wholesale grocery business at the terminal of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he moved westward, keeping pace with the progress of the road, until he reached Salt Lake City. The undertaking proved successful.

Dr. Woods next made his way to Rocheport, Boone County, Missouri, and established there in 1869 the Rocheport Savings Bank. This was a business for which he was specially fitted by nature, as his later career has abundantly demonstrated. His careful and conservative, yet progressive, policy, and his honorable dealings have won him general confidence and patronage in his several financial enterprises. The Rocheport institution, under his careful and capable management, became one of the most successful banks in that part of the State, and was in a flourishing condition when he left it, in 1880.

In the last-named year Dr. Woods removed to Kansas City, where he became a member of the firm of Grimes, Woods, La Force & Co., then the largest wholesale dry-goods establishment in that city. During his first two years of connection with this house he served as manager of its extensive business. This firm is now known as the Sanford Brothers Dry-Goods Company. Dr. Woods did not long remain actively concerned in its business. His tastes led him towards financial operations, and six months after his arrival in Kansas City he bought out Mr. Powell, the president of the Kansas City Savings Association, and succeeded him in the presidency, taking charge of the bank in 1882. His attention, however, has by no means been confined to banking, he having become extensively interested in other enterprises. In connection with his brother, James M. Woods, he was for a time largely engaged in the cattle trade in the



black hills of Dakota. His brother, who was a practical stockman, managed the enterprise, in which government contracts were taken to supply beef to the forts and the Indians. After about eight years profitable connection with this enterprise, Dr. Woods sold out his interest to his brother in 1882. He, with E. L. Martin and others, owned a tract of coal-lands in Missouri, as an outlet for which a railroad was built. Gradually, as railroad facilities were demanded in other directions, this road was extended, and has now assumed important proportions as the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Dr. Woods is a large stockholder in this road.

In 1882 the Kansas City Savings Association changed its name to the Bank of Commerce, which in 1887 became the National Bank of Commerce, the capital being increased from an original one hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars. Dr. Woods has continued at its head as president, and under his management it has grown to be one of the leading banking institutions of the West. Quiet and reserved in manner, he is a man of great force of character and marked business talent, with a generous spirit, which is shown in his establishing in business a number of young men, reared under his direction. He is in this way interested in a number of banking firms. He is also extensively interested in real estate.

Dr. Woods married, in 1866, Bina McBride. They have one daughter, Julia, who is married to Arthur Grissom, a Kansas City literary man. In politics the doctor is a Democrat. In manner he is cordial and genial, his principal recreation is in fishing, to which sport he is devoted, and in which he spends a portion of each summer.



LEHMAN P. ASHMEAD.

LEHMAN P. ASHMEAD was born in Philadelphia, near old St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets. His ancestors were men of strong bodies and vigorous minds, and passed their lives in useful activity. He inherits the strong family constitution. John Ashmead, the pioneer of the family, came from Cheltenham, England, in 1682, settling at Germantown, a few months before the arrival of William Penn. Both Mr. Ashmead's great-grandfathers were Revolutionary officers,—Captain John Ashmead, a noted seaman who made one hundred voyages to all parts of the world between the years 1758–80, and in 1779 commanded the Congress navy brig "Eagle," of ten guns, and successfully landed on the Delaware, from the West Indies, a cargo of much needed gunpowder to supply the Continental troops; and Surgeon George Lehman, who was with the army at Valley Forge; both were subsequently captured at sea and confined in Dartmoor Prison, England.

The subject of this sketch was under private instruction until the age of fourteen years, and then took a position in the old American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia, where he remained two years, when he was transferred to more responsible duties with the old Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, of which his brother, the late W. L. Ashmead, was superintendent.

October 19, 1841, President Tyler appointed him midshipman in the United States navy, was six months on the 74-gun ship "North Carolina" at New York, and then to the frigate "Congress" (on which ship the late Admiral Porter was junior lieutenant) on her first three years' cruise to the Mediterranean and Brazil stations. In August, 1843, he made a visit to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, at a period when travel in that section was attended with great peril. He continued in the "Con-

gress" till the end of her cruise, and subsequently was attached to the United States steamer "Princeton" and frigate "Cumberland." While in the service, his record was of the highest grade. In 1846 he married, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the only daughter of James H. Howland, whose lineal ancestor was a Pilgrim of the "Mayflower" in 1620, who outlived all the other Pilgrims landing from that famous vessel. Mr. Ashmead resided in New Bedford about fifteen years, having resigned honorably from the navy. He engaged largely in whaling and developing enterprises, was a member of City Councils and prominent in the front ranks of the citizens of that place. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he went to West Virginia to take possession of a valuable coal property in which he was interested with other Northern owners, shipping coal down the river to Southern cities. Here, although surrounded by disloyal men who were his personal friends, his patriotism was not in the least affected, their influence failing to swerve him from his sense of duty in the cause of the Union. He escaped many risks of his life and confinement in Libby prison. He could have resumed his position in the navy, and did offer his services, but his personal attention was imperatively demanded in efforts to protect the property. When in Philadelphia, in 1862, he was active in organizing a three years' regiment for the war, volunteering himself, and marched in the ranks of the Gray Reserves to the battle-ground of Antietam. His two sons at the Pennsylvania Military Academy—fourteen and sixteen years of age—also went with the battery when General Stuart invaded Carlisle. His eldest boy subsequently enlisted in a three years' regiment. At the close of the war, Mr. Ashmead went to Virginia and organized the Richmond Granite Company, employing a large number of men, and making the first introduction of Virginia granite to the Philadelphia market. The pedestal of the marble statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall he had cut and finished at the quarries by Virginia stone-dressers (ex-Confederate soldiers). In 1868, President Johnson appointed him Naval Officer of Philadelphia, but the Senate during that Congress failed to confirm any of the President's appointments. Mr. Ashmead was one of the earnest, constant members of the Executive Committee of the first Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia, and out of which grew the Committee of One Hundred, since carrying on the work of reform.

In 1888 he took an active part in having established a Refuge Station for shipwrecked whalmen at Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean. It is a trait of Mr. Ashmead to be prominent in all he undertakes, not for applause, but rather from an innate positive force of character. Possessing a firm spirit, with genial, amiable disposition, he merits and has the esteem and confidence of his many friends both at home and abroad.



## HON. SAMUEL SLOAN.

HON. SAMUEL SLOAN, president of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was born December 25, 1817, in the village of Lisburn, County Down, one of the north-eastern counties of Ireland, seven miles from the city of Belfast. His ancestors were of the Scotch Presbyterian faith, and blended the hardihood of the Scotch with the acuteness of the Irish race. In 1798 some of them emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky, where they prospered. Twenty years later William Sloan, Samuel's father, came to New York, when the latter was but two years of age. Mr. Sloan was soon admitted into the old established house of William Crowley, in Water Street, which was extensively engaged in the Bristol trade. In his youth Samuel became a pupil in the first New York public school, No. 1. He subsequently entered the Columbia College grammar school. He was an apt pupil. At fifteen years of age his chances of acquiring an advanced education were suddenly terminated by the sudden death of his father. At that early age he was compelled to face the world unaided and with others, in a great measure, dependent upon him. He was at once taken into the Irish importing house of McBride & Co. In this employment, as a junior clerk, young Sloan soon acquired a reputation for sagacity, faithfulness, integrity, and general aptitude for business, which served to greatly advance him. His connection with this house lasted nearly twenty-five years.

On April 8, 1844, Mr. Sloan married Miss Margaret Elmendorf, of Somerville, New Jersey, a daughter of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that State, and took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he resided for a number of years. He was elected to the State Senate of New York State in 1857, and in 1859 was elected a director of the Hudson River Railroad, and in the following February was elected its president. He retired from the same in January, 1864, and was soon after elected a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and was elected president of the system in 1867. Under his management the road rapidly developed, and by leases and construction it reached tide water over the Morris and Essex Railroad, Lake Ontario by the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroads, Utica and Richfield Springs by the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Rail-



road, and Buffalo in 1882 over the new line, the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, thus forming a complete system draining the great Pennsylvania coal region to the north, west, and tide-water, and making another line for freight traffic between the great lakes and the seaboard. The road has steadily grown in size and importance until now it has nine hundred and one miles of road and two thousand one hundred and twelve miles of track, leased and operated.

It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Sloan that the great Bergen Tunnel was built. At the beginning of the war, while president of the Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Sloan was an active member of the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York. This committee was intrusted by the city authorities with the expenditure of one million dollars, advanced, to promptly equip and forward troops to the front. This committee was an element of great strength to the United States government, and was so recognized throughout the country. Mr. Sloan is essentially an American; he is the product of our American institutions, and one of a class of men that can only be produced on American soil. In 1894, Mr. Sloan celebrated his golden wedding, an event which awakened great interest among his hosts of friends, receiving congratulations from all over the land. His long life has been one of devotion to duty, and, making use of his opportunities, he has amassed a fortune by his pluck and determined will.





CYRUS NEWLIN PEIRCE, D.D.S.

CYRUS NEWLIN PEIRCE was born in Byberry, Philadelphia, March 5, 1829, his father, Cyrus Peirce, being formerly of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Ruth S. Peirce, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The family descended originally from the Percys of England, and were noted for longevity, there having been more than one centenarian among them. Mr. Peirce received his preliminary education in the public schools of Byberry, and afterwards worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, when he resolved to carry out a long-cherished intention of obtaining a more liberal education. For this purpose he entered the New York Central College, at Cortland, New York, an institution which was one of the first to adopt the manual labor system, offering to poor students an opportunity to support themselves by their own labor while acquiring a collegiate

education. There was a farm attached to the college for this purpose, on which the ambitious young student worked for fourteen months, dividing his time between labor and study. At the end of this time he was seized with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and returned to Philadelphia as soon as able to travel.

When convalescent, Mr. Peirce, having decided to prepare himself for the profession of dentistry, entered the office of Dr. F. M. Dixon as a student, associating medicine with dentistry in his studies. He continued here for two years, attending lectures at the Pennsylvania Dental College, while gaining practical experience in Dr. Dixon's office. He graduated in 1854, and immediately began the practice of the profession, in which he became very successful, attaining, and still holding, an eminent position as a dentist.

In 1858 Dr. Peirce was elected to the chair of Operative Dentistry and Dental Physics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, a professorship which he retained till 1865, and to which was added in 1860 the post of dean of the college. In 1865 he resigned both these positions, and since then has held no official position other than that of Lecturer on Dental Surgery at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, these lectures being established as part of the general medical course of the institution.

Dr. Peirce was married, in 1857, to Miss Charlotte Woodward, of Auburn, New York, to whose faithful aid and co-operation he attributes much of his success in life. For many years he has taken an active interest in general reform and charitable movements, both in social and religious matters, and for some years has been president of the Society for Ethical Culture of Philadelphia. He is also much interested in science, and has long been a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of whose council he is at present a member.

## AMZI LORENZO BARBER.

AMZI LORENZO BARBER was born at Saxton's River, Windham County, Vermont, on June 22, 1843, the son of the Rev. Amzi D. Barber, a self-educated Congregational clergyman of great strength of character, who when a student at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, left that institution because the faculty had prohibited the discussion of the slavery question, and walked across Ohio to Oberlin, where he entered Oberlin College. He is still engaged in ministerial work at Castalia, Ohio, though eighty-five years of age. He was of Scotch-Irish, and his wife of French-English, descent. He was of Scotch-Irish, and his wife of French-English, descent, so their son inherited the characteristics of four nations.

The family moved to Ohio in 1852, in which State Mr. Barber attended various schools, including the High School of Cleveland, and in 1862 entered Oberlin College at the head of his class in the preparatory department. An attack of pneumonia forced him to leave college for a year, which he spent in the wilds of Northern Michigan. Returning to his studies, he graduated in 1867 as Bachelor of Arts, subsequently receiving from his *Alma Mater* the degree of Master of Arts. To meet the expenses of his college course he had worked on farms in the summer and taught school in the winter season. While pursuing a post-graduate course in the Theological Department of Oberlin College he was invited by General O. O. Howard, then at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, to take charge of the normal department of Harvard University, and entered upon that duty, at Washington, in April, 1868. He subsequently took charge of the preparatory department, and was afterwards elected professor of Natural History, which he resigned in 1872, and engaged in the real estate business in Washington.

In the succeeding year, 1873, came the great business panic, producing a marked depression in prices which continued for several years, and seriously affected real estate. Many people engaged in this business lost heavily, but Mr. Barber, who held on to his investments, ultimately sold out at a handsome profit. His success in this field of enterprise led him into a new line of operations. Forced by his landed investments to appreciate the value of good streets, he perceived the excellent adaptability of the asphalt pavement to the city of Washington, and in 1878 he engaged in this business, one which he has since then actively continued to the immense advantage of the National Capital and other cities. In the years that succeeded his first efforts in this direction Mr. Barber laid this new material on many miles of Washington streets, and, as the demand for asphalt paving grew, he extended his operations to other cities. By 1883 his business had grown so extensive that he found it necessary to incorporate the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, in order to systematize the work and efficiently carry out his many contracts. During the four years from 1882 to 1886 he averaged one thousand miles of railroad travel weekly, one-third of his nights being passed in Pullman sleeping cars. He estimates that he has travelled four hundred thousand miles (including eighty thousand miles of ocean travel) in establishing the business of which he is the head.

In 1887, Mr. Barber, desirous of obtaining an ample supply of the best raw material, leased from the government of Great Britain the celebrated asphalt lake of the island of Trinidad for a period of forty-two years. This lake, one hundred and fourteen acres in area, contains an almost inexhaustible supply of this useful material. To operate this concession, the Trinidad Asphalt Company was organized in 1888. Mr. Barber is the leading stockholder, director, and officer of the two corporations named, whose capital and surplus now aggregated nearly \$7,000,000. Down to the present time there have been laid more than twenty million yards,



or over one thousand miles of Trinidad asphalt pavement, in eighty cities of the United States, at a total cost of more than \$60,000,000. For this work the Trinidad Asphalt Company has supplied nearly all the material, more than half of which has been laid by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, the material for the remainder having been supplied by Mr. Barber to some thirty different paving firms. The pavement thus laid is to-day recognized as the standard pavement of the United States, and companies are being formed for the purpose of introducing it into foreign countries.

Mr. Barber was married in 1868 to Celia M. Bradley, of Geneva, Ohio, who died in 1870. In 1871 he married Julia Louise Langdon, daughter of J. Le Droit Langdon, formerly of Belmont, New York. In 1875-76 he took the course of lectures in the Law Department of Columbian University of Washington. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, but has never entered into regular practice. He has long served as one of the trustees of Oberlin College. He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington and of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, but was forced to retire from both of these through the demands of his own business.

He is a member of many scientific and social organizations, including various clubs and other institutions of New York City, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Arts, in London, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London. Yachting is his favorite pastime, and for several years past he has lived with his family during much of the summer season in his steam yacht, visiting the many places of interest along the Atlantic coast. In the winter of 1893-94 he made a yachting trip through the Mediterranean, visiting its principal points from Gibraltar to Palestine.

In 1880, Mr. Barber, in association with Senator Sherman and others, purchased the Stone property, of 120 acres, on the outskirts of Washington. Under his management the sale of this land was remarkably successful and yielded large profits. He reserved the choicest part of this property for his own use, and built on it the handsome mansion known as "Belmont," the permanent home of the family. His library and picture gallery here contain many rare and choice works of art. His summer residence is "Ardley Tower," at Irvington, on the Hudson, and he has also recently purchased the Robert L. Stuart mansion, on Fifth Avenue, at Sixty-eighth Street, New York, where the family will hereafter spend part of the winter of each year.



NICHOLAS ROWE, M.D.

DR. NICHOLAS ROWE, well known among the lovers of field sports as the editor of the *American Field*, a favorite organ of the sporting fraternity, was born in the island of Barbadoes, March 10, 1842, his father being an English clergyman, stationed there in charge of a mission of the Episcopal Church. After spending his early years in this island, he came to Brooklyn, New York, where he studied medicine and graduated as an aurist. His inclinations, however, led him more strongly in the direction of field sports, towards which he had a warm predilection, and he soon gave up the profession of medicine to enter that of sporting journalism.

Dr. Rowe's work in this field began with contributions to *Turf, Field, and Farm*, *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, and *Rod and Gun*, under the *nom de plume* of "Mohawk," which pseudonyme made him a favorite with sportsmen, and a terror to all who were recreant to the honor of true sportsmanship. On March 4, 1876, he assumed the editorial management of the journal then known as the *Chicago Field*, making Chicago his place of residence during the remainder of his life. This paper, devoted to sporting interests, was then young and struggling, having attained no great share of public favor. But Dr. Rowe had not long assumed its editorial chair before it became evident that new life had been infused in the sheet, and it began a rapid growth in circulation, making its way quickly to the front rank of sportsmen's journals. Its vigorous, fearless, honest, and critical editorials attracted attention throughout the land, and its perusal soon became a necessity to every genuine American lover of field sports. So great had its circulation become by

1881 that Dr. Rowe, on July 2 of that year, changed its name to the *American Field*, as more in accordance with the position of a paper that had readers in every State of the Union. He also organized a stock company, the American Field Publishing Company, in which he became the editor and manager of the much enlarged and improved sheet.

The influence and activity of the editor of the *Field* were such as eventually to give it a circulation in all English-speaking countries, while it became a power in all movements of progression in sportsmanship. Laws for the protection of game and fish were enacted, prosecution of offenders rigidly pushed, and the world of sport advanced in a hundred ways, and this largely through the incessant advocacy of all measures of reform and advancement by the indefatigable editor of the *Field*.

On March 11, 1876, Dr. Rowe inaugurated a regular system of correct kennel registrations, and in 1878 published the first volume of the "National American Kennel Stud Book." Other volumes of this have been issued from time to time by the American Kennel Company, until now there are eleven volumes, the later ones being entitled "American Kennel Club Stud Book." He continued through life strongly interested in the kennel interests of this country, and from 1872 to 1874 imported many dogs from England, believing that their blood was far superior to that of the native strain. From these numerous fine dogs have been bred. Among the celebrated litters bred by him was the Cambridge,—Dido 11, litter, one of which, Dad Wilson, sold for one thousand dollars. He took an active part in starting one of the first bench shows in America, at Mineola, Long Island, New York, in 1874, and continued ever afterwards a staunch supporter of bench shows.

Dr. Rowe was an active member of many sportsman's clubs, and acted as president, director, or committee member of many such associations, being president at the time of his death of the United States Field Trial Club, the Continental Field Trial Club, and the American Coursing Club. He was stricken with locomotor ataxia in 1893, which was followed by Bright's disease, and during the succeeding years he suffered greatly, though benefited by a period spent in Texas and California. He returned to Chicago in the autumn of 1895, and died there March 10, 1896, on his fifty-fourth birthday. The character of Dr. Rowe was marked by courtesy, generosity, and charitable warmth of heart. No appeal for assistance was ever made to him in vain, though he had an iron will in support of what he viewed as the right.

## AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE, M.D.

THE subject of this sketch comes from a prominent American family, being in the eighth generation of descent from Joseph and Alice Clarke, members of the Dorchester Company who came from Plymouth, England, in 1630. The family was one of great antiquity in England, and can be traced back to Nicholas Drury, who served under John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in the Spanish expedition of 1386. Dr. Clarke's great-grandfather, Ichabod Clarke, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Edward Clarke, served in the War of 1812. His mother, Fanny Peck Clarke, was descended from John Peck, who came to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and was of an old Yorkshire family. Her father served in the War of the Revolution.

Augustus Peck Clarke was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 24, 1833, prepared for college in the University Grammar School, of Providence, entered Brown University, and graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, in 1861. While still in college he began the study of medicine under the eminent surgeon Dr. L. L. Miller, of Providence, and in 1862 graduated as Medical Doctor from the Harvard Medical School.

In August, 1861, Dr. Clarke entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and as such served in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, being at the siege of Yorktown and in several of the seven days' battles before Richmond. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Savage's Station, but was permitted to continue his professional services, and remained with the wounded until all were exchanged. He was promoted surgeon of the Sixth Cavalry, May 5, 1863, and served with it in all the operations of that year. At the beginning of Grant's campaign of 1864, he was made surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division, and was subsequently promoted surgeon-in-chief of this division. As such he was actively engaged in all the movements conducted by General Sheridan, and continued his labors until the division was disbanded, July 1, 1865. During his long service he participated in more than eighty-two engagements, was frequently complimented in reports, and was recommended for brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel "for faithful and meritorious conduct during the eventful term of his service."

The war ended, Dr. Clarke went abroad, and studied in the medical schools and hospitals of Europe, devoting himself particularly to obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery. On his return, in 1866, he entered upon practice in Cambridge, Mass., where he quickly gained a reputation as an able practitioner, which has steadily grown since. While enjoying this high reputation in general practice, he is especially distinguished for his skill in surgery and gynecology, and was one of the earliest advocates of the use of antiseptic treatment in surgical operations.



Dr. Clarke is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been one of its councillors. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and served as president of the Gynecological Society of Boston, in 1891-92, and vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, and of the American Medical Association in 1895-96. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; of the Tenth, Berlin, 1890; of the Eleventh, Rome, 1894; and is a member of the Twelfth, to be held in Moscow, Russia, in 1897. He has served as a delegate to other foreign medical bodies, and is connected with other home medical associations, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of its board of officers of 1894-96.

Dr. Clarke has made important researches in gynecology and abdominal surgery, and has contributed to the press and to medical societies and journals a large number of learned papers on these subjects. He is also the author of a volume of poems, issued in 1896, and of "Clarke's Kindred Genealogies," now in press.

He has been consulting physician to the Middlesex Dispensary since 1892, Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston since 1893, and dean of the faculty since 1894. He has served also as president of the Cambridge Art Circle, a member of the Cambridge City Council and alderman, and belongs to various clubs and fraternal and other associations. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary H. Gray, author and poet, daughter of the late Gideon Gray, and has two daughters, Inez Louise, Bachelor of Arts, of Harvard Annex, and Genevieve, who is now pursuing the study of medicine.



JOHN B. STETSON.

JOHN BALLESON STETSON, hat manufacturer of Philadelphia, was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 5, 1830. His father was a hatter, and he learned that trade in his father's workshop, continuing to follow it, in that section of the country, until 1865, when he came to Philadelphia with the hope of finding there better opportunities for business progress. Up to that time he had collected no capital, and began business in this city in January, 1865, with only industry and energy to sustain him. His first shop was in a small room at Seventh and Callowhill Streets, where he made and delivered most of his own work. He began with repairing, but, having gained a reputation for honest and tasteful work, was soon able to manufacture hats, taking care that nothing not of sterling quality should leave his shop.

In 1866, Mr. Stetson moved to Fourth Street above Chestnut Street, and there progressed so well that his goods were soon in wide demand, and he was obliged, year after year, to increase the dimensions of his establishment. In 1869 he began to employ travelling salesmen, his business previously having been local only. His office and sales-rooms were removed, in 1872, to a new locality, suitable to accommodate his now large business. This was the block bounded by Montgomery Avenue, Fourth, and Cadwalader Streets, a large tract, which has since, in successive stages, been covered by buildings five and six stories high, which form what is perhaps the largest and best-equipped hat-factory in the world. The number of operators averages about eight

hundred and fifty, of whom about one hundred and fifty are women. The productive capacity of the establishment is about one hundred and fifty dozen of fur and felt hats daily, the value of the annual output being nearly two millions of dollars.

Mr. Stetson is a man of benevolent instincts, and is earnestly interested in the welfare of his operators. In his factory nine hours are a day's work, and the week ends at Saturday noon. With the workshops he has associated a number of institutions, unique and highly useful in character, and instigated by his warm spirit of human good will. These are located in rooms at one end of the large pile of factory buildings, and include religious, social, and benevolent institutions for the good of the workmen. Among them is a large Sunday-school, started for his employees, but open to many people of the neighborhood, its place of meeting being a handsome hall which is capable of seating two thousand persons. Beneath this is a spacious library and reading-room, supplied with three thousand choice volumes and the leading newspapers and periodicals. There is also a parlor for evening social meetings, while every week-day at noon prayer-meetings are held here. There is a study for those in charge of the Sunday-school, and an armory for the guns and equipments of a military company organized from among the younger hands.

An organization was formed in 1885, known as the John B. Stetson Union, on the same basis as the Young Men's Christian Association. In addition, there is a charitable organization, known as the Mysterious Twelve, a Guard of Honor, composed of boys from twelve to nineteen years of age, and other societies. Entertainments, for the operators and their friends, are given every Saturday evening, at which a full orchestra is engaged, and every other evening of the week is in some way profitably engaged.

One of the most useful of these institutions is that known as the Medical Department, which is under the charge of Dr. Carl Seiler, and in which the operators and members of the associations are treated at a nominal price, or gratuitously when necessary. A new building, five stories in height, has been erected for this department. There is, in addition, a John B. Stetson Building Association, also a beneficial, to which all contribute, Mr. Stetson most of all. Mr. Stetson's benevolence, while thus exerted for the good of his workmen, reaches to other institutions. He has given fifty thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association, and is connected with or has liberally aided many of the charitable institutions of Philadelphia.

## HERBERT CALVIN HINDS.

HERBERT CALVIN HINDS, clergyman, was born at Cossayuna, Washington County, New York, June 22, 1857. He was born in a house which has always been known as "the lightning-splitter," and which still stands upon the bank of one of the beautiful ponds at the outlet of Cossayuna Lake. In perfect accord with the religious interest which prevailed at the time of his birth, he early set out to obey his God-given impressions, and began a careful preparation for the sacred office. His early home-training was of a marked religious character, and the beneficial effects have been observed in the earnest contest for "the faith once delivered to the saints" which followed. A mother's faith consecrated him to God's service, and a father's generosity enabled him to carry out his purposes and become a chosen vessel unto God and made meet for the Master's use. As in the case of many a farmer's son, with courage, patience, and perseverance, and in spite of discouragements and obstructions, and with a definite object before him, he has labored earnestly to succeed.

He was educated at the district schools until he reached the age of seventeen. In February, 1875, he entered the State Normal School at Albany, and two years later graduated with credit, and was chosen to read his essay at the commencement exercises of his class. In the autumn of 1877 he entered the preparatory school of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and the following autumn the Boys' Academy at Albany, N. Y. January 6, 1879, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and graduated with honor in the class of 1882. At the completion of his course he was elected by the faculty a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, one of the orators on commencement day to compete for the Blatchford medals, and by the members of his class the class orator. On commencement day in the oratorical contest he received honorable mention. In September, 1882, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and, in connection with his theological studies, took a special course in philosophy under Dr. McCosh for the degree of A.M. After the three years at Princeton he took charge of the Park Place Chapel, in Schenectady, N. Y., where he labored with earnestness and satisfaction from May, 1885, to April, 1886. As it was not thought to be wise to organize a Third Presbyterian Church for Schenectady, he resigned and spent till August in study and travel in Europe. On his return, he went to Amsterdam and supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church during the enforced absence of the pastor on account of ill-health. At the earnest solicitation of the people, he began and continued persistent efforts looking forward to the organization of a Second Presbyterian Church, and, in February, 1887, the new church came into being with eighty members, and was christened Emanuel. The



church building was completed the following autumn. In September of this same year, he accepted a unanimous call to become the pastor of the Second Reformed Church at Schenectady, N. Y. During this pastorate of three and one-half years, the membership of the church was greatly increased, a large floating debt was paid, an extension was built to the chapel, and the church and the Sunday-school were brought into a highly prosperous condition. On the first of March, 1891, in answer to a unanimous call, he took charge of the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Troy, and thus became the second pastor in the history of the organization. Having charge of the largest church in the presbytery, and with the Sabbath-school membership larger than any other school in the surrounding cities, the pastor is a very busy man, but he labors with the regularity of a machine, and thereby accomplishes much more than others who have more time for study, and one of the most striking characteristics of his work is his business-like way of doing things. The Ninth Presbyterian Church is known throughout the surrounding territory as "the working church." As a preacher he is much sought after by the young people, and his sermons have proved to be sufficiently interesting to secure the presence of a large company of young men as well as young women at the Sabbath services. He feels the truth, and has the happy gift of making others feel it. He sympathizes with the erring, and has the faculty of making them realize that Christ desires to help them. He has an earnest delivery that carries conviction, and expresses his thoughts in language of unusual felicity. He has frequently been invited to deliver lectures from pulpit and platform, and, in many instances, has complied with such requests; but he has always regarded this kind of work his avocation rather than vocation, for his heart delights most in the duties of the pastor and the preacher.



JAMES BARR FERREE.

JAMES BARR FERREE, merchant and financier, son of Richard Ferree, was born at the old Ferree homestead, on Strasburg Pike, twelve miles below Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1806. His father was a great-grandson of the illustrious Mary Ferree, a French refugee, whose husband having been slain in the Huguenot persecutions, came to America in 1705 with her four sons and one daughter, and settled in Pequea Township, Lancaster County, on a grant from William Penn, who had interested himself in her behalf and presented her to Queen Anne, who gave her farming utensils for use in her new home.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Ferree left home to become a clerk for his elder brother George, in his general store at Maytown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,

whom he subsequently bought out. On May 27, 1829, he married Miss Mary Ann Patterson, daughter of Samuel Patterson, whose father, Samuel Patterson, was sergeant in Colonel Thomas Porter's battalion, and served in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. The younger Samuel Patterson achieved some celebrity from being the first farmer in Lancaster County to discontinue giving grog to his hands.

In 1831, Mr. Ferree removed to Mount Joy and continued a general merchandise business there, erecting what was at that time the largest brick store and dwelling in the county. In 1838 he was elected register of wills for Lancaster County, and attended to his official duties at Lancaster in addition to his large mercantile business. In 1844 he disposed of his business and property in Mount Joy and removed to Philadelphia, where for five years he was the junior member of the firm of Bryan & Ferree, wholesale dry-goods jobbers, subsequently conducting the business in his individual name.

In 1855 he founded the banking house of Ferree & Sterrett, which was afterwards known as Ferree & Company on the admission of his son, Samuel Patterson Ferree, to partnership.

When the National Bank Act was passed, he was one of the first to see the advantages of it, and had the preliminary papers prepared to organize the First National Bank of Philadelphia; but other parties having filed their papers before him the matter was dropped, but he was one of the promoters and largest stockholders of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, and subsequently organized the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, of which he was the first president.

Mr. Ferree retired from active business in 1875, and died May 14, 1878, in his seventy-third year. He had seven children, of whom four survived him.



## ALBERT M. PALMER.

ALBERT MARSHMAN PALMER, distinguished among the theatrical managers of his period in New York City, was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, July 20, 1838. It is interesting to note as a coincidence and historical fact that with his advent began the distinctive control of the American stage by American managers.

Mr. Palmer's father was the Rev. Albert Gallatin Palmer, D.D., of a family distinguished in colonial history, a pastor of the Baptist Church, much beloved, of fine reputation and fine abilities, known also as the author of a book of poems and other writings. His mother was of an old Connecticut family, Sarah A. Langworthy. He finished his schooling by graduating from the law class of the University of New York in 1860. Soon after he assumed a responsible and confidential position under Mr. Barney, collector of the port of New York. In 1866 he assumed charge of the Mercantile Library, at that time a post of distinction, and it was from those literary surroundings that he was called to theatrical management. Mr. Sheridan Shook, proprietor of Union Square Theatre, seeing that his house, devoted to vaudeville entertainments, was making no headway, turned to him as a man of affairs. Mr. Palmer consented to conduct the theatre, provided that he should have entire control and change the policy and character of the establishment; henceforth the house was to take rank. At that time Wallack's and Daly's seemed to occupy the whole field for popular favor. The first season demonstrated that they had a competitor, and before the second was finished the formerly unconsidered Union Square Theatre was the most popular and profitable house in the city.

Its history for ten years was indeed remarkable. It is conceded that no such company as was gathered together in such plays, for example, as "The Two Orphans," has since been seen in New York. Owing to Mr. Palmer's selection of players many of the younger actors developed into the stars of a succeeding period. Mr. Palmer has preserved a record in inlaid volumes of photographs, biographies, criticisms, autograph letters of authors, actors, etc., which will remain one of the most valuable historical evidences known in theatrical history. The plays there produced were, as may be said of his subsequent productions, of lasting and vital interest. Dion Boucicault's adaptation of "I, Ed Astray" was one of the first pieces to draw the attention of the town to the excellence of the management. In 1874, "The Two Orphans" established the house in recognition, and this very brilliant performance, after having been admired for a season or so, is remembered as the perfection of the romantic drama. This play has been continually before the public since that time; its success, owing to the production and adaptation, having been greater here than in France or England. "A Celebrated Case," "The



Rantzaus," "Rose Michel," "The Danicheffs," "A Parisian Romance," and many other plays were there given for the first time. American authors, such as Bronson Howard, in "The Banker's Daughter," and Bartley Campbell, in "My Partner," there made their real beginnings as successful dramatists.

In 1882, Mr. Palmer, having accumulated a fortune by this loyalty to the best tastes of the public, retired from the management, but after a period of rest in Europe was sought by Mr. Mallory, of the Madison Square Theatre, and assumed entire control of that house. He secured the same results as before. His management has been marked by the recurrence of vital plays; thus, it was not long before the town was delighted with "Jim the Penman." Many other plays of high character followed, such as "Saints and Sinners," "Elaine," "A Pair of Spectacles," etc. Mr. Palmer's career at this house closing with one the most pleasing and successful of pieces ever written by an American author, "Alabama."

In 1890, Mr. Palmer secured the theatre long known as "Wallack's," which now became known as "Palmer's," and there have been produced a number of plays entirely worthy of his long and successful career. A few years later he came into control of the Garden Theatre, and has since extended his management to other cities. Perhaps the most remarkable success and production of his career has been his most recent, the dramatization by Paul Potter of Dumas's novel "Tribby." Mr. Palmer has had, in a most marked degree, the confidence and respect of the profession. Since 1888 he has been president of the Actors' Fund, accomplishing infinite good; he is also a member of the Goethe Society, the Players' Club, the Union League Club, etc. Mrs. Palmer has also been conspicuous in her relations to the profession, having established the Professional Women's League, etc.

## ISAAC HODGEN TRABUE.

ISAAC HODGEN TRABUE, city founder, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, at his father's iron-works, on the 25th of March, 1829. His family were of Huguenot extraction. His grandfather, General James Trabue, was seven years a commissary-general in the Virginia line, army of the Revolution, two years of which time he was a prisoner at Quebec. After the Revolution, he was a Kentucky pioneer. General Trabue married Jane Porter, a cousin of the author of the "Scottish Chiefs."

Colonel Trabue was the son of Wharton Trabue, who operated and owned iron-works on the Cumberland River, and was also a Christian minister. Colonel Trabue was educated at Georgetown, Kentucky, being for a time the pupil of Hon. James G. Blaine, and was graduated in law from the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1854. In 1859 he was aide to Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, with the rank of colonel.

In the beginning of the late war he espoused the cause of the Union, and helped turn the tide of Kentucky's neutrality for the Union.

In June, 1861, he carried the first company of volunteers from the blue hills of Jefferson County, Kentucky, to Camp Jo Holt, to be mustered into the Union army under General Rousseau; Kentucky's neutrality forbade their being mustered in on her soil.

He was a colonel under Anderson and Sherman. He put his slaves in the service of the United States as hospital nurses and workmen in the quartermaster's department.

The United States being crippled for supplies, he left Sherman and furnished coal, a sinecure of war, to the

steamers employed by the government, from his mines on the lower Ohio, mining millions of bushels with refugees, guerillas, and negroes that could not have been mined in any other way, without which coal Grant and the Army of the Cumberland would have been short of supplies.

After the war he practised law and became a political leader in Kentucky. He bore the Republican banner as candidate for Congress in the First Kentucky District in 1872. Was elector for the State-at-large for Peter Cooper in 1876. Was the Greenback candidate for treasurer of Kentucky in 1877, and ran on the Greenback ticket for attorney-general of Kentucky in 1879. Was elector for the State-at-large for General B. F. Butler in 1884. Winning these distinctions as an able champion of the great greenback financial theory.

Colonel Trabue has been an ardent and distinguished lover and amateur master of chess, beating, in 1883, Zukertort, the then champion of the world, and endowed a chess tournament in 1885; also the city of Trabue or Punta Gorda, De Soto County, Florida. His family has been conspicuous, his brother, G. F. Q. Trabue, was the father of the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky, and one of the most eloquent attorneys and stump-speakers of his time.

He married, in 1865, Miss Virginia Taylor, the daughter of General James and Charlotte Taylor, of South Carolina. Charlotte Taylor was the only lady entomologist in the country. She was the daughter of William Scarborough, who, in 1819, built and sent the first steamship, the "Savannah," of Savannah, Georgia, across the Atlantic.

## JAMES W. QUEEN.

JAMES W. QUEEN, a prominent optician of Philadelphia, was born in this city in 1811, being the son of Thomas and Mary Queen, of Philadelphia. During the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, his father was engaged in the duty of protecting Wilmington, Delaware, against an expected attack by the ships of the enemy, which had sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and burned the public buildings of Washington. The son, then a young infant, was taken to see him while employed in this important work. At the youthful age of seven the future optician entered the service of Fryer & Anderson, who kept at that time a fine dry-goods establishment at Second and Chestnut Streets, from which section of the city the fashionable retail trade had not yet departed on its later journey westward. After a period of service in this establishment he was sent to school, attending, during 1824-25, the D. Watson School, on Fourth Street near South Street, a school in which Edwin Forrest and many other eminent men were educated. He proved a very attentive student, and became proficient in his studies. On leaving school he entered the McAllister optical establishment, the leading house in that line of business in the city. Here he not only gained a thorough knowledge of the business, but the respect and commendation of his employer, Mr. McAllister speaking of him in later years as the best young man he had ever brought up in his business. He was possessed of a natural mechanical ingenuity, which aided him greatly in the line of business he had adopted, and which showed itself while he was still young in a number of inventions, and in later years in important improvements in optical instruments. Among the products of his youthful ingenuity was a miniature locomotive, while he showed his artistic faculty by engraving, when hardly twenty years of age, a number of excellent views of prominent buildings in Philadelphia.

The progress of the young optician with his employer was so rapid and satisfactory that he was taken into partnership in 1836, when he was still quite young, the partnership continuing until 1852, when it was dissolved. Mr. Queen started business on his own account in the succeeding year, the location of his establishment being No. 924 Chestnut Street. During this period he had shown himself not only a thorough man of business, pleasant and affable to customers and active in advancing trade, but had also kept up his inventive faculty, his improvements in instruments adding notably to the trade of the house. In 1841, upon the discovery by Daguerre of his new process of taking pictures by the aid of sunlight, Mr. Queen at once began experimenting with it, and was very successful, producing a number of excellent daguerrotypes.

He conducted business for himself as actively and suc-



cessfully as he had done in connection with Mr. McAllister, his instruments being of acknowledged superiority, while the reputation of his house spread throughout America and Europe. He retired from business about the close of the war, having acquired a competence, and desiring to spend the remainder of his life in rest and quiet enjoyment. He had long been interested in the development of the microscope, and much of his later leisure was given to microscopy, which continued a particularly attractive pursuit, it being one of his special enjoyments to gather about him small evening parties of microscopists or of persons given to philosophical thought and study. In manner he was quiet and unassuming, and very methodical in habit, a quality which had stood him in good stead during his years of business life.

After retiring from business, Mr. Queen made a journey to Europe, and while there collected much material of an interesting character, including the work of inventors, fine photographs, and other articles of interest and value, which he enjoyed showing and explaining to his friends. He got together also a fine collection of coins, many of them of much worth and rarity.

From the time he was fifteen years of age, Mr. Queen took a deep interest in religious matters. He became a member of Dr. Brainerd's Presbyterian Church at Fourth and Pine Streets,—the Old Pine Street Church, as it was called. In this church he took an active part, and afterwards became a member of Calvary Church, on Locust Street above Fifteenth Street. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and interested in its progress, giving it much historical material. Mr. Queen died at Cresson, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1890.



FREDERICK A. BURNHAM.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, on January 7, 1851. He is a lineal descendant from an old English family of note in its day, and which, on the accession of Charles II. to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, found itself compelled to emigrate to America. This step was taken in consequence of its active participation in the Puritan Revolution and the affairs of the commonwealth, and its pronounced opposition to the house of Stuart. Its enforced emigration, as is well known, was shared by many of the same political views.

Mr. Burnham received his primary education at the old Bacon Academy, situated at Colchester, Connecticut, where he obtained a good educational groundwork. He then continued his studies at the college at Middletown, where he obtained a full collegiate education and stood high among his fellow-students, graduating with high honors as the valedictorian of his class. Having chosen the field of legal practice as his future profession he entered as a student at the Albany Law-School, where he took a full course of study, graduated, and was admitted to practise at the bar in 1873. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Burnham removed to New York City, and entered there upon the practice of his profession, giving his particular attention to commercial and insurance law, to which branches of the profession his inclination strongly led him. In these fields of legal activity he was quickly successful, and in time gained a

large practice, his reputation for deep knowledge of the law and skilled advocacy of his client's claims bringing him numerous important suits, which involved large interests. His success in many of these suits was so marked as to place him at the head of the junior bar of New York City.

Mr. Burnham's early interest had been directed to the channels of charity and benevolence, and he made a thorough study of the several benevolent organizations of New York City, becoming so familiar with their purposes and workings as to make him a recognized authority in all such enterprises.

In 1877 he joined the Society of Freemasons, in which he took a deep and abiding interest, and rapidly passed through its several subordinate stations, displaying signal ability in the work of the Order. He advanced to the important position of Chief Commissioner of Appeals, a post which he retained for many years, and in which his opinions were noted for the clearness with which they were expressed and the strength of their logic. Passing, stage by stage, through all the grades of the Order, he attained eventually its highest level of Grand Master of New York. In this exalted position his services to the Society have been invaluable, and through his able administration of its interests the Craft has attained a degree of prosperity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history.

Mr. Burnham's skill in insurance law is of the highest order, and was recognized in his selection as the head of the legal department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a post at once of honor and responsibility. In this important position the association found him a legal adviser of the highest powers, and by his ability and care he succeeded in detecting and frustrating various frauds attempted to be perpetrated upon the company, by the signal defeat of which he saved many thousands of dollars annually for the honest policyholders, and at the same time more firmly established the reputation for equity and honesty long enjoyed by the association.

At the bar and in all the commercial undertakings with which Mr. Burnham has been connected, as well as in his social relations with his fellow-man, he has always been a leader and director, winning friends in numbers, and admired and esteemed by all those with whom he comes into contact.

Upon the death of President Harper, Mr. Burnham was unanimously elected to succeed him as president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association on July 3, 1895.

## JAMES F. SULLIVAN.

JAMES F. SULLIVAN was born in 1846, close by the home of Spenser, the author of "The Faerie Queen," at Grange, a few miles from Mallow, Ireland. Shortly after the death of his father, John Sullivan, which occurred when he was a little child, he was brought by his mother, Ellen Supple Sullivan, the daughter of John Upton Supple, to Philadelphia, where he and all of the family have since resided. When seven years old, he was sent to the public schools of this city. On leaving school he was employed by Field Brothers, a firm of which John Field, late postmaster of Philadelphia, was the head. Here he acquired a knowledge of the business in which he has since been engaged, and in 1866, before reaching the age of manhood, he started business in connection with his oldest brother, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, as wholesale dealers and importers of hosiery, dress trimmings, and white goods. The firm, named Sullivan & Brother, was at first located at 112 and 114 North Fourth Street, and has been highly successful in its business operations. Mr. Sullivan travelled widely in its interest through the United States and Europe, and through his exertions made direct connections with the manufacturers of certain lines of textiles which had before sold all their goods through commission houses. Good management and energetic work have made the business of the firm continuously successful; it has the distinction of never having been a defendant in a lawsuit of any kind, and to-day it stands as one of the foremost houses in its line of business in the United States.

Mr. Sullivan, after leaving school, realized the importance of a thorough education, and for fifteen years afterwards devoted most of his leisure time to a course of systematic study, under capable tutors. He was married in 1886, at Long Branch, to Lulue Romaine, oldest daughter of Washington R. Nichols, of New York. He has for years been connected with many of our leading financial and other institutions, and has been very active in the work of municipal reform. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and several clubs, and a trustee of the Catholic High Schools. He took an active part in the reorganization of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the Independence National Bank, in both of which institutions he is a director, as also in the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

For many years Mr. Sullivan has been interested in the development of the passenger railway system of Philadelphia, and particularly of the Frankford and Southwark, now leased to the Electric Traction Company, of which his brother, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, is president.



He is a director of this company and of the Green and Coates, and is vice-president of the Lehigh Avenue Company. He is interested also in several iron, steel, and textile manufactories in different parts of the country, and is vice-president of the Midvale Steel Company.

Mr. Sullivan, while giving so much of his time and attention to business affairs, has been mindful of his duty as a citizen, and has been active in the reform movement in city, State, and national affairs. Since the organization of the Citizens' Municipal Association, he has been an earnest member of its Executive Committee, and has done much useful work in securing the proper paving of streets, building of bridges and sewers, and similar city improvements.

Six months before the collapse of the Keystone and Spring Garden National Banks, and the notable investigation that followed by a committee of Councils at the suggestion of the Citizens' Municipal Association, he called special attention in a detailed report to the abuses that prevailed in the office of the City Treasurer, in the practice of loaning immense sums of city money without authority of law to the banking institutions above named, and to other favorites among the banks of the city. He suggested that it would be best for the city that its money should be loaned only to such regular depositaries as would pay a reasonable rate of interest therefor, so as to remove from the City Treasurer the temptation to loan it at interest for his own personal profit. The outcome of this method of operation has fully proved the wisdom of Mr. Sullivan's suggestions, and the city authorities have acted in accordance with good advice, after sustaining heavy loss through the defalcation of their trusted financial agent.



JAMES MARSHALL.

REV. JAMES MARSHALL, D.D., president of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage on his father's side and of the Stilwell family, several generations of Americans, on his mother's side. Western New York, Livingston County, was his native place, and for forty-five years he has claimed a home in Nunda, New York, and where he now has a permanent country home. His early life was spent on a farm, which he left when fifteen years old for Canandaigua Academy, taught district school when a little over sixteen, prepared for college, then concluded he could never go, on account of finances, was in business with his brother in Akron and Salem Ohio, and while at Salem, in 1852, when about eighteen, was chosen by the town to make the speech of welcome to Louis Kossuth, on his way from the East to the West, began the study of law in Akron, and in the fall of 1853 went on to Yale College, and graduated in 1857. He was absent a portion of his college life from his class selling books through New England and New Jersey, was very successful and paid his own way through college. The class of 1857, of Yale, has turned out some prominent men,—Presidents Northrup, DeForest, Strong, of Minneapolis, Talladega, and Rochester Theological Seminary respectively, and Professors Eaton, Wheeler, and Brown, of Yale, Professor Blake, of Brown University, Professor M. C. Tyler, of Cornell University. —

Dr. Marshall studied law in Syracuse, after graduation, in the office of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, and there his life purposes were changed from pure convictions of duty to the gospel ministry. As a stepping-stone to Princeton Theological Seminary, he taught a young ladies' school in Syracuse. He refounded the Young Men's Christian Association, originated city missions, and organized the first mission Sunday-school in Syra-

cuse, all of which are still flourishing, and the Sabbath-school proved to be the nucleus of the present Memorial Presbyterian Church. After a year at Princeton, he received a commission as chaplain, United States army, directly from President Lincoln, and assigned after licensure and ordination by the Presbytery of Onondaga, New York, to the Chesapeake General Hospital, near Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Four years of ceaseless service till July, 1866, when he was mustered out. Married Miss M. Jeannie McNair, of Mount Morris, New York. His last work in the army was collecting money in co-operation with Rev. E. P. Roe and Miss D. L. Dix, and erecting the soldiers' monument near Hampton, Va. Mr. Marshall was the only officer of the board that did not change from the beginning of the work, in 1864, to the completion of the monument, in 1867. His health failing before all the money was raised and the monument erected, he went to Washington, and secured the valuable aid of Miss D. L. Dix, the great philanthropist.

Dr. and Mrs. Marshall travelled and studied over three years' abroad, in London, Paris, Heidelberg, and Edinburgh. While Dr. Marshall was studying theology, Mrs. Marshall was a student of literature and history, and a constant correspondent of *The Presbyterian* and the home paper. After their return to the United States, Mr. Marshall organized the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Troy, New York, built up the Presbyterian Church in Hoboken, New Jersey, and founded the Church of Christ for the People in New York City, called the DeWitt Memorial Church, on Rivington Street. Mr. M. K. Jesup becoming interested built the new church as a memorial to Dr. Thomas DeWitt at an expense of nearly \$80,000. Dr. Marshall's seven years' work in New York was a new departure in city mission work and was a phenomenal success. He had calls to the headship of several institutions from 1883 to 1887, when in September, 1887, he entered upon the duties as president of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he still resides as the head of this college. During his presidency there has been a perfect transformation from a school with local reputation and moderate standard to a college of the first class, whose curriculum is equal to the best, and is most closely followed in conferring the degrees of A.B., Ph.D., Sc.B., and C.E.B. All departments have been thoroughly equipped, and the college, in a beautiful city of twenty-five thousand, is among the best in the State. Mr. Marshall has written and published a great many sermons, war sermons, thanksgiving sermons, baccalaureate sermons, eulogies of Lincoln, Grant, etc., and miscellaneous addresses.

His wife, Mrs. Jeannie McNair Marshall, died in Cedar Rapids in November, 1892, and is buried in Mount Morris, New York. She was highly educated, a most graceful writer, and some of her hymns will live among the best used in the sanctuary service.

## HENRY CLARK JOHNSON.

HENRY CLARK JOHNSON, well known for his prominence in the educational world, is a native of Homer, Cortland County, New York, where he was born June 11, 1851. He received his early education from private tutors and at the famous old Cortland Academy, where he was graduated in 1867. During the two succeeding years he studied Roman law and comparative jurisprudence under the late Professor James Hadley, of Yale College, and in 1869 entered Cornell University. He graduated at this institution with the degree of A.B. in 1873, bearing off honors in the commencement exercises. Afterwards, having decided on the study of the law, he entered the office of the late Hon. William H. Shankland, ex-justice of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, at Cortland, and also the Law Department of Hamilton College. He graduated from the latter with the degree of LL.B. in 1875, and was admitted to practise in all the courts of New York State.

Mr. Johnson's inclination, however, turned more strongly to the profession of teaching than that of law. A ripe scholar, and with a thorough classical training, he accepted a position, shortly after his graduation, from Hamilton College, as head master of Ury School, Philadelphia, where he remained during the school years 1875-77. Subsequently he accepted a similar position in St. Paul's Cathedral School, Garden City, Long Island, and in 1879 was chosen as principal of the City High and Normal Schools of Paterson, New Jersey, which he retained till January, 1880.

Mr. Johnson's next tutorial position was the more congenial one of professor of Latin Language and Literature in Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which he accepted on his retirement from the Paterson schools, and retained during the succeeding eight years, leaving it, finally, to accept the position of president of the Central High School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained in this important position from November, 1888, to January 1, 1894, during which he, in addition to the onerous duties devolving upon him as president, filled the chair of constitutional and international law in that institution, and also acted as principal of the School of Pedagogy for Men.

On the date above named, January 1, 1894, Mr. Johnson withdrew from the profession in which he had been actively engaged for nearly twenty years, with the purpose of embarking in the one for which he had specially prepared, that of legal practice. Entering as a member



into the newly-formed law firm of Chandler, Johnson & O'Sullivan, he began the practice of the law in New York City, and has been actively engaged in it since, he being at present counsel for numerous large corporations. The firm devotes itself to general practice, with probate and corporation law as specialties. In 1877, in recognition of his ability and scholarship, he was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Hobart College.

Professor Johnson has not confined himself to educational and legal duties, but has also been actively engaged in editing editions of leading ancient authors. His labors in this field embrace an edition of "The First Three Books of Homer's Iliad," "The Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus," "The Agricola and Germania of Tacitus," "The Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil," "The Æneid of Virgil," and "The Lilius sive de Amicitia of Cicero." He has also edited "The Tenth General Catalogue of the Phi Upsilon Fraternity," and has issued numerous monographs on classical subjects.

As an outcome of his legal profession, Professor Johnson is a member of the United States District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts, and of the Court of Claims. Socially he belongs to numerous societies, including the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Philological Association, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Political and Social Science, the Association of the Bar of New York, and many New York and Philadelphia social clubs. He is also a member of all the Masonic bodies to the thirty-second degree and of the "Mystic Shrine."





PETER C. HAINES.

COLONEL PETER C. HAINES, Corps of Engineers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1840, and graduated at the Military Academy June, 1861. He was promoted first lieutenant Second Artillery, June, 1861, and served in the Army of the Potomac until March, 1863, having been engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, and Malvern Hill.

In July, 1862, he was transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, but served with the artillery until the latter part of September, 1862, participating in the second battle of Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam, as well as several skirmishes prior and subsequent thereto.

In the second battle of Malvern Hill his battery commander, Captain Benson, was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon him. This he continued to exercise until the latter part of September, 1862, when he was assigned as topographical engineer at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was assigned as chief topographical engineer of the Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, until March, 1863, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. As chief engineer of the Thirteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, he participated in the turning

movement on Vicksburg, in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson, the two assaults on Vicksburg, and conducted the entire siege operations in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. In April, 1864, he joined General Banks's army returning from the Red River campaign, and in July was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Gulf.

Early in 1865 he was offered the command of a regiment of New Jersey volunteers, but, owing to the few engineer officers at that time available, he was not allowed by the War Department to accept it. In June following, however, he was appointed by Governor Parker colonel of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Colonel Haines received the brevet of captain for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hanover Court-House," of major for "gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg," and of lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Since the war Colonel Haines has been engaged on various engineering works of a civil and military nature. For three years he was in command of the engineer post of Jefferson Barracks. Subsequently he served as light-house engineer, and as member and engineer secretary of the Light-House Board. He constructed the bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C., on the piers of the old Aqueduct, the bridge across the eastern branch at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the large iron pier at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He inaugurated and carried well on towards completion the work of reclaiming the Potomac Flats, whereby a pestilential swamp in front of the capitol of the country was converted into about six hundred and fifty acres of firm land suitable for a park. Besides serving as a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and River and Harbor Works, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and of numerous other boards on river and harbor improvements, he has been charged with the surveys and improvements of numerous harbors and rivers, with the construction of the defensive works at Hampton Roads, Virginia, at Washington, D. C., at Portland, Maine, at Baltimore, Maryland, and at other places; and as division engineer of the Southeast Division, extending from Philadelphia to Mobile. He was appointed colonel of the Corps of Engineers, August 13, 1895.

## COLEMAN SELLERS.

DR. COLEMAN SELLERS, one of the best known engineers and inventors in this country and abroad, was born in Philadelphia on January 28, 1827. His preliminary education was received in private schools in this city and afterwards at the academy of Anthony Bolmar of West Chester. His practical experience for his future profession began, in 1846, as draughtsman in the Globe Rolling Mills of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was advanced in the course of a few years to the position of superintendent. He afterwards entered the service of Niles & Co., locomotive builders, of Cincinnati, and during this engagement gave practical evidence of his ability as a mechanical engineer and manager of works.

In 1856 he returned to Philadelphia at the solicitation of his kinsman, composing the firm of William Sellers & Co., and entered their establishment as its chief engineer. In due course he was admitted to partnership, and continued therein until 1888, when he retired from active connection with the concern, his health, at the time, requiring an extended absence abroad.

While chief engineer with William Sellers & Co., the inventive and mechanical ability possessed by Dr. Sellers assisted materially in giving the establishment the prominence which it has attained; and more than thirty patents bear his name, all being of great utility and value. One of the first and most notable of these patents was his coupling device for connecting shafting, which he invented in 1857. This has come into wide use and is important as the essential feature in establishing the modern system of interchangeable parts in shafting. In 1866 he invented and patented an arrangement of feed discs for lathes and other machine tools, which was the first practical solution of the problem of infinite gradation of feeds, and is a device of considerable importance. His other inventions during this period were chiefly confined to new forms of tools and modifications of existing machines, and have done much in advancing the efficiency of machinery and mechanical appliances.

Dr. Sellers also deserves credit for certain useful suggestions outside of his immediate field of labor. The use of absorbent cotton for surgical operations was first thought of and recommended by him as early as 1861. It has now become indispensable to surgeons. He also proposed the employment of glycerin to keep photographic plates wet, and has, in short, always shown himself possessed of great originality in practical thought, and has done his full share towards the advancement of the world in useful arts.

Since his return to active life he has confined himself to consulting engineering practice to which his long experience admirably adapted him. For some years past his attention has been largely devoted to the de-



velopment of the water-power of Niagara Falls. In 1889 he was called upon by capitalists interested to consider the practicability of the project, and upon his advice the enterprise was undertaken. He represented America in the International Niagara Commission of five members, with Lord Kelvin as chairman, which, in 1890, was established in London, to consider the various methods of utilizing the power of the Falls, and since that time he has been the active engineering head of the work, both as consulting engineer of the Cataract Construction Company and president and chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company.

Dr. Sellers has long been an active member of the Franklin Institute and is one of its Board of Managers. In 1881 he was appointed to the honorary chair of professor of mechanics in that institution, and was its president from 1870 to 1875. In 1884 he was made president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Besides being a member of the leading engineering societies of this country, he is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, and the Geneva Society of Arts. In 1877 the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf was conferred upon him by the king of Sweden in recognition of his valued services in his profession. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders and for a time president both of the Photographic Society and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Seybert Commission of the University of Pennsylvania for the investigation of the claims of spiritualism, being chosen in consequence of his active and clear perception of the laws governing cause and effect and his knowledge of sleight of hand, in which he has been an expert since boyhood.



AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON.

GENERAL AUGUSTUS JAMES PLEASANTON, long known for his active interest in military affairs in the State of Pennsylvania, was born at Washington, D. C., August 18, 1808. Entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, he graduated from that institution in 1826, and entered upon military service under the government in Fortress Monroe, where he performed garrison duty in the Artillery School of Practice. He was also engaged in topographical labors. On June 30, 1830, he resigned from the army and entered upon the study of law, having decided to adopt this as the profession of his life. On his admission to the bar, he entered into practice in the courts of Philadelphia, in which he continued to practise for some years.

General Pleasanton, however, did not permit his civil occupations to wean him completely from military affairs. On the contrary, he took an active interest in the organization and development of the Pennsylvania militia, in which organization he attained the rank of major in 1833, and of colonel in 1835. His next active service was in 1838-39, during the political disturbances in Harrisburg at that period. He served on that occasion as assistant adjutant-general and paymaster-general of the State. During the violent anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844, Colonel Pleasanton took an active and vigorous part. He was by nature daring and courageous, and, in his stern endeavor to quell the outbreak, was wounded by armed rioters in the Southwark District of the city.

General Pleasanton did not confine his attention to legal and military affairs, but became actively engaged in other business concerns, accumulating in time a large fortune, and becoming an extensive holder of real estate. He was by nature of positive and vigorous character, essentially a "man of affairs." This was strikingly shown in his presidency of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mountjoy and Lancaster Railroad, which he held in the years 1839-40, and in which he found himself antagonized by strong and corrupt political influences. Entering into the contest with the energy of an honest devotion to the interests of the stockholders, he determinedly combated those who wished to control the road for partisan and speculative purposes, and succeeded in defeating their designs.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, General Pleasanton was past middle-age, and much less suitable for active service in the field than his distinguished brother, General Alfred Pleasanton, who was born in 1824, and was consequently sixteen years the younger. His service was, therefore, confined to the important duty of organizing the military forces of the State. On May 16, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and had intrusted to him the organization and subsequent command during the war of a home guard of ten thousand men, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and designed for the defence of Philadelphia in case of need. Such a need very near came during the invasion of the State by the Confederate army in 1863, and strenuous preparations were made for the defence of the city in case of the threatened defeat of the Union forces.

After the war General Pleasanton devoted much attention to his estate and to the estate of Joseph Dugan, deceased, of which he was trustee. His leisure was given to the care of a farm which he had near Philadelphia, and where he paid much attention to the action of the colored rays of light on vegetable and animal life. His experiments in this field of study attracted much attention at the time, and seem to have been the logical predecessors of those that have recently led to the discovery of the X-rays, a discovery accounted among the greatest and most useful of modern times.

General Pleasanton was several times married. Personally, he was a man of the highest honor and integrity. While young he was strikingly handsome, and continued of attractive presence throughout life, being in his later years a distinguished-looking old man. He died July 26, 1894.

## JAMES A. BEAVER.

JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, the son of Jacob Beaver and his wife, Ann Eliza Addams, was born October 21, 1837, in Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania. He comes of Pennsylvania-German ancestry, and on four lines thereof is the representative of Pennsylvania soldiers who fought in the war for independence. He entered the academy at Pine Grove Mills and afterwards Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, from which he graduated in 1856. He then entered the law office of the Hon. H. N. McAllister, and was admitted to the bar of Centre County in January, 1859.

Being a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted with his company at the first call for troops, and entered the service as first lieutenant in the second regiment of Pa. Volunteers April 21, 1861. The regiment joined the column which operated under the command of General Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley, being present at the skirmish of Falling Waters. He assisted in organizing the Forty-fifth Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, and was mustered as lieutenant-colonel with the regiment October 18, 1861. He served with the regiment for more than a year, most of the time upon the sea islands of South Carolina. In September, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Curtin colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. At the battle of Chancellorsville, where he greatly distinguished himself, he received a severe wound. During the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, in 1863, although not entirely recovered from his wound, Colonel Beaver assisted General Couch, the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, in organizing troops for the emergency sent to the aid of General Meade. He shortly after rejoined his regiment, and was in active service during the movements of the Army of the Potomac from Culpeper Court-House and in the Mine Run campaign in the autumn of 1863. He participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, and received the surrender of General Stuart at Spottsylvania. In the attack at Cold Harbor he especially distinguished himself, taking command of his brigade (Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps) after the field officers who ranked him were killed or disabled. He continued in command of this brigade, and at Petersburg, on the 16th of June, was severely wounded in the first assault upon the enemy's works. He returned to his division just as it received the terrible onset of the enemy at Ream Station on the 25th of August. He had just assumed command of his brigade when he received a wound in the right thigh, in consequence of which it was found necessary to amputate the leg at the hip-joint. Being incapacitated for active service, and at his own request, he was honorably mustered out December 22, 1864, "on account of wounds received in battle." Prior



to this he had been brevetted brigadier-general for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign."

Upon his recovery, General Beaver resumed the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. In the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1870, he was appointed major-general of one of the divisions, and in its final reorganization was commissioned brigadier-general of one of the three brigades.

Prior to the gubernatorial campaign of 1882, General Beaver's name was brought prominently before the people of Pennsylvania, and he was unanimously nominated for governor by the Republican convention. Dissensions, however, arose in the Republican ranks, and an independent movement defeated the ticket. Four years afterwards, however, he was nominated and elected to the office. During his incumbency of the executive office he carried out such a line of policy as commended itself to the people of the State, and received the cordial endorsement of all right-thinking citizens.

In 1895 an act was passed for the organization of the Superior Court, and June 28, 1895, Governor Hastings commissioned General Beaver one of the judges. At the ensuing November election he was elected to the office for the term of ten years, from January, 1896.

In 1889, Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pa., and Hanover College, of Indiana, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has been for many years a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Lincoln University.

General Beaver was married December 26, 1865, to Mary Allison McAllister, daughter of the late Hon. H. N. McAllister. Of their children, three sons, Gilbert Addams, Hugh McAllister, and Thomas, survive.



FRANCIS M. BROOKE.

FRANCIS M. BROOKE, ex-president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, was born July 4, 1836, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a descendant of the early English and Welsh settlers of this province, who served the colony, state, and nation in many offices of honor and trust with credit to themselves and benefit to the object. His great-grandfather served as an officer in the War of Independence, possessed a large estate in what is now Montgomery County, and was actively and extensively engaged in manufacturing and other enterprises. His grandfather occupied a large farm near what is known as the Gulf, in Radnor, adjoining Montgomery County. His father was the Hon. Hugh Jones Brooke, who for nearly half a century served in various public capacities, and for many years was a State Senator of Pennsylvania, his influence in the political affairs of the State being large and commanding. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Longmire, a lace manufacturer of Nottingham, England, whence he emigrated with his family to Philadelphia during her girlhood. Philadelphia is particularly indebted to him for its present system of market-houses, he being the originator and for a long time the president of the Farmers' Market Company. Delaware County is equally indebted, since Media, its country-seat, owes much of its development to his influence and efforts. He erected there from his own means the Chestnut Grove House,

Brooke Hall Female Seminary, and many private residences, and was largely instrumental in the construction of the Philadelphia, Media and West Chester Railroad. Another important service rendered by him was the location near Media of the Pennsylvania School for Feeble-Minded Children. He was largely instrumental in securing from the State legislature appropriations for the building and maintenance of this the leading institution of its kind.

Francis M. Brooke, son of the gentleman just described, was educated in the public schools of Radnor Township till 1852, when he entered Haverford College. He remained there two years, when impaired health prevented the completion of his course of study. He had decided on the study of the law, and when his health was restored he entered as a law student the office of Edward Hopper, in Philadelphia, at the same time attending lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practise at the Philadelphia bar in 1859, and shortly afterwards opened an office in Media, where he quickly gained a large and profitable practice.

In 1863, Mr. Brooke was elected district-attorney of Delaware County, a position which he filled for a year, when his health again becoming impaired, he was reluctantly obliged to withdraw from the practice of the law, public and private, and devote himself to some less exhausting pursuit. With the belief that a mercantile life would afford better opportunities for physical exercise, and be less of a mental strain, he entered the grain trade in Philadelphia, in partnership with his brother, Hunter Brooke, the firm-name being F. M. & H. Brooke. Having ample capital, the new firm was enabled to establish its business on a broad scale at the start, and has steadily prospered, it being now one of the leading houses in that branch of trade in the city.

Mr. Brooke allied himself early in his mercantile career with the Commercial Exchange, in which his recognized ability induced the members to place him on important committees, particularly those involving matters of legislation affecting the commerce of Philadelphia. In 1878 he was elected president of the Exchange. He acted in a representative capacity for the Exchange in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, the Bi-Centennial celebration of 1882, and the national Constitutional celebration of 1887, in all of which his energy and ability proved important elements of success. He is at present a director or president of many important corporations.

## WALTER A. BROWNELL.

WALTER A. BROWNELL, educator and scientist, was born at Evan's Mills, New York, on March 23, 1838, the son of Brisbin A. Brownell. Graduating from Gouverneur Seminary as valedictorian of his class, he entered Genesee College, receiving his diploma in the classical course. After graduation he accepted the professorship of Latin in Falley Seminary, at Fulton, New York, and in 1865 became principal of Red Creek Seminary, from which he was called at the end of three years to accept the principalship of Fairfield Seminary. This position he also retained three years, greatly upbuilding the school, and resigning in 1871 to accept a similar position in the Syracuse High School. In 1872 he became professor of geology and chemistry in this school, which position he has held for twenty-four years.

When Professor Brownell entered upon this department there was in the school neither physical apparatus nor funds for supplying it. He at once instituted courses of lectures which he continued through a series of years, procuring means with which he secured two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of chemical and physical apparatus. During his vacations he engaged in geological field work in America and Europe. The fruit of these explorations he gave to the school, which, through his efforts, has a collection of minerals and fossils numbering about thirty thousand. Dr. Brownell has classified this collection scientifically so that every specimen is in perfect order for illustration. In addition to this work he gave much time to other lines of scientific investigation, and during the summer vacation of 1876 engaged in chemical analysis in the Harvard College laboratory. In this year he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College.

In 1881 he was called to the chair of mineralogy in the vacation summer school for teachers at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. This department was enlarged the following year by the addition of geology, which double department he held four successive seasons, having in his classes professors in geology from various colleges and other institutions of learning in the United States.



In this work he was the successor of Dr. Alexander Winchell, the famous geologist of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. Brownell is well known as a lecturer, and also through his writings that have appeared occasionally upon scientific topics. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America.

In addition to his literary work, Dr. Brownell is an active business man and prominently interested in public matters about him. His extensive travel has enlarged his view of practical problems, and he is active in various political, philanthropic, and religious affairs in Syracuse.

In his domestic life he is highly favored. While in college he met Helen M. Davis, of Livonia, New York, a talented student and educator, who afterwards became his wife. Their only son, George G. Brownell, graduated at Syracuse University, and was for some time employed in a geological investigation of Central Africa, and subsequently in the study of the Romance languages in France, Italy, and Spain. He is now continuing the same studies in Johns Hopkins University.



WILLIAM FREDERICK NORTH.

WILLIAM FREDERICK NORTH, the treasurer of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, at No. 1340-42 Chestnut Street, was born in Philadelphia, June 10, 1845. He was educated in the schools of that city and has spent his life in the city. He is a son of George Washington North, of Philadelphia, and grandson of Colonel Caleb North, of Revolutionary fame,—colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, of the Continental army. His mother was Catharine Margaret Clemson, daughter of Thomas Clemson, an old and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia.

In 1865, Mr. North entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the bond and stock department. In 1870 he retired from that company to engage in the stock-brokerage business with his brother, George H. North, under the firm-name of George H. North & Company, at No. 125 South Third Street. In 1885 he assisted in the formation of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, at No. 321 Chestnut Street, and in a few months was elected treasurer of the company, and as such has rendered very efficient and energetic assistance in the rapid development of that company, which company now ranks as one of the conservative reliable financial institutions of the city.

In 1863, Mr. North entered the militia as a member of C Company, First Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania (then known as the Gray Reserves), and in the same year went to the front with that regiment at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. He afterwards became a member of the Veteran Corps of that regiment.

Mr. North is a staunch member of the Republican party, but has never taken any active part in politics. He has always been identified with musical circles, having considerable talent in that line. He is a member of the board of directors of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and is also connected with the boards of several minor corporations. Is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Colonial Club of Germantown, and the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim. Mr. North is married and has one child, a daughter.



## JAMES MADISON DRAKE.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES MADISON DRAKE was born in Washington Valley, Somerset County, New Jersey, March 25, 1837. He is a descendant of Colonel Jacob Drake, of the Western New Jersey Battalion, Continental troops. At the age of six years Drake entered his father's printing-office in Elizabethtown, where he acquired much useful knowledge, and became proficient in the "art preservative of all arts." At the age of twelve years he was a rapid and correct compositor. In 1854 young Drake began the publication, at Trenton, New Jersey, of the *Mercer Standard*, a large-sized literary paper of acknowledged excellence. Later, he started the *Evening Express*, an afternoon paper. Subsequently he became a reporter on the *State Gazette*. In the political campaign of 1860 Drake issued a lively campaign sheet entitled the *Wide Awake*. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected an alderman of Trenton, and at the end of the term was re-elected. In 1859 he organized the American Hose Company. He was four times elected foreman of the company.

When the news of the fall of Sumter reached Trenton, Drake organized a company of firemen, and a few days later accompanied it to the national capital, having been appointed ensign of the Third New Jersey Militia Regiment. He carried the colors of the regiment throughout the campaign, having had the honor of unfurling them on Virginia soil a few hours previous to the landing and death of Ellsworth, May 24, 1861. In October, 1861, Drake enlisted in Company K, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers (riflemen), and was appointed a sergeant.

In June, 1863, First-Sergeant Drake was appointed second lieutenant of Company D, this being the first instance of a transfer in this command. Lieutenant Drake was the only commissioned officer with his company during his connection with it—May 16, 1864—when he and his command were captured in the battle of Drewry's Bluff. General Charles A. Heckman, commanding the brigade, was captured while making his way to Drake, who had not fallen back with his regiment. General Heckman and Lieutenant Drake, a few hours afterwards, entered Libby prison together. When Grant's guns were heard thundering through the Wilderness, Drake and his companions in captivity were hustled off to the interior, the first stop being at the pen in Danville. Subsequently Drake was again transported to Columbia, then to Augusta, and from thence to Macon.

He assisted in digging one of the five tunnels at Macon, and had his trouble for his pains, the plan having been betrayed. Subsequently Drake was transferred to Savannah, the United States Marine Hospital grounds being used as the pen. Here Drake and others dug three tunnels, but in each instance they failed to escape. In September, when the yellow fever raged in Charleston,



Drake and his companions were transported to that city and confined in the jail-yard as hostages.

On October 6, Drake and six hundred other officers were marched to a train of cars and started for Columbia. Captain Harry H. Todd, Eighth New Jersey; Captain J. E. Lewis, Eleventh Connecticut; and Captain Alfred Grant, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, had previously arranged with Drake to effect their escape from the train, and when it had crossed the Congaree River the four men sprang from the box-car, guarded by seven armed Confederates, and were free. They soon found themselves environed by formidable difficulties. They were hundreds of miles from a place of refuge, in the midst of implacable enemies, without guide, compass, cooking utensils, money, or food. After a remarkable tramp through the Carolinas and East Tennessee he reached the Union lines at Knoxville, in forty-nine days, after enduring the most terrible privations, tramping barefooted in the snow over the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Upon Drake's return to his regiment he was commissioned captain. He was mustered out at Greensboro', North Carolina, April 13, 1865, carrying to his home a medal of honor from Congress "for distinguished gallantry during the war." After the war, Captain Drake removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he engaged in the newspaper publishing business, in which he was eminently successful. In 1896 he transferred his printing establishment to his sons,—William McDowell Drake and James Madison Drake, Jr. Captain Drake was brevetted brigadier-general by the legislature of his native State. General Drake since the war has commanded the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, New Jersey, whom he took across the continent in 1886, and in the winter of 1891 made a tour of the Southern States with his famous command.



JAMES E. GORMAN.

Of the active and influential young men in the junior bar, few have more friends in the profession and out of it than James E. Gorman, who is a Philadelphian by birth and a High School boy, receiving there that valuable groundwork of education and ideas of equity and the duties of citizenship which a lawyer finds so valuable in after-life. Born in the city of Philadelphia in 1860, he attended and was educated in the public schools, and after graduating from the Central High School, in 1877, at the age of seventeen years, began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar March 5, 1883, soon after becoming of age, since which time he has been in active and continuous practice. The extent and character of the practice of his preceptor required studious and industrious habits, to which this young lawyer attributes much of the success that has attended his career at the bar. With an extensive law practice he combines and has conducted for over ten years a large real estate business in the northern section of the city, where he has resided most of his life, and with whose interests, political, financial, and social, he has been more than ordinarily interested and identified. He has been one of a number of progressive citizens who have by their enterprise and zeal made Germantown Avenue the business centre for that section of the city popularly known as Cohocksink. He was the organizer, and, at present, in his capacity as secre-

tary and treasurer, is the active manager of the Mutual Savings Bank, which for the past few years has been conducting an extensive and successful banking business in the upper section of the city of Philadelphia. He is now, and has been during the past eleven years, secretary of the Triumph Building and Loan Association No. 2, Erie Building Association, Continental Building Association, and the Triumph Building Association, and solicitor of the Oakdale Building and Loan Association and the North Philadelphia Building and Savings Association, whose aggregate assets now amount to \$506,000. While his practice is general, he is most frequently engaged in the Orphans' Court in the settlement of estates.

He is an active practitioner in the Common Pleas, however, and especially skilful in cases requiring an intimate and thorough knowledge of real estate law, and, while his appearance in the Supreme Court is not frequent, his clear, concise, and clever arguments disclose ability worthy of an older and more experienced practitioner. He is one of the organizers and members of the Young Men's Democratic Association, a member of the Hibernian Society, and one of the original members of the Catholic Historical Society. Like many other young lawyers, he owes much of his success to his connection with literary societies, many of which, even before he became of age, he represented at national conventions, and was accorded the honor at the convention of the Young Men's Literary Union, held in Richmond, Virginia, of the appointment by Right Rev. Bishop Keane, now rector of the Catholic University at Washington, of the chairmanship of the executive committee of this organization.

He has been heard upon the stump in several campaigns, and is considered an effective and eloquent speaker. He has always been active in municipal politics, and his voice and services have always been directed to the advancement of the interests of the city, and for its good government. He is a firm believer in the disassociation of politics from the government of our city, maintaining that the same criterion should be applied in selecting public municipal officials that is adopted in our private business selections, the most worthy and enterprising and reliable only to be worthy of our confidence and support.

He enjoys the confidence of his clients and the respect of the bench and bar, and this, after all, is the realization of the hope and ambition of every lawyer.

## THOMAS EWING.

BRIGADIER- AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL. THOMAS EWING was born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1839. He is the third son of the distinguished statesman and lawyer of that name. He graduated at Brown University and at the Cincinnati Law-School. In 1856 he married Miss Ellen Cox, a daughter of the Rev. William Cox, a graduate of Princeton Seminary, distinguished for his zeal and eloquence. In 1856 he settled in Kansas and took a strong hand in defeating the conspiracy to force the pro-slavery constitution on Kansas. In 1858-59 he practised law at Leavenworth in partnership with Captain (afterwards General) William T. Sherman and his brother, Hugh Ewing. In 1860 he was elected chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the new State for six years, and filled the office with marked ability until 1862, when he recruited and was appointed colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry. That fall he commanded his regiment in the engagements fought by the Army of the Frontier in Arkansas, and for conspicuous gallantry in the desperate battle of Prairie Grove was commissioned a brigadier-general by special order of President Lincoln.

In June, 1863, he took command of the District of the Border, comprising Western Missouri and Kansas, where the smouldering fires of the old free-state struggle had burst into furious and insupportable flames when the great war broke out. Outlaws on both sides ravaged the border until the Missouri side had been depopulated, wasted, and burned to the subsoil. The vendetta reached its climax in the horrible massacre at Lawrence, in July, 1863, which was followed by Ewing's Order No. 11, compelling the few scattered inhabitants of parts of three border counties of Missouri, who were serving as spies and purveyors for the guerrillas, to move to the nearest military posts or eastward from the troubled border. This order was approved by General Schofield and President Lincoln. Its results were most beneficent. It caused little hard ship to non-combatants, and the support of the guerrillas being withdrawn, the ferocious vendetta ended at once and forever.

Early in 1864, General Ewing took command of the District of St. Louis, comprising all of Southeast Missouri. Soon after, General Sterling Price suddenly crossed the Arkansas River and invaded Missouri with an army of twenty-two thousand men. His objective point was St. Louis, which had been stripped of its garrison. Time was indispensable to collect troops to defend St. Louis and drive Price from the State. On the 26th of September, 1864, Ewing was despatched by General Rosecrans, then commanding the department, to check and delay Price's army, if possible, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, ninety miles south of St. Louis. He collected ten hundred and eighty men and encountered Price's advance in a defile of the Boston Mountains,



four miles south of Pilot Knob. Ewing was slowly forced back into Fort Davidson, a small earth-work at the end of the railroad. Price thereupon sent Shelby's division to cut Ewing off from retreating on St. Louis, while with Marmaduke's and Fagan's divisions, on the afternoon of the 27th of September, he assaulted the fort. He was repulsed with great slaughter, leaving on the plain more killed and wounded than the entire number of Ewing's command. He then placed batteries on Shepherd's Mountain, which overhangs the fort, and commenced to shell the garrison, when darkness suspended the conflict.

Late that night Ewing spiked his guns, except two which he took with him, and, blowing up the magazine, slipped through the enemy's lines by an unfrequented road and struck out for St. Louis. At daybreak he encountered Shelby's pickets, and thereupon turned west and, marching rapidly all night, reached a ridge dividing the Cortois from the Huzza, where the enemy overtook him next morning. With his two field-guns he held the pursuers at bay until dark, when he had to descend to the plain. Here he was heavily outnumbered and nearly surrounded, but by desperate fighting and marching reached Harrison Station, four miles distant, where, finding a large quantity of railroad ties, he intrenched his command so formidably that night that the next day the enemy abandoned the pursuit. By this campaign he so delayed and crippled the invading army as to secure the safety of St. Louis and contribute largely to Price's expulsion from the State.

Since the war, General Ewing had been conspicuous at the bar and in Congress and as Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. For ten years he practised law successfully, chiefly in New York City. He died in New York City, January 20, 1896.



CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

GENERAL CHARLES FREDERICK MANDERSON was born, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, February 9, 1837, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the schools of that city. Removing at nineteen years of age to Canton, Ohio, he there studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was elected city solicitor of Canton in 1860, and re-elected the following year.

He enlisted as a private in the Canton Zouaves, an independent company, on the day the news of the firing on Fort Sumter was received, and immediately afterwards joined with Samuel Beatty, an old Mexican soldier, in raising a company of infantry. This company was recruited in a single day, he being made its first lieutenant. In May, 1861, Captain Beatty was made colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio infantry and Manderson became captain of Company A of that regiment.

His command was among the first troops to occupy West Virginia, the Nineteenth Ohio becoming part of the brigade commanded by General Rosecrans in General McClellan's army of West Virginia. The regiment took part creditably in the first field battle of the war, July 11, 1861, and Captain Manderson was specially mentioned in the official report of this engagement. In August, 1861, he re-enlisted his company for three years or the war, and remained with the Nineteenth Ohio throughout, rising through the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. January 1, 1864, over four hundred survivors of the regiment re-enlisted with him as veteran volunteers.

His promotion to major was made for distinguished gallantry and exceptional service at the battle of Shiloh, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, in which the regiment behaved with remarkable gallantry, and lost nearly half its force in killed and wounded, Major Manderson was warmly recommended for exhibiting "the utmost cool-

ness and daring." He was similarly commended for his daring courage in the battle of New Hope Church, the official report highly praising the splendid conduct of the regiment, and saying, "Conspicuous for gallantry and deserving of special mention is Colonel C. F. Manderson of the Nineteenth Ohio." On September 2, 1864, he led his demi-brigade in a desperate charge on the enemy's works at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, and was severely wounded in the spine and right side. He was here spoken of as "always conspicuous for gallantry and skill."

As the ball was not extracted and caused him much disability, he was obliged to resign the service in April, 1865. Before resigning he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, to date March 13, 1865, "for long, faithful, gallant, and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion," a distinction which he owed to the recommendation of army commanders in the field.

General Manderson returned to Canton, Ohio, and there resumed the practice of law. He was twice elected district-attorney for Stark County. In 1867 his name was offered for the Republican candidate for Congress in a strong Republican district, and he came within one vote of nomination.

In 1869, General Manderson removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he quickly became prominent in legal and political affairs. He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional Convention of 1871 and of 1874, receiving the nomination of both political parties. He became city attorney of Omaha, which position he held for six years, and obtained signal success in the trial of important municipal cases and attained high rank in his profession.

Politically, he received the highest honor which Nebraska could confer, being elected United States Senator as a Republican, his term beginning March 4, 1883. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1888 without opposition, and with exceptional marks of approbation from the Legislature of Nebraska. His term expired March 4, 1895, and he declined to be a candidate for a third term, preferring to retire to private life. During the second session of the Fifty-first Congress he was unanimously elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate. This unanimous choice was without precedent, and was the highest compliment which the Senate could have paid to one of its members. He was chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, and a member of several other committees, to which he gave highly valuable service.

On his retirement from the Senate he accepted the position of general solicitor of the Burlington system of railroads west of the Missouri River, which position he now fills. For many years he has been an active comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for three years was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia.

## COLONEL WILLIAM D'ALTON MANN.

COLONEL MANN, well known on both continents as the inventor of Mann's boudoir car, and now the directing spirit of *Town Topics*, the brilliant New York weekly, was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, September 27, 1839. He was educated for the profession of civil engineering, but, at the outbreak of the war, entered the army in the First Michigan Cavalry as a captain. In 1862 he organized at Detroit, Michigan, the First Mounted Rifles, which afterwards became the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and Daniel's horse battery. He was so successful in getting these organizations ready for the field that, at the request of the governor of Michigan, he organized another cavalry regiment and battery, known as the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and Gunther's horse battery. These troops became what was known in the Army of the Potomac as the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, that earned so much reputation under the great Sheridan. In 1864, Colonel Mann devised most valuable improvements in the accoutrements for troops, for which he received patents, and which were extensively adopted in the United States army and the Austrian army, and which returned to Colonel Mann a fortune in royalties. After the close of the war, Colonel Mann settled in Mobile, Alabama, engaging in various industrial enterprises.

He was a pioneer in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, erecting for that purpose the largest mill and refinery then existing.

He became the proprietor of the old *Mobile Register*, and for years directed its policy when it was the leading paper of the South. He took an active interest in politics, and was the first candidate of the Democratic party for Congress from the Mobile district, under "reconstruction," receiving a large majority of the votes, but was counted out by the carpet-bag managers of the reconstruction State government. In 1871 he devised the boudoir car, and spent the next ten years in introduc-



ing that marvellous improvement in facilities of travel throughout Europe. In 1883 he returned to this country, settling in New York and founding the Mann Boudoir Car Company. The boudoir cars became well known throughout the United States, and combined a great number of improvements and comforts which have more or less since been adopted into the various sleeping and parlor cars in use in this country. So great was their popularity and the company prospered to such an extent that his great rival, the Pullman Company, found it advisable to buy out the plant and patents of Colonel Mann's company. In 1891, Colonel Mann purchased *Town Topics*, and now devotes his entire attention to its management, having made of it a most successful journal, with a circulation world-wide wherever English is read.

Colonel Mann is a great devotee of out-door sports, particularly horseback-riding, shooting, and fishing. He is a member of several clubs in this country and Europe, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.



CLARKE MERCHANT.

CLARKE MERCHANT, a leading dealer in metals in Philadelphia, was born at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia, September 20, 1836. He comes from a distinguished and patriotic stock. His grandfather, George Merchant, fought in the War of 1812, and was afterwards mayor of Albany, and New York State treasurer. His father, Charles Spencer Merchant, was one of the first cadets admitted to West Point, and served through all the grades of the army until August, 1863, when he was retired with the rank of colonel. In March, 1865, he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general "for long and faithful services in the army." He died in 1879.

General Merchant had several sons, one of whom died from a wound received while in service against the Seminole Indians of Florida. Clarke Merchant was entered in the United States Naval Academy as a cadet, and graduated as a midshipman in 1857. His first cruise in that capacity was on the sloop-of-war "German-town" to the East Indies, China, and Japan. Afterwards, when United States Minister Ward was sent to Peking, Mr. Merchant was made executive officer of the steamer "Toey-wau," which was chartered to convey the minister to the Chinese capital. He was present when the English squadron was defeated by the Chinese forts on the Pei-ho River, and his vessel towed the boats containing the English sailors and marines into action. Commodore Tatnall on this occasion made the memorable declaration that "blood is thicker than water," and under this sentiment proceeded to render valuable assistance to the British combatants.

Subsequently, Mr. Merchant was sent to the Mediterranean on the steamer "Susquehanna," and on the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed to the "Pensacola." But as this vessel needed repairs he was ordered

to the Pacific Squadron, when he was appointed flag-lieutenant under Admiral Montgomery, and afterwards, when Admiral Bell succeeded to the command, was made flag-lieutenant and ordnance officer of the squadron. Desiring, however, more active service than could be had in the Pacific, he, in common with many officers of the squadron, applied for service in the Atlantic.

The request was granted, and on his arrival in the East he was appointed second lieutenant on the "Roanoke," then at New York. On the arrival of that frigate in James River he was made executive officer. At the close of the war he was ordered to the Naval Academy at Newport as executive officer of the frigate "Constitution," used there as a training-ship. Lieutenant Merchant's duty being as instructor to cadets. He resigned from the navy in 1865, with a view of engaging in a business life and came to Philadelphia, where he became a member of the firm of Carman, Merchant & Shaw, agents in that city for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The business of this firm came to an end in the discovery of coal in the Pacific States, and Mr. Merchant entered into business alone, as agent for the New Bedford Copper Company, his trade being principally in sheathing metal. To this he soon added sheet copper, and, his business growing, took a larger store in 1868 at 517 Minor Street. His next move was to 507 Market Street, where he remained ten years. While there, about 1878, he added tin plate to the line of goods handled, and eventually made an arrangement with the tin manufacturers of Wales by which he gained a controlling position in this line of trade. His house now handles the entire product of some of the leading brands of roofing tin.

The growth of his business rendering more space necessary, Mr. Merchant moved to 525 Arch Street, and subsequently to 517 Arch Street, where he now occupies a store specially erected for the business, and strengthened to bear the great weight of brass, tin, iron, and other metals which make up the stock of the firm. Some years ago, Mr. Merchant began to guarantee the brands of tin plate handled by him, and to stamp the grade, size, and weight on the plates, so that purchasers would know precisely what they were buying. This system has revolutionized the tin trade, dealers and manufacturers generally having been obliged to adopt it. The good faith it indicated has inured to the advantage of the firm of Merchant & Co., whose trade has steadily grown, and who now have branch offices in New York, Chicago, and London, managed by young men sent from the Philadelphia office.

Mr. Merchant married, in 1863, Miss Sarah S. Watts, daughter of Hon. Henry M. Watts, at one time United States Minister to Austria. His son, Henry W., is now a member of the firm. Mr. Merchant is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and an American of warmly patriotic sentiments.



## WILLIAM JAMES HOGG.

THE portrait of this sketch represents the third generation of a family which has been prominently identified with the marvellous development of the carpet manufacturing industry for over fifty years, and may be considered to rank among the pioneers of this branch of manufacture in this country.

The present representative of this family, William James Hogg, is not a native of Worcester, Mass., being one of the many enterprising young men whose brains and capital have been attracted to Worcester as a promising field for business enterprises, and whose skill and energy have aided in making the city a great manufacturing centre.

The genealogical record of the family in this country begins with William Hogg, a wealthy linen manufacturer, born in Scotland, who came to this country early in the present century and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. His son, William Hogg (2), a staunch Scotch Presbyterian, removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the manufacture of shawls and other woollen fabrics, and in 1832 he began the manufacture of carpets.

The business became prosperous, and in 1846, having amassed a competence, he withdrew, and was succeeded by his son, William Hogg (3), who continued the business, in connection with a younger brother James, until 1850, when it was dissolved, and thereafter conducted by the senior through many prosperous years.

William Hogg (3) was born in Philadelphia in 1820, and died June 8, 1883. He married Catharine L. Horner, the daughter of an old and well-known Philadelphia family, who still survives him. William James Hogg is the eldest son of this union. He was born in Philadelphia, July 5, and was educated at Dr. Fairies' school, Philadelphia, and Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

William James Hogg began his business life with his father in 1868, and acquired an interest in the firm in 1871.

In July, 1879, he came to Worcester, and, in company with his father, bought the Crompton Carpet Company, changing the name to the Worcester Carpet Company, the firm-name being William James Hogg & Co. William James retained his interest in the Philadelphia house until 1882, when he bought out his father's interest in the Worcester Carpet Company, being the sole proprietor.

In 1883 he built a new mill, enlarging the weaving capacity of the mills one-third, and in 1884 he added to this plant the factories known as the Pakachoag Worsted Mills, and engaged in spinning his own worsted yarns. The facilities of power for running this plant were improved by Mr. Hogg buying the Stillwater Pond and Dam. A year later this plant was further enlarged to meet the demands of a growing business. The product of the Worcester Carpet Company's Mills is Wilton and Brussels carpets, and rugs of the finest grades.

In 1887, Mr. Hogg, in connection with Herbert L.



Stockwell, bought the Stoneville Worsted Mills, at Auburn, which was refitted with new machinery for the manufacture of worsted and woollen yarns. This property also contains a large amount of land, exceptionally good water-power, and numerous cottages.

William James Hogg married Frances Happoldt in 1871, the third daughter of Mr. George F. Happoldt, of Philadelphia, and has three sons and two daughters living, the eldest son, William F., being now associated with William James Hogg, making the fourth generation of carpet manufacturers in this country.

Like his father, who was largely interested in real estate in Philadelphia, Mr. Hogg has for several years been a large investor in building lots in the south-western section of Worcester, where he owns large tracts of lands, which he has improved by opening new streets and building a number of modern houses.

Mr. Hogg is a Republican, and a firm believer in the principle of protection to American industries. He is a director of the Quinsigamond Bank and Worcester Board of Trade, trustee of the Worcester Five-Cent Savings Bank, and a member of two other banks. He is a member of Piedmont Congregational Church, and is largely interested in charitable work and associations, many of which are deeply indebted to his generosity. He also ranks high in the Masonic order, and is a member of four clubs, having been president of one of them for two years.

In 1891 he purchased as a summer residence "Hillside Farm," the former home of the famous temperance lecturer, the late John B. Gough, and his success there as a breeder of pure bred Jersey cattle is unsurpassed even by his manufacturing industry.

Mr. Hogg has won a prominent place in business circles, is widely known as a successful manufacturer, a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and a genial gentleman.





WILLIAM F. McCULLY.

WILLIAM FREELAND McCULLY was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1839, his father, James McCully, being a prominent Democratic citizen of the old Southwark District, which he served, officially, as one of the Commissioners, and also as a member of its School Board, he being greatly interested in the public school system of education. The son received his education in the public schools of the city, his school life ending in the Central High School at the age of sixteen, at which age he was apprenticed to E. J. Hincken, one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, to learn the trade of pressman. Having completed his term of apprenticeship and mastered the craft, he was given the charge of the press-room of the paper as foreman, and remained in this position till 1859, when he accepted a similar position on the *Evening Bulletin*. With that journal he has since remained connected, advancing from pressman to business manager, and from that post to publisher. He had purchased a number of shares in the stock of the publishing company, and in 1873 he was taken into the firm, retaining the post of business manager, in which he had for years shown himself so efficient.

The interest in the public schools shown by the elder Mr. McCully was shared by his son, who early took an active part in the management of the schools of his ward, and when but twenty-two years of age was elected a member of the School Board of the Third Section, and chosen by his fellow-members president of the Board. This position he held for three years, when he became

ineligible for re-election from having moved out of the ward.

During the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department, Mr. McCully was closely connected with it, having become a member of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company before he was eighteen years of age. At a subsequent date he was elected recorder and treasurer of that organization, and on the formation of the honorary association of members of the company called the "Old Guard," in 1865, he was elected a member of it, having served nine years as an active fireman. When this association was officially organized he was made its president, which position he still holds. He is also president of the Hibernia Fire Company, which still keeps up its organization despite the fact that the active duties of the volunteer firemen have long been at an end. In January, 1894, he was elected president of the Volunteer Fireman's Association.

When the Paid Fire Department was organized, December 31, 1870, Mr. McCully was elected by the City Councils a member of the new Board of Fire Commissioners organizing the present Paid Fire Department, and served till 1875. In May, 1881, he was re-elected by Councils to fill an unexpired term; and in February, 1883, was again elected for a full term. In 1875 he was offered by his party a nomination to the office of Magistrate, and in 1880 was nominated for Recorder of Deeds, but declined both on the plea of a pressure of other duties.

On the various occasions in which the volunteer firemen have taken part, in recent years, in public demonstrations, Mr. McCully has prominently officiated. On Washington's Birthday, 1870, when the fire department dedicated a monument to David M. Lyle, late chief-engineer of the department, he acted as chief-marshal of the parade, and has occupied a post of honor on anniversary and other occasions. On one of the reunions of the company, he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain and Masonic mark (valued at seven hundred dollars) in token of the appreciation of his services by his fellow-members.

Mr. McCully has been connected with the Americus Club since its organization, being one of the original roll of life members, and for twelve years its secretary. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Past Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 155; a member of Harmony Chapter, R. A. M., No. 52; a member of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars; a Past Master of Philadelphia Council, and a member of the Consistory.

## MOST REV. PATRICK J. RYAN.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, long known as one of the most learned and eloquent divines of the Roman Catholic Church, is a native of Ireland, where he was born at Thurles, County Tipperary, in 1831. While still a child his predilection for the priesthood was manifest, and his school-life in Dublin was followed by a term of theological study in Carlow College, an institution noted for the thoroughness of its training. Here he proved a close student, and won first premiums in philosophy and theology, and an appointment as prefect of the Lay House. He completed his course and was ordained a subdeacon in 1852, and immediately afterwards left Ireland for America, which he had chosen as the scene of his future labors. His destination was St. Louis, where he was cordially received by the bishop of the diocese, and at once appointed to the chair of Sacred Eloquence in the Theological Seminary, being also given the privilege of preaching in the Cathedral, though not yet a priest.

These honors were due to the impression which his great zeal and commanding talents had made on his superiors, who predicted for him a brilliant future. In 1853 he was ordained to the priesthood, and made assistant rector of the St. Louis Cathedral. In 1856 he was appointed rector, and in 1860 was given charge of the parish of the Annunciation, in which he built a fine church edifice and a parochial school. During the Civil War he was active in charitable pursuits, acting as chaplain of the Gratiot Street Military Prison and Hospital, where his kind and genial ministrations were of the highest service to the prisoners and the wounded, many of the inmates being induced by his unselfish devotion to their needs to embrace religion and become professing Christians.

After the war Mr. Ryan became rector of St. John's Church, in St. Louis, and in 1866 attended the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore, where he preached a sermon on "The Sanctity of the Church," which attracted wide attention from the learning and eloquence displayed. During this period he also delivered many public lectures in Missouri and the adjoining States, laboring with an incessant diligence which only a man of robust constitution could have endured. On several occasions he lectured before the members of the State Legislature, with a power and eloquence that drew members of all denominations to hear his attractive addresses.

This period of severe labor was followed by a year's travel in Europe, during which he visited Rome on the celebration of the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter's death, and received the high distinction of being invited by the Papal authorities to deliver the English course of Lenten sermons in that city. This is considered one of the greatest honors that can be conferred upon a priest,



and is bestowed only on orators of the highest reputation for eloquence and power.

On his return to America in 1868, he was appointed Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and administered the diocese during the absence of the archbishop at Rome. He performed his duties in this office so admirably that, in 1872, at the request of Archbishop Kenrick, he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, with the title of Bishop of Tricomia, in Palestine.

He visited Rome again in 1883, on which occasion he once more preached in that city, and was promoted to the rank of Archbishop of Salamis, though still continuing Coadjutor of St. Louis. In 1884 he received the appointment of Archbishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, a position which he has since filled with the highest respect from men of all creeds and professions. At a social reception tendered him on this occasion, he was most warmly welcomed to Philadelphia in an address by Bishop Stevens of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1888, Archbishop Ryan again visited Rome, on which occasion he preached the sermon on the laying of the corner-stone of the National Irish Church in that city. He also delivered an address to Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of presenting to him a gift from the President of the United States. Of Archbishop Ryan's lectures and sermons many have been published, some of them going through several editions and becoming very popular. Several addresses were delivered by him at the World's Columbian Exposition, the most important being on the Educational Exhibit. It may be said, in conclusion, that Archbishop Ryan, while modest and unassuming to a marked degree, stands to-day as one of the most conspicuous and most loved and honored prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in America.



WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832, being the oldest son of the late Stephen and Katharine W. Perry. On his father's side he is descended from John Perry, who reached New England in 1636, in company with John Eliot, the celebrated missionary to the Indians. On his mother's side he is descended from William Stevens, a privatersman in the Revolution, and his son of the same name, a lieutenant in the War of 1812.

From the schools of his native city Mr. Stevens entered Brown University, and in 1851, Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1854. He afterwards spent several months in the Virginia Theological School, near Alexandria, and then returned to Watertown, Massachusetts, where his family then resided, to take charge of an effort to found an Episcopal church in the adjoining town of Newton. This effort proved successful, the now prosperous Grace Church was organized, and after being connected with it in minor duties, and continuing his theological studies, he was ordained deacon in its temporary place of worship by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts. On April 7, 1858, he was ordained priest by the same prelate, in St. Paul's Church, Boston, his uncle, Rev. William Bacon Stevens, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, being the preacher.

Beginning his ministerial duties as assistant to the rector of St. Paul's, in 1857-58, he became rector of St. Luke's, Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1858, of St. Stephen's, Portland, Maine, in 1861, of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1864, and of Trinity, Geneva, New York, in 1869, remaining in the latter post of duty till 1876. Early in 1876, Dr. Perry was offered the position of foreign secretary to the Board of Missions, and subsequently that of president of Kenyon College,

Gambier, Ohio, both of which he declined. Shortly afterwards, a unanimous election to the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, being tendered him, he accepted, and entered upon the duties of this office. He had previously served in this institution (without salary) as professor of history from 1871 to 1874. He continued rector of Trinity and president of Hobart until his consecration to the episcopate, in 1876.

During his term of ministerial service Dr. Perry was busily engaged also in general church work. He was a deputy from the New Hampshire diocese to the general convention of 1859, and has been present at every triennial convention since that time. He was associated with Rev. Francis L. Hawks in preparing and publishing an annotated edition of the early records of general convention legislation. This work, completed by himself, was published in three volumes in 1874. In 1868, on the death of Dr. Hawks, he was appointed by the convention "historiographer" of the American church. This important official position he still retains.

Dr. Perry received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Bishops' College, Canada, in 1859; of D.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1869; of LL.D. from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1876, and from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1894; of D.D. (Oxon.), from Oxford University, England, in 1888; and of D.C.L. from several colleges. He was unanimously elected bishop of Iowa in May, 1876, and was consecrated to the episcopate in Trinity Church, Geneva, on September 10 of that year. During his episcopate Bishop Perry has consecrated fifty churches, has held over one hundred ordinations, and has founded two large church schools at Davenport, Iowa; St. Katharine's Hall, for girls, and Kemper Hall, for boys. In 1895 he established a church hospital in the same city. During his episcopate the members of his churches, clergy, and congregations have increased threefold.

Bishop Perry is probably the most voluminous writer of the American Episcopal Church, his list of writings comprising about one hundred and twenty-five separate titles. They are chiefly historical. He is at present engaged in preparing a history of "The Episcopate in America," which promises to be of high historical value. Others of his important works are "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Virginia" and "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church."

He is an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, by virtue of the Revolutionary services of his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Abel Perry, and was for a number of years chaplain-general of the order. He is a member also of many historical and other societies. He was married in 1862 to Sarah Abbott Woods, daughter of Rev. Thomas M. Smith, formerly president of Kenyon College.

## SAMUEL BELL.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL BELL was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1827. He is the son of the late Judge Samuel Bell, of Reading, and a man of thorough training, having received a most liberal education. Prior to the breaking out of the war he was a member of the wholesale house of Knight & Bell, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but at the call for volunteers he gave up his business as a merchant and enlisted as a private in April, 1861, and served in the three months' campaign with the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

He was afterwards selected by Governor Curtin as one of the commissioners on the draft for Philadelphia, and subsequently was appointed additional paymaster in the regular army by President Lincoln, with the rank of major, and he, in this position, stood in the foremost rank for integrity of character and efficiency in the performance of his duties, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel by President Johnson. When the Rebellion closed he resigned his commission, and again became a private citizen, and so remained until he received the appointment of deputy United States naval officer at Philadelphia. In this position he proved himself of great value to the government, and made himself a general favorite with the commercial and business men. This post he afterwards resigned at the instance of Judge McKennan, in order to accept, April 12, 1870, the post of clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern



District of Pennsylvania, which he now fills, with honor to the court and with great satisfaction to the legal profession. Colonel Bell is also one of the Board of Council and chairman of the Committee on Education of the Lincoln Institution of Philadelphia. He has been one of the most active members of the Philadelphia Union League since its organization, and is one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia City Troop. He was elected a member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States November 4, 1874, and still keeps up an interest in military matters.



ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

ISAAC H. CLOTHIER, of the widely-known retail dry-goods establishment of Strawbridge & Clothier, is a native of Philadelphia, in which city he was born November 5, 1837. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and his education was principally obtained in the schools of that society, his school-life ending at the age of seventeen, when he entered the importing dry-goods house of George D. Parrish & Co. In this establishment he remained six years, gaining a valuable training in mercantile business, and displaying that activity and commercial aptitude which have been the elements of his success in life. He left this house at the age of twenty-three to enter into business for himself, in association with George Morris and Edmund Lewis. This firm, known by the name of Morris, Clothier & Lewis, conducted a successful cloth business for eight years, their establishment being situated on Second Street above Chestnut Street.

In 1868 Mr. Clothier accepted proposals from Justus C. Strawbridge to enter into partnership with him, and on the 1st of July of that year the retail dry-goods establishment of Strawbridge & Clothier was founded in the location which it still occupies, at the northwest corner of Market and Eighth Streets. It began in a store of modest dimensions, and in a comparatively small way, but the business ability of the firm was shown alike in their choice of location and the skill and activity with

which they pushed their interests, and from the start the enterprise was successful. The business grew, indeed, with such rapidity that an enlargement of the establishment became necessary every few years, the first of these being made in 1875, and others successively in 1877, 1878, 1881, and 1882. In 1887 the trade of the firm had grown so great that an extensive enlargement became necessary, and the large building previously occupied by Hood, Bonbright & Co. was added to the already seemingly ample store, giving a ground area of over fifty thousand square feet, with a height of five stories. The establishment, as thus extended, probably covers a greater area than any other in America devoted to the retail sale of dry-goods. During the period within which this firm has been in existence there have been marked changes in the methods of conducting retail business in Philadelphia. The era of great general stores has come, and in this expansion of business ideas and facilities Strawbridge & Clothier have kept pace with their competitors, and now possess an establishment which has no superior of its kind in this country.

Mr. Clothier has been active in the business from his first connection with it, and for the past fifteen years has been its leading spirit; as, while Mr. Strawbridge has retained his interest in the firm, but has not given close or continuous attention to the business, while Mr. Clothier's interest and activity remain as great as at the beginning. His time and attention are naturally in great part absorbed by the responsibilities of his large business establishment, but he finds time for other duties, educational, charitable, etc. He has been for many years an active manager of Swarthmore College, and has contributed largely, in money as well as in time and labor, to the success of this institution. He is also a director of the Merchants' Fund, the Girard Trust Company, the Mortgage Trust Company of Philadelphia, etc.

Strawbridge & Clothier are actively identified with everything relating to the prosperity of Philadelphia and its citizens, but this is principally as a firm, since, personally, Mr. Clothier is retiring in disposition and averse to personal notoriety. His home is near Wynnewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from the city, and he has a summer home on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, Rhode Island. He was married in 1864 to Miss Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and attends the Meeting held at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

## JAMES DOUGLAS WELLS.

JAMES DOUGLAS WELLS, a familiar figure in the insurance circles of New York City, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the Province of Ontario. Whether or not we accept the dictum that Canada is a good place to emigrate from, it must be admitted that it has sent many able men to the United States, who have become successful and desirable elements of our population. In the front rank of these we may place the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Wells's father, prior to his appointment by the Canadian government to the position of sheriff of the counties of Prescott and Russell, conducted an extensive business in Ontario, in which the son, while still quite young,—though after receiving a liberal education,—was given a position, and received a thorough business training. He gained here, indeed, an experience that has been of the utmost value to him, and which proved an excellent foundation for his subsequent successful career.

He was a born insurance man, possessed of those faculties and tendencies which inevitably lead to prominence in that field, and it can be easily understood how he ultimately drifted into this line of business. His experience in this field of activity was obtained during his management of certain life insurance companies across the border, whose business he successfully prosecuted. His success in this direction led him, about the year 1884, into connection with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, whose system appeared to him as the proper one on which the business of life insurance should be conducted, and of which he became the first manager in the Dominion of Canada.

As regards the value of the service rendered by Mr. Wells to this company, and the ability displayed by him in furthering its interests among the frugal population of the Dominion, we need but point for evidence to the enviable position now occupied by the Mutual Reserve in the confidence and esteem of the Canadian people, the magnificent volume of choice business which it has acquired in that country, now amounting to nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, and the large and increasing amount written there from year to year. His immediate connection with the Canadian field of activity ended in 1890, when President Harper, of the Mutual Reserve, called him to the home office of that association to take charge of its Agency Department. But, on leaving Canada, he did not leave its business to drift away from the association. His wide knowledge and experience in field work enabled him to make a happy choice of competent men to succeed him in the management of the interests of the association in the region in which he had so ably worked, and he has in this way contributed largely to the continued growth and prosperity of the



Mutual Reserve among our neighbors beyond the northern boundary of the United States.

The able management displayed by Mr. Wells in his control of the Agency Department of the company has been recognized by his promotion to other fields of activity in its home office, and he is now its second vice-president and chairman of the Executive Committee. In this responsible position he shows himself always prompt and alert in discharging the many duties which devolve upon him, and in administering the affairs of the large field under his supervision, and none of the corps of active workers in the association surpass him in earnest and intelligent devotion to its interests.

Mr. Wells is a man of high popularity not only with the managers and agents in the field, but also with his brother officers, with whom he comes into daily and familiar contact, and with the employees of the association generally. In fact, in business life he is at all times genial and approachable, and possesses that quality of kindly consideration for the feelings of others which justly makes a man popular among his associates, and goes far to soften the rough grinding of the wheels of business life.

Mr. Wells has taken no active and prominent part in political affairs since making his home in the United States, although he hails from a family prominent in Canadian politics, his brother, the Hon. R. M. Wells, being the late speaker of the Canadian Parliament. Socially Mr. Wells has made himself a welcome figure by his genial and amiable disposition. He is a member of the Toronto, Lotus, Midwood, Knickerbocker, Marine and Field, and Arkwright Clubs, and his house is always open to his friends, and he may fairly be looked upon as the embodiment of generous hospitality.



EDWARD M. PAXSON.

HON. EDWARD M. PAXSON, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born at Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1824. He is of English descent, and his family may be traced to Bycot House, Buckingham, Bucks County, England, where they had resided from the days of William the Conqueror. The American branch of the family came to this country about 1682, as a part of the colony of Friends founded by William Penn. The parents of Judge Paxson were Thomas and Ann Paxson, his mother being descended from a family that came from Ireland prior to the Revolution. He received his education in the schools of the Friends' Society, and showed such unusual intellectual powers that when but fifteen years of age he succeeded in winning a prize, consisting of a complete library set of the "Waverley Novels," offered by the *Saturday Courier* for the best essay or tale.

His school studies ending, he conceived the idea of establishing a newspaper in his native county, and to prepare himself for this enterprise learned the art of printing. He then founded the *Newtown Journal*, at Newtown, Bucks County; and edited and conducted it with such skill and ability as to attract much favorable attention. In 1847, having conducted the *Journal* with an accompanying printing-office for five years, he sold it and removed to Philadelphia, where he founded a paper called the *Daily News*. This was sold in its turn, after a year's existence, and the young editor turned his attention to the study of the law, towards which he had long felt an inclination. His studies were conducted under Hon. Henry Chapman, of Doylestown, and ended on April 24, 1850, with his admission to practice at the bar. After a short term of practice at Doylestown, he removed to

Philadelphia, where he opened an office, and, by energy and earnestness, in a few years built himself up a large and lucrative practice.

By the time of the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Paxson had gained a very extended and profitable legal business, and was in receipt of an excellent income. During the war he was a firm and zealous supporter of the cause of the government, and politically a staunch Republican, from the principles of which party he has never swerved. In 1869 he was selected by Governor Geary to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, occasioned by the appointment of Judge F. Carroll Brewster to the post of attorney-general of the State. This act of the executive was heartily endorsed in professional circles, while Judge Paxson gave such general satisfaction by his judicial ability on the bench that at the close of the term he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for the office. He was elected by a majority much beyond that for the rest of the ticket, the people thus, without regard to party lines, testifying their respect and confidence in one who had shown himself a learned and upright judge. His later record on the bench of the Common Pleas added so greatly to his reputation that his name was soon mentioned in connection with higher judicial honors, and in 1874 he received the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and was elected to this exalted post, the election being the first held under the new constitution of the State.

As a justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Paxson quickly took a leading position among his colleagues, and maintained it by his industry, learning, and fine judicial powers. A master of the law, his opinions were remarkable for clearness, terseness, and logical exactness, yet they all show careful preparation and deep thought. His industry was untiring, and he was conscientious to the last degree, making a scrupulously thorough examination of every matter that came before him for judgment. Many most important cases, involving in the aggregate millions of dollars, which came before the Supreme Court during his connection with it, were intrusted by his associates to his decision, they thus testifying to their deep confidence in his judgment and integrity. No judge on the Supreme Bench of the State ever stood higher than he in the respect and esteem of the community, and when, in January, 1879, he became, by seniority, chief justice of the State, his accession to this dignity was greeted with general satisfaction. In 1893 he resigned the office of chief justice to accept that of receiver of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and is at present engaged in the difficult task of seeking to settle the involved affairs of that corporation.



## JUDSON NEWELL CROSS.

CAPTAIN JUDSON NEWELL CROSS, the son of Rev. Gorham Cross, for fifty-three years a Congregational minister at Richville, New York, and of Sophia Murdock Cross, of Vermont, was born January 16, 1838, at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and was the second to sign the roll at Oberlin, April 20, 1861, when a hundred college students enlisted in a half-hour and became the somewhat famous Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant April 29, 1861, served through the several campaigns in West Virginia, and was editor of the *Ohio Seventh* at Weston, West Virginia, published July 4, 1861, the first paper published by Union soldiers on secession type, press, and territory. Lieutenant Cross was severely wounded in the arm and shoulder, and taken prisoner, at the battle of Cross Lanes in West Virginia, but while in the rebel camp hospital after the battle of Carnifax Ferry, September 10, 1861, Major Rutherford B. Hayes, subsequently President, built a raft, and, crossing the swift mountain-stream, the Gauley River, recaptured him. He was thence taken to the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati.

On November 25, 1861, he was promoted captain of Company K, Seventh Ohio Infantry, and served as recruiting officer at Cleveland, Ohio. On the anniversary of his recapture, September 11, 1862, he married, at Oberlin, Ohio, Clara Steele Norton, a descendant of John Steele, the leader of the founders of Connecticut. He rejoined his regiment early in 1863, but on account of his wound resigned on February 9, and began the study of law at the Albany Law Schools. Soon after, on June 13, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifth Veteran Reserve Corps, and promoted captain October 28, 1863.

In December, 1863, Captain Cross was placed in command of the military post at Madison, Indiana, where he remained until April, 1864, when he was made adjutant-general of the Military district of Indiana, and chief of staff of the commanding general of that district. In July, 1864, he was appointed assistant provost-marshal of the District of Washington, D. C., and in November, provost-marshal of Georgetown, D. C., and soon after special mustering officer, to muster for pay, at Annapolis, Maryland, the returned prisoners of war from Andersonville. In 1864 he suggested to General Grant a plan for demolishing the forts around Petersburg and Richmond by dropping nitro glycerin and torpedoes from balloons, a plan of warfare likely to come into vogue in future wars. About the same time he suggested a plan for a photographic, descriptive, and military record of every soldier in the United States. He resigned his commission and was honorably discharged March 16, 1865.



Returning to his law studies at Columbia College and Albany Law Schools, he graduated in the spring of 1866, and began the practice of law at Lyons, Iowa, where for about ten years he was a partner of the Hon. A. R. Cotton. In 1871, he was elected mayor of the city of Lyons, and in 1875 came to Minneapolis, his present place of residence, and formed a law partnership with his old classmate, now Judge H. G. Hicks. In 1879, in a series of articles, he called attention to the necessity of a railroad from Minneapolis and St. Paul around the north shore of Lake Michigan to the east, which resulted in the construction of the great "Soo" line. He was three times elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and held the office from 1883 to 1887. He was the originator of the novel "patrol limits" ordinance of Minneapolis, which limited the licensing of saloons to the business centre of the city, where the saloons could be actively watched by the police. He also brought suits which compelled the railroads passing through the city to sink their tracks about fourteen feet and build iron bridges over four of the principal avenues of the city. In 1891 he was appointed on the Board of Immigration Commissioners to Europe. While in England he ferreted out and reported to the government the method of sending inmates of English prisons to the United States, through the agency of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, at the expense of the British government.

In 1895, in a letter to President Dole of the Hawaiian republic, he proposed that Hawaii should annex itself to the United States and, as a Territory of this country, send a delegate to Congress. For this seemingly new political suggestion he showed precedents in the self-annexation of San Salvador to the United States and the other Central American provinces to the Mexican empire and Colombian republic in 1822.



ARCHIBALD A. McLEOD.

ARCHIBALD ANGUS McLEOD is, as his name indicates, of Scotch descent. He was born in the year 1848, and was thus one of the youngest men ever intrusted with such extensive railroad interests as came under his control. After obtaining a fair academical education, he studied civil engineering, and began his railroad career while still a youth, as rod-man in the surveys for the Northern Pacific Railroad. As he grew older and attained experience, his force of character, executive ability, and devotion to duty brought him rapid progress in his profession, so that by 1882 he had attained the responsible but inconspicuous position of general manager of the Elmira, Cortlandt and Northern Railroad. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was then in the midst of a desperate struggle for existence, and in such a condition that only a man of ability and resources could hope to rescue it from failure. In this state of affairs Mr. McLeod was chosen for the difficult task, and the work of rejuvenation of the Reading placed in his hands.

He found the Reading largely destitute of facilities adequate to its business. Its physical condition was wretched and its equipment antiquated. It greatly lacked passenger and freight depot facilities; its road-bed was imperfect; it needed sidings and increased trackage; its bridges and tunnels were too narrow for modern cars; its motive power was inadequate; the coal cars were generally of small capacity and light construction, and in all respects the road was behind the age.

Such were the condition of affairs which confronted Mr. McLeod when he entered upon the management of the company. Fortunately for him, he possessed the best attributes of his sturdy and tenacious race.

Courage, pertinacity, a strong sense of right and justice, and a quick mental grasp of subjects submitted to his decision, were marked characteristics of the man, and to them was added a physique capable of great endurance. All these faculties were needed. He had to transform the road; virtually to rebuild it in great part, with an empty treasury, backed by a nearly bankrupt company. These seemingly insuperable difficulties did not deter him. With tireless energy he went to work, and in a marvellously short space of time modernized the road, laying many miles of new track, building new stations, establishing storage plants for coal, erecting warehouses, and leasing or purchasing wharves. All this was done without increasing the percentage of expense. On the contrary, a notable decrease was effected, while the rapidity with which the interests of the road were expanded startled the railroad world. When he took hold of the road it was a circumscribed coal line, Philadelphia and the coal regions being its terminal points. When he resigned it had made wide-spread connections with other roads, and had facilities extending to all the chief industrial centres.

The splendid terminal station of the Reading Railroad in Philadelphia is another monument to the genius of Mr. McLeod. He warmly supported the belt line in that city, was connected with the Pennsylvania Warehouse Company, and from his efforts arose the North Atlantic Steamship Line, which later developed into the N. A. Trident Line. In 1893 Mr. McLeod resigned his presidency of the Reading Railroad and removed to New York, in which city he has since resided, and in which his great ability and surpassing energy have been as strongly felt as in his former places of residence. In New York he at once turned his attention to the question of rapid transit, perhaps the most important of recent problems in that city. He has developed plans which seem effectually to solve this difficult question, and at a cost so much below that of other plans suggested as to have won for them almost universal approval.

In the years that have elapsed since his removal to New York, Mr. McLeod has won a leading position in the financial and transportation interests of that city with the same ease and facility as he did in Philadelphia, and has attained unquestioned prominence in railroad and banking circles. Although he has not accepted the presidency of any large railroad, he is connected in an advisory capacity with several prominent roads, and is making his genius for business and management felt in every corporation with which he is connected. Mr. McLeod, in short, is a man of wonderful ability, splendid physique, and surprising energy, is still in the prime of life, and has, doubtless, before him a long future of useful labor and abundant success.

## CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, whose name has become almost a household word in this country, was born at Peekskill, New York, April 23, 1834. On his father's side he comes from Huguenot stock, his ancestors having left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and founded New Rochelle, in Westchester County, New York. On his mother's side he is descended from Roger Sherman, of historical fame.

After a preliminary education in his native place, Mr. Depew entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1856. He subsequently studied law at Peekskill, and was admitted to practise at the bar in 1858. He had already manifested a decided tendency towards politics, and developed that oratorical ability to which he owes his wide-spread reputation. While still studying law, he was recognized as a valuable aid to his party, the Republican, and was sent as a delegate to the Republican State convention of New York in 1858. In 1859 he began legal practice, but in the same year took the stump in the political campaign, in which he showed marked power as a political orator.

In 1860, Mr. Depew became a candidate for the State legislature, and was elected, though his district was Democratic. He was re-elected in 1862, and during this term served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1863 he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State of New York. In the campaign he showed an industry and capacity that have rarely been equalled. For six weeks he made speeches twice a day, and with such effect that he was not only elected, but received the triumphant majority of thirty thousand. At a later date he was offered the post of United States minister to Japan, which he finally declined after retaining the commission in his possession, under consideration, for some months.

In 1866, Mr. Depew withdrew from political life to devote himself to his profession, and was appointed by Vanderbilt attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad. In this position he showed such industry and skill that in 1869 he was made attorney for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad,—formed by consolidation in that year. Ten years later the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads was placed under his legal care, and he was made a director in the board of each road. This important field of duty gave him an abundance of labor, much of it requiring the highest legal skill, but in 1872 he ran for lieutenant-governor of the State as the candidate of the "Independent Party" which arose that year. This party proved very short-lived, and Mr. Depew's candidacy died with it.

In 1874 he was made regent of the University of the State of New York, and was appointed on the commission to superintend the erection of the State capitol. In



1881, at the time of the resignation of Senators Conklin and Platt from the United States Senate, Mr. Depew became one of the candidates for the vacant seats. The struggle was a protracted one, his force growing till on the twenty-fourth ballot he lacked but ten votes of election. The murder of President Garfield ended the struggle. It became imperative that New York should be represented in the Senate, and Mr. Depew withdrew his name in favor of his leading opponent.

In 1882, on the retirement of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central, and the election of Mr. J. H. Rutter in his place, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president. The new president died in 1885, and Mr. Depew was elected to the presidency in his place. This important post he has since then continued to fill. He is also president of the West Shore Railroad Company. Among other positions which have been occupied by him are those of president of the Union League and of the Yale Alumni Association, director in the Union Trust Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and St. Luke's Hospital, and member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

As a lawyer, Mr. Depew has been a remarkably hard worker. He is best known, however, for his telling oratory, which has been heard effectively in national Republican conventions (as in his striking presentation of ex-President Harrison's claims at the last convention), at the Chicago World's Exposition, and on many other important occasions, and which is not only brilliantly incisive, but is irradiated with a rich humor which has had much to do with his wide reputation. This latter power is particularly displayed on social occasions, and he is voted the best after-dinner speaker in America.



HOMER LEE.

HOMER LEE is a descendant of the well-known family of Lees, of Ditchley, England, and comes in direct descent from the first American of the family, who emigrated to this country in 1641. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, where his father, John Lee, carried on the business of engraving, which he early taught his son. While still quite young, Mr. Lee went to Toledo, and learned the business of enamelling from a firm in that city. His next movement was to Cincinnati, where he became skilled in the art of chasing. Thus equipped, and still a young lad, he applied for a position to the American Bank-Note Company, in Cincinnati, which, perhaps fortunately for himself, he failed to secure. Certainly his failure in this application led to his soon after embarking in business for himself.

Finding no employment in the West, he went to New York, and there apprenticed himself to a steel-engraver, his first year's salary to be \$100, with half of what he could earn by overwork. His apprenticeship soon ended, however, his employer failing before the completion of his first year's work. Mr. Lee, thus thrown upon his own resources, resolved, though he had not yet reached the age of manhood, to embark in business on his own account. He had managed to save about \$300, and with this he began an engraving business in Liberty Street, under the firm-name of Homer Lee & Co., in which the "Co." was but a dignified addition, with no representative. But by renting desk-room to a fine-looking old gentleman, he contrived to offset his own very youthful aspect.

For several years the firm of Homer Lee & Co. had a struggle for existence. Some orders came in, but only such as Mr. Lee could himself execute. But at the end of this time he had the fortune to secure a large contract

from an Ohio railroad. This he offered to the American Bank-Note Company, approaching this concern now in a different position from his former humble application for work. The contract netted him \$1000, which addition to his working capital proved the turning-point in his business career. Orders in abundance now came, and in 1881 he organized the Homer Lee Bank-Note Company, with a capital of \$30,000, which amount was soon after increased to \$500,000, and by the excellence of its work was admitted on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Lee became vice-president, treasurer, and manager of this company, its president being Colonel William L. Strong, of the Central National Bank, now mayor of the city of New York. Other members of the company were Hon. Calvin S. Brice, General Samuel Thomas, Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, and A. D. Juilliard.

The progress of this corporation has been highly satisfactory, mainly through the skill, judgment, and intelligent management of Mr. Lee. The plant, which is in the *Tribune* building, has become one of the largest engraving establishments in the world, and the work produced by it has a very wide acceptance, it being held as a good delivery not only on the New York Stock Exchange but on the Paris Bourse, the London, Berlin, and Frankfurt Exchanges.

Mr. Lee invented and introduced into the Treasury Department, despite much opposition, a new system of printing government securities by steam-power, having underbidden the Engraving Bureau for the postal note contract. An expert report from him induced Secretary Folger to take final action in the Brockway bond case, by which was broken up the most successful gang of counterfeiters in this country. He was also largely instrumental in inducing Congress to pass an act making it a crime to counterfeit foreign bank-notes in this country. Such a law, strangely enough, had existed in regard to postage-stamps, but not to bank-notes.

Aside from his active business connections, Mr. Lee is strongly interested in social and art matters. He was one of the three original founders of the Ohio Society of New York, and for several years its secretary. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial, Salmagundi, and Lotos Clubs, the Sculpture Society, and Society of the American Revolution, a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a trustee of St. John's Guild, etc. While still an apprentice he received a prize medal from the Paris Exposition for skill in engraving. He is also an able artist, and is an exhibitor at the National Academy of Design. His private collection of paintings is one of the finest on the west side of New York.

Mr. Lee was also one of the incorporators of the United States Savings Bank, and the Legal Surety Company.

## WILLIAM HENRY EGLE.

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, the efficient State librarian of Pennsylvania, was born at Harrisburg, in that State, September 17, 1830, being descended from German and Swiss ancestors, who came to this country prior to 1740, and members of whose descendants served in the French and Indian, the Revolutionary, and the 1812 Wars. He was educated in the schools of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Military Institute, and subsequently spent three years in the office of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, most of the time as foreman. In 1853 he became editor of the *Literary Companion* and of the *Daily Times*, and during the following two years served as a teacher and as mailing clerk in the post-office till the fall of 1857, when he resigned to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution in 1859.

Entering upon the practice of medicine in Harrisburg, he continued thus engaged till 1862, when he went to Washington to assist in the care of the wounded, in response to a telegram from Adjutant-General Russell, of Pennsylvania. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as such in and after the battle of Antietam. During the Gettysburg campaign of 1863 he served as surgeon of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and, after a period of home practice, was appointed, in August, 1864, by President Lincoln, surgeon of volunteers. Accepting this appointment, he was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to examine the colored regiments then being raised in that State. He subsequently took part in the famous and ill-fated attempt to destroy the "salt works" in Southwestern Virginia, and was afterwards ordered to the Department of the James, under General Butler, as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth (colored) Infantry. He subsequently served as executive medical officer of Birney's division till the close of the war, and until December, 1865, as chief medical officer of Jackson's division, at Roma, on the Rio Grande. He then resigned the service and returned home.

Resuming in part the practice of his profession, he was, in 1867, appointed examiner for pensions, in which office he continued for four years, and for twenty years was annually elected physician to the Dauphin County prison, which he finally resigned in 1887. In March, of the last-named year, Dr. Egle was appointed State librarian by Governor Beaver, an appointment which the Senate promptly confirmed. He was reappointed, in 1891, by Governor Pattison, and was again appointed, in 1894, when he was confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by Governor Hastings. The highly efficient condition of the Pennsylvania State Library, which has



raised it into the front rank of American libraries, is largely due to his able management.

Upon the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1870, Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Division, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was subsequently transferred to the Eighth Regiment, and in 1885 was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade. He is the senior medical officer of the National Guard of the State, and served in the capacity of surgeon during the disturbances of 1871, the railroad riot of 1877, and the Homestead affair of 1892.

Having long had a taste for historical research, he began, in 1865, on his return from the army, a "History of Pennsylvania," which was published in 1876, and of which twelve thousand copies were sold by the date of the second edition of 1883. He has published a number of other historical works, embracing county histories, genealogical records, etc., and numerous biographical sketches of prominent Pennsylvanians, of the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, etc., and was coeditor of many volumes of the Pennsylvania archives and editor of others.

In 1878, Lafayette College conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He has been elected a corresponding member of several American historical societies and learned societies of England and France, and was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania German Society. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Societies of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the War of 1812-14. He is a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine at Harrisburg, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.



# INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
ADAMS, JOSIAH R. . . . .	141	COATES, GEORGE MORRISON . . . . .	26	GORMAN, JAMES E. . . . .	396
ADAMS, REV. EZRA E., D.D. . . . .	44	COCHRANE, JOHN, Brigadier-General . . . . .	94	GRANT, ULYSSES S. . . . .	5
APPLETON, DANIEL, Colonel . . . . .	61	CONKLING, ROSCOE . . . . .	147	GRAVES, GEORGE S. . . . .	146
APPLETON, WILLIAM H. . . . .	21	COOKE, AUGUSTUS P., Captain . . . . .	42	GRAY, HENRY W. . . . .	228
ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN . . . . .	160	COOKE, JAY . . . . .	101	GREERLEY, HORACE . . . . .	20
ASHMEAD, LEHMAN P. . . . .	282	COPE, EDWARD D. . . . .	95	GREEN, JOHN P. . . . .	58
AYER, NATHAN W. . . . .	183	CRABTREE, JONAS . . . . .	179		
		CRAMP, CHARLES H. . . . .	224	HAINES, PETER C. . . . .	298
BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS . . . . .	150	CRAMP, WILLIAM . . . . .	22	HALDERMAN, JOHN A. . . . .	95
BACON, EDWARD R. . . . .	118	CRANFORD, H. L. . . . .	266	HAMERSLEY, JAMES HOOKER . . . . .	189
BAEDER, CHARLES . . . . .	105	CROSS, JUDSON NEWELL . . . . .	119	HAMERSLEY, JOHN W. . . . .	183
BAIRD, ABRAHAM . . . . .	187			HARPER, FLETCHER . . . . .	51
BALDWIN, CHRISTOPHER C. . . . .	206	DAGGETT, AARON S. . . . .	166	HARPER, JAMES . . . . .	52
BARBER, AMZI LORENZO . . . . .	285	DALY, CHARLES P. . . . .	26	HARPER, JOHN . . . . .	51
BARLOW, JOHN WHITNEY . . . . .	271	DANA, CHARLES A. . . . .	129	HARPER, JOSEPH WESLEY . . . . .	52
BARNITZ, ALBERT . . . . .	278	DANKOLRE, HARRY EDWARD . . . . .	129	HARRIS, FRANKLIN M. . . . .	120
BATES, DELEVAN, General . . . . .	227	DAUGHERY, SAMUEL G. . . . .	351	HARRISON, BENJAMIN . . . . .	6
BEARSHLES, LESTER A. . . . .	175	DE KOVEN, REYNOLD . . . . .	143	HARRITY, WILLIAM F. . . . .	195
BEAVER, JAMES A. . . . .	207	DEFFIN, CHAUNCEY M. . . . .	27	HAWTHORNE, JULIAN . . . . .	140
BELL, SAMUEL . . . . .	315	DE FEYSTER, FREDERIC . . . . .	8	HAYES, RUTHERFORD B. . . . .	7
BENNETT, JAMES GORDON . . . . .	144	DE FEYSTER, JOHN WATTS . . . . .	9	HEATH, HARVEY ENGINE . . . . .	112
BIDDLE, CHAPMAN, Colonel . . . . .	50	DOBSON, JOHN . . . . .	122	HENRY, GUY V., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General . . . . .	127
BIDDLE, JAMES . . . . .	252	DODGE, WILLIAM E. . . . .	118	HIGHORN, PHILIP . . . . .	118
BLISS, CORNELIUS N. . . . .	171	DYAN, JOSEPH I. . . . .	12	HINDS, HERBERT CALVIN . . . . .	289
BOGERT, EDWARD F. . . . .	213	DRAKE, FRANCIS MARION . . . . .	174	HOGANLAND, CORNELIUS NEVINS . . . . .	161
BONNELL, J. HARPER . . . . .	213	DRAKE, JAMES MADISON . . . . .	305	HOGG, WILLIAM JAMES . . . . .	111
BONNER, ROBERT . . . . .	74	DREXEL, ANTHONY J. . . . .	21	HOLMES, HENRY . . . . .	224
BOYD, DAVID M., JR. . . . .	92	DREXEL, FRANCIS ANTHONY . . . . .	210	HOGGINTON, GEORGE H., D.D. . . . .	162
BOYD, GEORGE W. . . . .	91			HURY, SAMUEL B. . . . .	11
BOYNTON, NATHAN S. . . . .	151	EATON, REV. HOMER . . . . .	111	HURY, SAMUEL CULBERTSON . . . . .	12
BRANDRETH, WILLIAM . . . . .	248	ECKERT, GEORGE B., Captain . . . . .	201	HUNT, REV. SANFORD . . . . .	62
BREWSTER, FREDERICK CARROLL, Judge . . . . .	48	EDGERTON, ALONZO J. . . . .	184	HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P. . . . .	120
BROOKE, CHARLES W. . . . .	48	EDSON, THOMAS A. . . . .	182	HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM R., D.D. . . . .	190
BROOKE, FRANCIS . . . . .	302	EGLE, WILLIAM HENRY . . . . .	121	HUTCHISON, CHALMERS W. . . . .	237
BROOKS, EDWARD . . . . .	170	ELKINS, STEPHEN B. . . . .	250	HUTCHISON, MELVILLE W. . . . .	169
BROWN, WILLIAM H. . . . .	267	ELKINS, WILLIAM L. . . . .	156		
BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY . . . . .	240	ELVERSON, JAMES . . . . .	113		
BROWNELL, WALTER A. . . . .	303	ELY, SMITH . . . . .	128	IRVIN, ELIHU C. . . . .	150
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN . . . . .	248	ESLING, CHARLES H. A. . . . .	142	IRVING, WASHINGTON . . . . .	248
BRUCE, LLOYD . . . . .	61	EWING, THOMAS . . . . .	207		
BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES L. . . . .	80			JACOBS, MICHAEL . . . . .	76
BURNHAM, FREDERICK A. . . . .	294	FARMER, AARON D. . . . .	62	JAYNE, DAVID, M.D. . . . .	84
BURT, ANDREW S. . . . .	102	FARMER, WILLIAM W. . . . .	61	JOHNSON, HENRY CLARK . . . . .	297
		FARQUHAR, ARTHUR B. . . . .	166	JONES, DAVID PHILLIPS . . . . .	191
CADWALADER, CHARLES E. . . . .	66	FAY, SMOURNEY W. . . . .	200	JONES, RICHARD M. . . . .	245
CAMPBELL, JAMES H. . . . .	57	FERGIE, JOHN C. . . . .	257	JORDAN, PETER A. . . . .	171
CARPENTER, PHILIP . . . . .	15	FERRER, JAMES BARE . . . . .	290		
CARTY, JEROME . . . . .	104	FERRIS, REV. ISAAC, D.D. . . . .	80	KRIM, GEORGE DEB. . . . .	111
CASS, CHARLES WYLLIS . . . . .	260	FISH, HAMILTON . . . . .	115	KETCHUM, EDGAR, Major . . . . .	205
CAVEN, JOSEPH L. . . . .	128	FITZGERALD, THOMAS, Colonel . . . . .	214	KING, CHARLES . . . . .	12
CHAMBERLAIN, JOSHUA L. . . . .	261	FLAGLER, DANIEL W. . . . .	260	KING, MOSES . . . . .	269
CHILDS, GEORGE W. . . . .	211	FOSDICK, CHARLES B. . . . .	286		
CHURCH, WILLIAM CONANT . . . . .	82			LAMBERT, WILLIAM H., Major . . . . .	81
CLARKE, AUGUSTUS P., M.D. . . . .	287	GARRISON, CORNELIUS K. . . . .	241	LANDRETH, DAVID . . . . .	51
CLEM, JOHN LINCOLN, Major and Quarter- master . . . . .	157	GERRY, EBRIDGE T. . . . .	41	LAWRENCE, ABRAHAM B., Colonel . . . . .	241
CLOUTIER, ISAAC H. . . . .	316	GILLIS, JAMES H. . . . .	101	LEE, HOMER . . . . .	127
		GORN, JOHN P. S. . . . .	261	LEE, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Rear-Admiral . . . . .	84



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
LEGGITT, FRANCIS <u>II</u> . . . . .	166	PERKINS, GEORGE HAMILTON, Captain . . . . .	149	STEVENSON, HOWARD A. . . . .	15
LESLIE, FRANK . . . . .	176	PERRY, WILLIAM STEVENS, D.D. . . . .	114	STEVENS, SAMUEL . . . . .	14
LEWIS, ALFRED E. . . . .	125	PHENIX, DANIEL . . . . .	204	STEWART, ALEXANDER T. . . . .	29
LEWIS, ELLIS . . . . .	145	PINTO, FRANCIS E. . . . .	197	STEWART, JOHN A. . . . .	85
LILLARD, BENJAMIN . . . . .	213	PLATT, THOMAS C. . . . .	251	STODDART, JOSEPH M., SE. . . . .	42
LIPPINCOTT, JOSHUA R. . . . .	13	PLAASANTON, AUGUSTUS J. . . . .	300	STEVES, WILLIAM S. . . . .	106
LITTLE, AMOS R. . . . .	255	POOK, SAMUEL HARTT . . . . .	115	STUART, EDWIN S. . . . .	249
LITTLETON, WILLIAM E. . . . .	224	PORTER, FITZ-JOHN . . . . .	222	STUMPF, ANTHONY . . . . .	76
MACHETTE, HENRY CLAY, Paymaster (Lieutenant Commander) . . . . .	141	PUGH, CHARLES EDMUND . . . . .	152	SULLIVAN, JAMES F. . . . .	295
MACOMB, DAVID B. . . . .	279	PULFORD, JOHN . . . . .	102	SULZER, WILLIAM . . . . .	254
MAGEE, CHRISTOPHER . . . . .	239	PULITZER, JOSEPH . . . . .	19	SWALLOW, S. C., D.D. . . . .	129
MANDERSON, CHARLES F. . . . .	308	QUEEN, JAMES W. . . . .	293	SWITZER, NELSON B. . . . .	229
MANN, WILLIAM B. . . . .	270	RAWLE, WILLIAM . . . . .	107	TAFTAN, HEEMAN . . . . .	106
MANN, WILLIAM D'ALTON, Colonel . . . . .	209	REED, NATHAN A., JR. . . . .	156	TERRY, HENRY C. . . . .	219
MARSHALL, JAMES . . . . .	206	REID, WHITELAW . . . . .	34	THOMPSON, JAMES . . . . .	46
MCCALANEY, MATTHIAS WILSON . . . . .	274	REMY, GEORGE C. . . . .	97	THOMPSON, J. WALTER . . . . .	17
MCCALKEE, WILLIAM . . . . .	72	REMY, WILLIAM B., U.S.M.C., Colonel . . . . .	56	THOMSON, SAMUEL G. . . . .	47
MCCLEURE, ALEXANDER K. . . . .	98	RHOADES, HENRY ECKFORD . . . . .	121	THOMSON, WILLIAM M. . . . .	164
MCCLEURE, ALEXANDER C. . . . .	130	ROACH, JOHN . . . . .	24	THOMSON, FRANK . . . . .	91
MCCULLOUGH, JOHN G. . . . .	72	ROBERTS, GEORGE B. . . . .	99	THORNTON, FRANK . . . . .	154
MCCULLY, WILLIAM F. . . . .	112	ROBIN, ROBERT BURTON . . . . .	99	TRAUBE, ISAAC HODGEN . . . . .	292
MCCLEOD, ARCHIBALD A. . . . .	120	ROBIN, ROBERT BURTON . . . . .	99	TEASE, SPENCER . . . . .	27
MCMICHAEL, CLAYTON . . . . .	69	ROCKE, ALLEN B. . . . .	75	TERMAIN, HENRY E., General . . . . .	220
MCMICHAEL, MORTON . . . . .	68	ROTHMEHL, PETER F., SE. . . . .	180	TRENCHARD, EDWARD . . . . .	65
MEADE, GEORGE G., General . . . . .	31	ROTHMEHL, PETER F., JR. . . . .	181	TRENCHARD, STEPHEN DECATUR . . . . .	201
MESCHANT, CLARKE . . . . .	110	ROWE, NICHOLAS, M.D. . . . .	286	TUTTLE, NATHANIEL . . . . .	49
MILLS, A. G. . . . .	54	ROWELL, GEORGE P. . . . .	67	VAIL, ALFRED . . . . .	272
MILLS, ANSON . . . . .	238	RUSH, RICHARD . . . . .	167	VAIL, LEWIS D. . . . .	215
MILLS, D. O. . . . .	25	RUST, NATHANIEL J. . . . .	215	VAN NOSTRAND, DAVID. . . . .	28
MILLS, WILLIAM HOWARD . . . . .	185	RYAN, ABRAHAM U. . . . .	217		
MOLINEUX, EDWARD LESLIE, General . . . . .	39	RYAN, MOST REV. PATRICK J. . . . .	313		
MORRHOUS, GEORGE READ, M.D. . . . .	246	SCOTT, ALFRED B. . . . .	225	WALKER, HENRY, Rear-Admiral . . . . .	120
MOSES, LYMAN H. . . . .	207	SCOTT, GEORGE A. . . . .	229	WANAMAKER, JOHN . . . . .	79
MUCKLE, MARK RICHARDS . . . . .	38	SELLERS, COLEMAN . . . . .	229	WARHURTON, CHARLES E. . . . .	139
MUNN, ORSON DESAIX . . . . .	119	SELLERS, WILLIAM . . . . .	168	WATSON, JOHN KETTENDEN . . . . .	221
MUNYON, JAMES M. . . . .	193	SEWELL, WILLIAM J. . . . .	244	WATLES, JOHN DENISON . . . . .	208
MUTCHMORE, REV. SAMUEL A. . . . .	87	SHETPARD, ISAAC A. . . . .	43	WELLS, JAMES DOUGLAS . . . . .	317
MYERS, THEODORE W. . . . .	117	SHERMAN, WILLIAM T., General . . . . .	151	WELLS, WILLIAM . . . . .	214
		SHIPLEY, SAMUEL R. . . . .	45	WEST, GEORGE . . . . .	216
NOBLE, JOHN WILLOCK . . . . .	124	SHOCK, WILLIAM H. . . . .	155	WHARTON, JOSEPH . . . . .	46
NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM . . . . .	394	SHORTBRIDGE, NATHAN P. . . . .	247	WHARTON, FRANK . . . . .	126
NORTH, GEORGE H. . . . .	299	SHUFFELDT, ROBERT WILSON . . . . .	259	WHITAKER, GEORGE MASON . . . . .	266
NORTON, THOMAS <u>II</u> . . . . .	243	SINGERLY, WILLIAM M. . . . .	212	WHITE, JOHN S., LL.D. . . . .	268
		SINN, ANDREW C. . . . .	264	WHITE, STEPHEN V. . . . .	23
OBILLES, RICHARD G. . . . .	71	SLOAN, HON. SAMUEL . . . . .	283	WIEDERSHEIM, JOHN A. . . . .	226
ODGEN, ROBERT C. . . . .	85	SMITH, CHARLES EMORY . . . . .	161	WILSON, THEODORE D. . . . .	144
OLIPHANT, SAMUEL DUNCAN, Brevet Brigade General . . . . .	128	SMITH, FREDERICK R. . . . .	229	WOODS, WILLIAM STONE . . . . .	281
OLIVER, PAUL A. . . . .	194	SMITH, J. FRANKLY . . . . .	262	WOODWARD, GEORGE A., Colonel . . . . .	108
		SMITH, JOSEPH MATHER, M.D. . . . .	127	WOODWARD, WILLIAM ROSWELL, Assist- ant Paymaster . . . . .	134
PACKARD, SILAS S. . . . .	110	SNOWDEN, ARCHIBALD LOUGDON . . . . .	71	WORDEN, JOHN LORIMER, Rear-Admiral . . . . .	151
PALMER, ALBERT M. . . . .	291	SOUTH, GEORGE W. . . . .	37	WORMAN, JAMES HENRY, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . .	271
PARKSON, LEWIS B. . . . .	108	SPALDING, ALBERT G. . . . .	212		
PAULING, TATNALL . . . . .	271	STARIN, JOHN <u>II</u> . . . . .	39	YODER, CHARLES T. . . . .	126
PAUSON, EDWARD M. . . . .	288	STEPHENS, HORATIO S. . . . .	148	YOUNG, JOHN RUSSELL . . . . .	55
PERCE, CYRUS NEWLIN, D.D.S. . . . .	284	STEVSON, JOHN B. . . . .	288		
PERCE, THOMAS MAY . . . . .	292	STEWART, CHARLES DAVID . . . . .	79	ZELIE, THEODORE . . . . .	172
		STEVENS, THOMAS HOLDUP, Rear-Admiral . . . . .	127		











